



IMPERIAL INSTITUTE
OF
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, PUSA.

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. the *Viscount GOSCHEN OF HAWKHURST*, G.C.I.E., G.B.E. Took his seat on 14th April 1924.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Sir **CHETPUT PATTABHIRAMA RAMASWAMI AYYAR**, K.C.I.E., Law Member. Took his seat on 12th February 1923 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Civil Justice.
Criminal Justice (including petitions for mercy).
Elections.
Electricity (including hydro-electric schemes).
Foreigners.
Fortnightly report.
Irrigation.
Landlord and tenant.
Legislative.
Magistracy.

Marine.
Miscellaneous Judicial heads.
Passports.
Police including Criminal Investigation Department.
Press and registration of books.
Publicity including Editors' Table.
Railways.
Report on matters of political and administrative importance.
State prisoners.
Translators to Government.

2. The hon. **MR. N. E. MARJORIBANKS**, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 27th December 1924 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Agency.
Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks.
Court of Wards.
Economic condition (including prices and wages).
Escheats.
Famine.
General (i.e., questions of a general nature which cannot be allocated to any particular department).
Government Servants' Conduct Rules.
Indian Civil Service—Questions other than leave and appointments.

Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement.
Mines.
Office procedure.
Petition rules—General questions.
Pounds and special funds.
Public Services Commission and service questions including examinations and special tests and land returns.
Reforms—not being legislative.
Treasure trove.
Warrant of precedence.
Wild animals.
Yeomias, inams and hereditary pensions.

3. The hon. Khan Bahadur **MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB** Bahadur, Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Administration report.	Laccadives.
Air-craft.	Pilgrims to the Hedjaz.
Arms and explosives.	Reformatories.
Boilers.	Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
Census.	Rewards for saving life and property.
Certificate of age and qualification.	Staff and household of His Excellency the Governor.
Criminal Tribes.	Stamps.
Depressed classes.	Stationery and Government Presses.
Emigration.	
Forests (including cinchona).	
Government Houses.	
Jails.	
Labour (including factories).	

4. The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, c.s.i., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Central subjects—	Central Subjects— <i>cont</i>
Archæology and Epigraphy.	Post Office.
Customs (including trade).	Salt
Ecclesiastical.	Telegraphs and telephones.
Income-tax.	European education.
Meteorology.	Finance.
Opium.	Military.
Political (other than matters relating to Indian States).	Move of Government to the Hills.
	Pensions.

Ministers.

1. The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL**, Minister for Local Self-Government. Took his seat on 19th November 1923 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Adulteration of foodstuffs.	Light-feeder Railways and
Local.	Tramways within municipal areas.
Medical.	Public Health.
Municipal.	Religious and Charitable Endowments.

2. The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO, *Kt.*, Minister for Education and Public Works. Took his seat on 19th November 1923 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Education.	Public Works.
Excise.	Registration.

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI Avargal, Minister for Development. Took his seat on 19th November 1923 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

Agriculture.	Industries.
Co-operative Societies.	Veterinary.
Fisheries.	Weights and Measures.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF
THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, C.I.E., I.S.O.

Deputy President.

M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal, C.I.E.

Panel of Chairmen.

M.R.Ry. A RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR Avargal.

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasay O.

Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB Bahadur

M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU Garu.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. C. SATAGOPA ACHARIYAR Avargal, B.A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name of constituency.
1. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur ...	Madura, Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, M. Urban.
2. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur ...	Ceded Districts, M. Rural.
3. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi	Northern Circars, M. Rural.
4. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib Bahadur (Council Secretary).	North Arcot <i>cum</i> Chingleput, M. Rural.
5. Adinarayana Chetti, T. ..	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
6. Anjaneyulu, P.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
7. Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur, S. R. Y.	Northern Landholders II.
8. Appavu Chettiyar, D.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
9. Ari Gowder, H. B.	Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
10. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. (Council Secretary).	Tanjore, Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Madura, Indian Christian.
11. Arumuga Nadar, P. K. S. A. ...	NOMINATED for Nadars.
12. Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Urban.
13. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
14. Boag, I C S, G. T.	NOMINATED. (Secretary to Government, Finance Department.)
15. Bracken, I C S, G. T. II. ...	NOMINATED. (Secretary to Government, Development Department.)
16. Chidambara Nadar, A.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
17. Cruz Fernandez, Rao Bahadur.	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevely, Indian Christian.
18. Davis, J. A.	NOMINATED for Anglo-Indians.
19. Devendrudu, N.	NOMINATED for Adi-Andhras.
20. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Sahib S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
21. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
22. Gangaraju, M.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
23. Ghouse Mian Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Central Districts, M. Rural.
24. Gopala Menon, C.	S.I. Chamber of Commerce.
25. Gopalan, Rao Sahib P. V. ...	NOMINATED for Mukkuvans or Fishermen.
26. Guruswami, L. C.	NOMINATED for Arundhatayas.
27. Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla (Chairman).	South Kanara, M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name of constituency.
28. Hegde, D. Manjappa ^a	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
29. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P. (Deputy President).	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
30. Khadir Mohiddin Elyas Khan Sahib Bahadur.	East Coast M.
31. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura <i>cum</i> Trichinopoly, M. Rural.
32. Koti Reddi, K.	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
33. Krishna Rao Pantulu, Rao Bahadur A. S.	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
34. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Malabar <i>cum</i> Anjengo, N.-M. Rural.
35. Krishnaswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur K.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
36. Kuppuswami, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
37. Legh, C.I.E., I.C.S., E. W. ...	NOMINATED. (Secretary to Gov- ernment, Revenue Department.)
38. Madanagopal Nayudu, R. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
39. Madhava Raja, V.	Malabar <i>cum</i> Anjengo, N.-M. Rural
40. Madurai, Hony. Lt.	NOMINATED for Adi-Dravidas.
41. Mallesappa, T.	NOMINATED for Lingayats.
42. Marakkayar Sahib Bahadur, V. Hamid Sultan	Tanjore, M. Rural.
43. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.F., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. N. E.	EX-OFFICIO.
44. Marthandam Pillai, P. N. ...	Tinnevely, N.-M. Rural.
45. Maruthavanam Pillai, C. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
46. Moidu Sahib Bahadur, T. M. ...	Malabar <i>cum</i> Anjengo, M. Rural.
47. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.	EX-OFFICIO.
48. Moosa Sait Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	Madras, M. Urban.
49. Muhammad Sahib Bahadur, T. N.	Ramnad <i>cum</i> Tinnevely, M. Rural.
50. Muniswami Nayudu, B. ...	Chittoor N.-M. Rural.
51. Murugappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur A. M. M.	Nattukottai Nagarathars.
52. Muttayya Mudaliyar, C. ...	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
53. Muttayya Mudaliyar, S. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
54. Muttu Chettiyar, P. C. ...	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
55. Narasimhacharlu, Rai Bahadur T. M. (Chairman).	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name of constituency.
56. Narasimha Raju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S.	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
57. Narayanan Nambudiripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED for Nambudiris.
58. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
59. Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.	Madras, N.-M. Urban.
60. Nicholson, L. C.	Madras Trades.
61. Obalesappa, B.	NOMINATED for Maruthuvakulars (Barbers).
62. Pantulu Ayyar, V., <i>alias</i> Ven- katarama Ayyar.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
63. Partridge, P. W.	Madras European
64. Patro, <i>Kt</i> , The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. (Minister.)	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
65. Peddiraju, P.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
66. Ponnuswami Nayudu, C. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
67. Ponnuswami Pillai, K. S. ...	NOMINATED for Protestant Christians.
68. Prabhakaran Tampam, K. ...	West Coast Landholders.
69. Premayya, G.	NOMINATED for Adi-Andhras.
70. Raghuechandra Ballal, K. ...	NOMINATED for Jains.
71. Raja, Rao Bahadur M. C. ...	NOMINATED for Depressed Classes.
72. Raja of Kurupam	Northern Landholders I.
73. Raja of Panagal, The hon. the (Minister.)	North Central Landholders.
74. Raja of Ramnad	Southern Landholders.
75. Rajan, P. T.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
76. Rajappa Tevar, P. S.	NOMINATED for Kallars.
77. Rama Rao, Rao Sahib U. ...	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
78. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ...	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
79. Ramachari, Rao Sahib K. V. ...	Madura, N.-M. Urban.
80. Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
81. Ramalinga Reddi, C.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
82. Raman, Rao Bahadur P. ...	NOMINATED for Tiyyas.
83. Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	EX-OFFICIO.
84. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, A. (Chairman.)	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
85. Rameswara Rao, G.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
86. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
87. Ratnaswami, M.	Central Districts Indian Christian.
88. Rencontre, A. E.	Anglo-Indian.
89. Ross, Thomas McKenzie ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
90. Sagaram, P.	NOMINATED for Setti-Balijas.
91. Saldanha, J. A.	West Coast Indian Christian.
92. Samuel, J. D.	Northern Districts Indian Christian.
93. Sarabha Reddi, K.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name of constituency
94. Sarvarayudu, K.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
95. Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo, Sriman. (Chairman.)	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
96. Satyamurti, S.	Madras University.
97. Seetayya, M.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural
98. Sesha Reddi, B. P.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
99. Seturatnam Ayyar, M. R. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
100. Simpson, <i>Kt.</i> , Sir James ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
101. Sitarama Reddi, K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
102. Siva Rao, P.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
103. Sivagnanam Pillai, The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. (Minister.)	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
104. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
105. Srinivasan, R.	NOMINATED for Adi-Dravidas.
106. Subbarayan, Dr. P.	South Central Landholders.
107. Subrahmanya Pillai, K. Chavadi.	Tinnevelly <i>cum</i> Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
108. Sundaramurti, Rao Sahib P. V. S.	NOMINATED for Adi-Dravidas.
109. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur K.	Cocanada, N.-M. Urban.
110. Swamikannu Pillai, C.I.E., I.S.O., The hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. (President, Legislative Council.)	NOMINATED.
111. Tangavelu Pillai, Rao Sahib T. C. (Council Secretary.)	Trichinopoly <i>cum</i> Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
112. Tanikachala Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur O.	Madras, N.-M. Urban.
113. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar <i>cum</i> Anjengo, M. Rural.
114. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	EX-OFFICIO.
115. Veerian, R.	NOMINATED for Adi-Dravidas.
116. Vellingiri Gounder, V. C. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
117. Venkatachala Padayachi, K. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
118. Venkatachalam Chettiyar, S. ...	Madras, N.-M. Urban.
119. Venkatapati Razu, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam N.-M. Rural
120. Venkatarama Sastriyar, T. R. ..	NOMINATED. (<i>Advocate- General.</i>)
121. Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venkataratnam, B.	Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
123. Venkatareddi Nayudu, <i>Kt.</i> , Rai Bahadur Sir K.	Do.
124. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur W.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
125. Virappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur P. K. A. Ct.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
126. Windle, Capt. E. G.	Madras Planters.
127. Zamindar of Kallikota and Atagada Estates.	NOMINATED for backward tracts

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

Name of member.	Purpose for which nominated.
128. Cameron, C.I.E., I.M.S., Lieut.-Col. J. P.	NOMINATED for the Borstal Bill. (Inspector-General of Prisons.)
129. Campbell, D.S.O., M.V.O., R.I.M., Capt. C. R.	NOMINATED for the Cochin Port Trust Bill. (Presidency Port Officer.)
130. Grieve, R. G. ^a	NOMINATED for the Andhra University Bill. (Director of Public Instruction.)
131. Jourdain, P. F. G. ,	NOMINATED for the Cochin Port Trust Bill. (Port Officer, Cochin.)
132. Krishnama Achariyar, Rao Bahadur V. T.	NOMINATED for the Borstal Bill. (Secretary to Government, Law Department.)
133. Ramachandra Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur T. R.	NOMINATED for the Malabar Tenancy Bill.
134. Raman Menon, K. P.	Do.
135. Symons, Maj.-Genl. T. H. ...	NOMINATED for the Registration of Nurses and Midwives Bill. (Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras.)
136. Venkataratnam Nayudu, Kt., Diwan Bahadur Sir R. ^b	NOMINATED for the Andhra University Bill. (Vice-Chancellor, Madras University.)

^a Took his seat on the 19th August 1925.^b Took his seat on the 25th August 1925.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Fourth Session of the Second Legislative Council under the Government of India Act.

VOLUME XXIV.

Tuesday, the 18th August 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI AVARGAL, C.I.E., I.S.O.) in the chair.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown:—

M.R. Ry. B. P. SETHA REDDI GARU.

„ R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU GARU.

Mr. E. W. LEGG, C.I.E., I.C.S.

„ G. T. BOAG, I.C.S.

Sahib Mehrbau-i-dostan Sri RAMACHANDRA MARDARAJA DEO.

Lieut.-Col J. P. CAMERON, C.I.E., I.M.S.

M.R. Ry. Rao Bahadur V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR AVARGAL.

II

OPENING OF THE SESSION BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

[NOTE. An asterisk * at the commencement of a speech indicates reversion by the Member.]

* HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR addressed the Council thus:—

“Mr. President and hon. Members of the Legislative Council,—It is just a year to-day since I had the pleasure of welcoming hon. Members of this House at the commencement of a session and of reviewing in advance the legislative measures which were being placed before you for your consideration. It is once more my privilege to meet hon. Members and inform the House of the principal items of Government business which we propose to bring forward during the current session. Before however I do this, I would like to refer to the loss which this Council and the Presidency in general has sustained since last I addressed you in the death of one of our foremost citizens who was at one time a familiar figure in this Chamber. We shall miss the sage counsel and strong personality of Sir Tyagaraya Chetti, and I feel sure hon. Members will wish to place on record their sense of the loss which this House has sustained by reason of his death.

[His Excellency the Governor] [18th August 1925]

“ When I addressed the Legislative Council last August, one of the subjects which was engaging the attention of the Government was the Mettur project and I stated then that we proposed to place before the House a resolution asking for your approval of the project. Hon. Members will share with my Government the satisfaction we feel that as a result of the conclusion of negotiations with Mysore we were enabled to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the construction of a project which will not only help to irrigate over 1,00,000 acres of fresh land but will also protect and safeguard the existing irrigation system in the Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts. I need not remind you that the land to be newly brought under irrigation has been until now a comparatively barren upland tract and the reclamation of the inhabitants of that locality who to a large extent belong to the Kallar community will be one of the notable results which we hope to achieve by the fruition of this scheme. It was my privilege to inaugurate this great scheme on the 20th July last, and I was gratified to observe the presence of several Members of this House who proved the interest they felt

11-15 a.m. in the project by undertaking the long motor journey to the site of the inauguration ceremony. Before I leave this subject, I should like to congratulate my hon. Colleague Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar and all those who have worked under him on the success that has attended their unflagging efforts to promote one of India's greatest irrigation projects.

“ I took the opportunity on the occasion to which I have just referred to mention the schemes of hydro-electric development which as the House are aware has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. It is the object of my Government to initiate and push through as expeditiously as possible certain schemes for the cheap production of power from hydro-electric centres. The most promising of the schemes is the one in relation to the Pykharu waterfalls which the Government are anxious to inaugurate not only because of the natural facilities of the particular locality but because for various reasons it will in our opinion be the best object-lesson to the people at large of the advantages of cheap power. Certain negotiations which have been pending for the purpose of enabling the Government to reacquire control over the water-power in the locality and to repurchase the concession that had been granted by the Madras Government before they envisaged schemes for the utilization of such power have just now been happily concluded and I trust that it will be possible to start work at a very early period. Hon. Members of this Council will also be interested to learn that a joint investigation of hydro-electric possibilities in South India is now being carried on by the Government and the South Indian Railway Company and if, as is hoped, the results of such investigation are favourable, the subject of electrification of part at least of the South Indian Railway will come within the range of practical politics. Such electrification will not only be of great use from the railway point of view but will establish centres of distribution and utilization of our power resources.

“ As hon. Members of this Council must have seen, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, has issued certain orders on the subject of financing of branch lines in supersession of all previous orders. There has been considerable discussion in the Press and elsewhere on certain aspects of this resolution and a

18th August 1925] [His Excellency the Governor]

conference was recently held at Ootacamund at which representatives of my Government, of the Railway Board and of selected District Boards were present. It is my earnest hope that a *modus vivendi* may be reached which will be acceptable to the District Boards and the public of this Presidency and will at the same time permit of a steady and continuous expansion of railway facilities in this province. It is a matter for profound gratification that the Government of India and the Railway Board have set before themselves a fairly comprehensive programme of railway development spread over the next few years to which, from all that can be gathered, immediate attention will be directed.

“ Acting on the reports of the District Magistrate and the Deputy Inspector-General supported as they were by the Inspector-General of Police, the Government recently stationed special police in some villages of the Gooty taluk in the Anantapur district. Thereupon, a demand was made for an enquiry into the circumstances under which such a step was taken and the necessity therefor, and the Government appointed Mr. Courtenay, an experienced Judicial officer, to conduct the enquiry. Hon. Members have no doubt perused the report of the enquiry submitted by Mr. Courtenay and the orders of the Government thereon. It will be seen that Government, accepting Mr. Courtenay's report, have modified the original orders in the light of the observations contained therein. It is to be hoped that the conditions of the district will improve very soon, and that the evils pointed out in the report will shortly be eradicated by means of the co-operation of the officials and the public so that it will be possible for Government to revert to normal measures for the maintenance of law and order at a very early period.

“ A press communiqué has been recently published regarding the extension of the term of office of the two additional judges appointed to the Madras High Court, and it is unnecessary to reiterate the grounds on which the Government have felt themselves obliged, in the interests of the public, to continue the two appointments till the end of February 1926. My Government trust that the congestion of work in the highest court in the Presidency is only a temporary feature, and that, before this period expires, it will be possible to secure disposal of the old cases the pendency of which has caused the Honourable the Judges much concern. Hon. Members will doubtless have noticed that the action taken has been on lines contemplated, and indeed suggested, by the Civil Justice Committee.

“ Hon. Members will have seen that as contemplated by the Reservation of Bills Rules the Madras Irrigation Bill, which was passed by the Council on 5th December 1921, has been reserved by me for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General. While the provisions of the Bill are in the main beneficent in character and are calculated to facilitate the progress of construction and proper maintenance of irrigation works, including canals, channels and reservoirs used for the storage and supply of water, it cannot be denied that some provisions have been introduced during the final passage of the Bill in the Legislative Council which are a substantial modification of the principles hitherto followed in regard to land revenue policy with which the subject of irrigation is closely inter-connected. When modifications such as these have been made, it is my duty under the Reservation Rules to reserve the Bill for the scrutiny and consideration of the Governor-General, and indeed there is no alternative possible under the

[His Excellency the Governor] [18th August 1925]

law as it stands. For example, the Bill has given registered holders the right to use for irrigation without any liability to cess the water of any natural stream situated on lands held by them. The Bill has also conferred on landholders a statutory right to remission in case of omission on the part of the Government to execute repairs to an irrigation work. Further, a right of suit has been conferred in regard to the question whether the water used by a person for irrigation is beneficial to, and sufficient for, the requirements of his crop. There is also the question of exemption from cess in the case of land irrigated by percolation. The delay in reservation has been due to the need for consultation with the District authorities who will be charged with the actual working of the provisions of the Bill and who are naturally cognizant of the nature and extent of the practical difficulties that may arise by reason of the provision. I trust that the Bill will ere long be returned to us by His Excellency the Governor-General after he has considered the matters that arise for his decision.

“During my tours in Ganjam and Chittoor districts representations were made to me as to the need for taking early steps for the amendment of the Estates Land Act. The Council is aware that a Committee on which all the interests concerned are represented has been appointed to consider the suggestions made for revising the provisions of the Act in the light of the defects noticed from time to time in its working. The subject is one of much complexity, and I am glad to learn that the Committee has made substantial progress in its deliberations and will be in a position to submit its report shortly to the Government.

“And now let me inform hon. Members of the legislative measures which we propose to introduce for their consideration during the ensuing session. One of the principal items will be the report of the Select Committee on the Cochin Port Trust Bill. It must be within the cognizance of hon. Members that very recently and in pursuance of the scheme to take advantage of the immense natural facilities offered by the Port of Cochin and to turn Cochin into a major port, an agreement has been reached between the Government of India and the Darbars of Cochin and Travancore. It is confidently expected that before many years pass Cochin will become a great maritime centre to which will flow a very large proportion of trade from the southern and western portions of the Presidency. It has therefore become necessary to make adequate

11 30 a.m. provision for the regulation, conservancy and improvement of that port and for the constitution of a Board of Trustees, and further to provide for the levy and recovery of rates and fees by that Board. These provisions are embodied in the Bill which my Government are introducing this session of the House.

“Another measure which will be placed before you at this meeting is the Borstal Bill. This Bill is intended to make provision for detaining offenders who are of impressionable age, i.e., between 16 and 21, in special institutions in which they will be given industrial training and other instruction and subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences as will conduce to their reformation instead of sending them to ordinary jails in which they would be brought into contact with adult offenders and recidivists. Hon. Members may have seen the statistics furnished by the Lord Chief Justice of England before the International Prison Congress showing that under the Borstal system 70 per cent and 80 per cent of boys

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and girls, respectively, never relapse after release. The experiment of giving 'adolescent' offenders a special training in a separate institution has been tried in this Presidency in the Borstal school at Tanjore with very satisfactory results and it is now sought to place the whole system on a sound legal basis. I trust the provisions of the Bill will commend themselves to the Council.

"In addition, I may mention the Village Officers' Restoration Bill, which it is hoped to introduce this month.

"The Land Revenue Settlement Bill which it was intended to bring in this session is awaiting receipt of the Governor-General's sanction, and must therefore lie over for the present.

"The hon. the Minister for Education will lay before you a Bill to constitute the Andhra University. The history of the demand for this University and the many discussions which have taken place regarding its character, location and aims must be well known to the hon. Members of this House. The Madras University has in its colleges over fifteen thousand students, of whom approximately three thousand are students from the Telugu districts. These figures show that an Andhra University would meet the needs of a large student community. The aims of the new University will be to develop a real corporate and academic university life at certain carefully chosen centres, to identify itself with the commercial and industrial needs of the country by the establishment of technical colleges and to foster scholarship and research by an extension of the existing facilities for advanced literary and scientific study in the Telugu country.

"As hon. Members of this House are aware, an annual contribution of 318 lakhs to the Government of India has, since the inauguration of the Reforms, been a first charge on our revenues. With effect from this year, this contribution has been reduced by 126 lakhs. The budget for the current year which was passed by this House in March last did not take this remission into account and provided for expenditure chargeable to the revenue account which was in excess of our estimated revenue by no less than 96½ lakhs. As a result of the remission, this serious deficit was converted, into a surplus of approximately 29½ lakhs.

"On the 30th March 1925 additional demands relating to 1925-26 amounting to about 4 lakhs were placed before the House which, however, postponed consideration of these demands as they desired to know how it was proposed to utilize the additional revenues rendered available by the reduction in the contribution. Various hon. Members also expressed the desire that those revenues should be largely used for the benefit of the Transferred departments. The demands which were placed before the House in respect of items the consideration of which was postponed in March last, have been reduced to 2¼ lakhs. After providing for these items the surplus in the current year's budget will, on the assumption that our revenue forecast is realized, be approximately 27½ lakhs. In deference to the wishes of this House and having regard to the many administrative needs of the province, my Government have decided to devote the whole of this sum to expenditure on the Transferred departments. I sincerely hope that no unforeseen circumstances will adversely affect the financial situation with reference to which this decision has been reached.

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"Hon. Members will in due course be asked to vote supplementary demands indicating in detail the proposed utilization of this sum, which will enable the hon. the Ministers to carry out their progressive schemes in the Departments of Education, Public Health and Industries. Funds will, I hope, thus be made available for the extension of elementary education, medical relief, water-supply, and roads in rural areas. There is also before Government a proposal to make provision for granting further relief to tubercular patients in this Presidency, and fighting the terrible disease which takes annually such heavy toll of our people.

"The hon. the Minister for Development will move a resolution that the Cotton Transport Act be made applicable to this Presidency in order to protect certain areas in which cotton of good quality is grown from the admixture of inferior cotton. The practice of adulterating cotton has grown to such a point that the cultivator of good cotton is no longer able to realize the intrinsic value of his produce.

"In conclusion, I have to inform hon. Members that I have decided to allot two days for non official business this month.

"I have briefly adumbrated the important matters which will form the subject of discussion during this session of the Council and I pray that Providence may guide your deliberations in the interests of the peace and contentment of the people of this Presidency." (Cheers).

III

(i)

REMARKS BY THE HON. THE PRESIDENT ON INTERPELLATIONS.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to make a few remarks on the subject of questions. The number of questions generally, and of starred questions in particular, which are set down to be answered every day has grown so steadily of late that I have once more to invite the co-operation of hon. Members in restricting questions to matters of fact which are not only of public concern but on which useful information can be furnished by the Government.

"The first category of objectionable questions consists of interpellations which are not, properly speaking, questions but merely matters to which it is desired to draw the attention of the Government.

"(a) It is obvious that a question is not constituted as such by merely placing a note of interrogation at the end of a sentence giving utterance to a sentiment or a truism, to an argument or an innuendo, to a censure of a public official or to a grievance suffered by a private person. Every question demands an answer; but a question evasive of the rules is not unnaturally provocative of an answer evasive of the question. For instance, if the Government are asked how long they are going to take to pass orders on a subject which has been under consideration for perhaps ten years, the question is in effect a censure of the Government, and the answer to it naturally cannot be very illuminating.

"(b) Above all, a question ought to be short and it cannot be short if an M.T.C. insists on telling first of all a long story in the form of a series of questions, and if, in the event, twenty questions are put by way of introduction to the last question which alone required an answer. In this case,

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owing to the form adopted by the interpellator, the Government have to prepare twenty superfluous answers and many of them would, in the circumstances just stated, be of the kind called evasive.

“(c) Occasionally, a huge return is asked for, let us suppose, as to how many Brahmans, how many non-Brahmans, how many Christians, how many Muhammadans and how many members of the depressed classes have applied for one acre, for two acres, for three acres of land in the several taluks of several districts or in all the districts of the Presidency. What the interpellator wants the return for is as a rule not stated, but it is left to be inferred from the party to which he belongs or from the interest which he represents in the Council, that what he really had in mind was a grievance of a single individual in a village who got one acre of land, having asked for three. In all cases in which returns are asked for, I would suggest to hon. Members to bear in mind that, apart from the expenditure of time entailed by the compilation of a special return, it duplicates labour in case it embodies information already available, though not possibly on so comprehensive a scale, in annual reports. It is therefore advisable for hon. Members to examine the annual departmental reports carefully before asking for special returns.

“(d) Questions, of the three classes above described, cannot be pruned by the Secretary to the Council unless he first of all analyses and dissects them not only at the expense of much time and trouble but at the risk of Members complaining of mutilation of their questions. I propose in such cases to cause the questions themselves to be returned in order that they may be shorn of excrescences which will be pointed out in the Secretary's covering letter.

“The second class of objectionable questions is that which seeks (a) information that could be more easily obtained from ordinary sources or (b) information that does not come within the official knowledge—what rule 8 calls the *special cognizance*—or duties of the Member of the Government concerned, or (c) information relating to matters for which local authorities are primarily responsible. Especially where an hon. Member has addressed a subordinate authority, and, pending consideration of the matter by such authority, also addresses a question to the Government, it is not surprising that no immediate or definite answer is forthcoming on behalf of the Government. I would suggest that hon. Members might, when the nature of the question obviously admits of or demands it, specify the kind of information already furnished, or the orders already passed, by lower authorities or mention what public interest is served by carrying the matter up to the Government. In many cases at present, it is self-evident from the tenor of a question that the Government are interpellated as if no machinery existed for enquiring into grievances and redressing them locally.

“The last observation which I wish to make on the subject of questions is aimed at the very questionable practice of publishing questions in the daily press, before the same are admitted by the President or included in notice-papers issuing from the Council office. The object of these notice-papers is to place hon. Members as quickly as possible in possession of information regarding admitted questions and notices of resolutions; but the object is frustrated when unauthorized editions of questions and other notices, including matter which eventually may have to be disallowed, are put in circulation at the same time as the official publications.

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"I have on hand a practical illustration of the difficulties which I have brought to the notice of hon Members. We are placing starred questions before the House at the rate of eight questions for each hon. Member who has addressed such questions. We shall probably sit for five days at the most this month, and that means that each hon. Member will have as a maximum 40 starred questions answered in the course of this meeting. It has been calculated that more than 60 or 70 questions in all answers to which have already been received in the office will have to be carried forward to the next meeting because the maximum would otherwise be exceeded, and the maximum cannot be exceeded without disappointing hon. Members who desire to put supplementary questions. As I have already stated, hon. Members will have to decide in such cases whether they will carry over their questions to the next meeting to be answered orally or whether they will allow the answers to their questions to be included in the official report of the last day of this meeting."

(ii)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a Member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other Member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.**Agency.**

Alleged arrest of one Sunder Narayan Deo in the Vizagapatam Agency

* 1 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is cognizant of the recent arrest of Sunder Narayan Deo and some others of Kalyanasingpur in the Vizagapatam Agency;

(b) whether it is a fact that Sunder Narayan Deo is a claimant to the estate of Kalyanasingpur and whether he is in actual possession thereof;

(c) at whose instance and under what authority the said arrests were made;

(d) whether the Maharaja of Jeypore claims possession of the estate of Kalyanasingpur;

(e) whether the Agent to the Governor or any of those working under him in the Agency have arrested Sunder Narayan Deo and others with a view to secure forcible possession of the estate for the Maharaja; and

(f) whether the Maharaja has sought Government intervention of any sort?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (d) Singapur is the chief village of a subdivision of Jeypore which was granted by Raja Vikrama Deo II to a kinsman on service tenure. In 1864 the then Raja sued the grantee's son Krishna Deo for the possession of the property or an annual payment of Rs. 5,000. It was decreed that the Rs. 5,000 should be paid and this decree was upheld by the High Court and the Privy Council. After Krishna Deo's death, the Jeypore Maharaja brought a suit against Krishna Deo's widow for the possession of the property or the enhancement of the quit-rent; the suit was decided in the Maharaja's favour in the original court and in the High Court and the property was handed over to the Maharaja in 1892. Krishna Deo had an illegitimate son Gopinath Deo; Sundaranarayana Deo is the legitimate son of Gopinath Deo. The Maharaja appointed Gopinath Deo as a supervisor of the estate and at the time of his death the latter was in receipt of a salary of Rs. 250 a month as well as a "Bhallaloko" allowance. Although the estate has been in the possession of the Maharaja since 1892, Sundaranarayana Deo has now attempted to obtain possession of it by gathering followers among the Khonds and collected the rents.

(c) The arrests were made by the Agent to the Governor under the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839.

(e) No.

(f) The Maharaja had complained to the Agent to the Governor regarding the actions of Sundaranarayana Deo and his brother.

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"Sir, I wish to ask the hon. the Law Member whether this is a dispute as to possession of property."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.—"Yes, which may lead to a breach of the peace."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"In which case, will not the Government be better advised to ask the Maharaja to seek redress under section 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.—"The Maharaja is presumably aware of the necessity, if a dispute really arises in regard to the possession of the estate, to do so."

Civil Justice.

Alleged grievances of Judicial copyists.

* 2 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN: With reference to the answer to question No. 1439, dated 6th December 1924, regarding a memorial from the Civil Court copyists, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a copy of the memorial submitted by the Judicial copyists to the hon. the High Court of Judicature has since been received by him and the original by the Government from the High Court;

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(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay it on the Council table; and

(c) what steps have been taken by the Government to remedy the grievances mentioned in the memorial?

A.—(a) & (b) A copy of the memorial has been received by the Government, but they have not received the original of the memorial said to have been sent through the High Court.

(c) The High Court which is primarily concerned with the question has not yet moved in the matter. The Government do not propose to take any action at present on the representations made.

The holding of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Mangalore

* 3 Q.—RAO SAHIB U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Judge of South Kanara, Mangalore, held court and dismissed suits for default on 20th April 1925, the date of the bye-election to the Madras Legislative Council, and after the court had closed for the summer vacation;

(b) whether the election day was not also a public holiday throughout the district; if the answer is in the affirmative whether the Sub-Judge was authorized to hold his court on that day;

(c) whether the Government generally approve of the holding of courts on the dates of election to the Legislative Councils;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Judge held his court in spite of representations made to him by prominent members of the Bar that they and their clients could not attend the court on that day as it was Council election day;

(e) whether judicial officers are permitted to hold courts after they are closed for summer vacation and even though vakils and parties are unwilling to attend them; and

(f) what the explanation of the Sub-Judge concerned is in regard to his action?

A.—The Government have no information. The litigants have the remedy of appeal if the Judge acted illegally.

RAO SAHIB U. RAMA RAO.—“With reference to clause (b) of my question, viz., ‘whether the election day was not also a public holiday throughout the district; if the answer is in the affirmative whether the Sub-Judge was authorized to hold his court on that day,’ the answer is: ‘The Government have no information’ Am I to understand that the Government have no information on that point?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“The Government did not call for answers to these various questions inasmuch as, if the Subordinate Judge acted in the manner suggested, his judgment would be open to correction by an appellate tribunal.”

RAO SAHIB U. RAMA RAO.—“Then again, with reference to clause (c), viz., ‘whether the Government generally approve of the holding of courts on the dates of election to the Legislative Councils,’ am I to understand that the Government have ruled so?”

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"From the fact that these days are public holidays arises the inference that the Government is not in favour of courts being held on such days."

Disposal of certain cases by the Subordinate Judge of South Kanara.

* 4 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the procedure adopted by the Sub-Judge of South Kanara, Mangalore, of disposing of most of the contested petitions and miscellaneous work in his chambers and not in open court ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Judge gets parties declared ex parte not in his presence but by the clerk concerned even before he comes to court ;

(c) at what time the said Sub-Judge comes to the Bench daily and at what time he leaves the court ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Judge comes to the Bench very irregularly, even as late as 2 or 2-30 p.m. ?

A.—The Government have no information but are causing enquiries to be made.

The creation of a new post of " Master " in the High Court.

* 5 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is proposed to create a new post of a ' Master ' in the High Court at Madras ;

(b) if so, what is the need for it and what is the scope of his powers and duties ; and

(c) whether the Registrar cannot cope with the duties for which the ' Master ' is being created ?

A.—The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Period of stay permitted to certain officers in one station

* 6 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of years during which (1) a Deputy Collector, (2) a District Munsif, (3) a Tahsildar, is ordinarily permitted to remain continuously in one station ;

(b) whether short absences on leave during that period are held to constitute a break in their stay and whether the period during which such officers may normally stay in a station is counted again from their return to duty after the absence ;

(c) whether enquiries are periodically made by district officers or others as to whether after their first appointment to a station they have many relations in their own or allied departments or have contracted debts or acquired landed properties within their jurisdiction ; and

(d) whether all these facts are taken into account in posting officers or transferring them from station to station ?

A.—(a) There are no hard-and-fast rules on the subject. Ordinarily opportunity is taken, when transfers have to be made, to move officers who have been three years at one station.

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- (b) No.
- (c) Annual returns of landed property or interest in landed property possessed by them are submitted by the three classes of officers. Periodical inquiries are made regarding relatives of district munsifs but not about their debts within their jurisdiction. No special inquiries are made in the case of deputy collectors or tahsildars.
- (d) Yes, so far as information is available.

Criminal Justice.

Alleged communal troubles in Maruthavakudi.

* 7 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that two criminal cases have recently been filed in the Tiruvadamardur Sub-Magistrate's Court, Kumbakonam taluk, one by the Adi-Dravidas of Maruthuvakudi against the caste people of the same village and the other by the caste people against the Adi-Dravidas;

(b) whether it is a fact that the caste Hindus of Maruthuvakudi unlawfully prevented Adi-Dravidas from driving carts through the public street of the said caste Hindus;

(c) whether it is a fact that the caste Hindus took the earliest opportunity and lodged a complaint alleging that a cart belonging to Adi-Dravidas ran over a kid which subsequently died;

(d) whether the police knew anything about the matter; and

(e) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a) to (d), whether they will be pleased to call for the same?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information.

(e) The Government do not consider it necessary or desirable to intervene, on the facts implied in the question as to matters which are now before the courts.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know whether the incident mentioned in clause (b), viz., whether it is a fact that the caste Hindus of Maruthuvakudi unlawfully prevented Adi-Dravidas from driving carts through the public street of the caste Hindus, is also before the court?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Various allegations and counter-allegations have been made to the authorities who are making a judicial investigation at the present moment, and therefore it is that the Government cannot say anything more definitely."

Irrigation.

Applications for water in the villages under the Periyar system.

* 8 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the information required with regard to question No. 684, dated 27th March 1925, regarding applications for water in the villages of the Periyar system has been obtained and, if so, whether the hon. Member will be pleased to lay it on the table;

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(b) in connexion with the answer to the above question clause (a) whether there is any rule in the Periyar Water Rate Rules which authorizes such use to be considered as unauthorized; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the Government Order relating to the answer to the above question clause (a)?

A.—(a) The information has been called for and will be supplied to the hon. Member when received.

(b) The rules lay down that all applications received after 1st June will be returned as time-barred.

(c) Does not arise.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:—“With reference to clause (b), I want to know whether the same penalty is levied in cases where the applications are returned as unauthorized, as in those cases where water is taken unauthorized for use.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I do not quite follow the question of penalty raised by the hon. Member. There is no hard-and-fast rule that a certain penalty must be levied.”

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:—“So far as I know, there are rules whereby penalties of 20 or 30 times over the ordinary rate are levied. I want to know whether the same penalty is levied in cases where applications are returned as unauthorized.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“If the hon. Member wishes to know whether the same penalties have been levied, I shall be very glad to enquire.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“The answer to clause (b) says: ‘that all applications received after 1st June will be returned as time-barred’. May I ask whether orders are issued in time so that they may reach the parties concerned before the sowing season begins?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I presume so.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Then, Sir, is the whole matter engaging the attention of the Government?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—“I believe, Sir, that the hon. Member’s question refers to another question of which notice has been given.”

Legislative.

Oriya translation of notifications and Bills of the Government of India.

* 9 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that notifications by and Bills of the Government of India are not translated into Oriya or published in that language in the *Fort St. George Gazette*;

(b) whether they are translated into the other principal languages in the Presidency and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*; and

(c) the cause of this differential treatment?

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A.—Oriya translations are published in the *Fort St George Gazette* whenever Government think it necessary. The Government decide in each case whether a Bill should be translated into any of the vernaculars.

Minor Irrigation.

Minor irrigation works in Bellary district.

* 10 Q.—Mr A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to ascertain and state—

(a) the number of minor irrigation works in each taluk of the Bellary district—

(i) in charge of the Public Works Department, and

(ii) in charge of the Revenue Department;

(b) the expenditure incurred in 1923-24 on the repairs thereof;

(c) the number of works in each taluk of the district, or, if that information cannot easily be furnished, in the district as a whole selected for repairs in 1924-25 and the amount allotted for them; and

(d) the number of works still in need of repair and the probable cost thereof?

A.—(a) (i) Hospet 19; Kudligi 38; Hadagalli 6; Harpanahalli 14; Siruguppa 4; Adoni 5; Rayadrug 12.

(ii) Three hundred for the whole district; particulars by taluks are not available.

(b) Rupees 77,244.

(c) One hundred and forty works; Rs 37,700.

(d) Figures are not available.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR.—“In view of the fact that enough amount has not been allotted for the current year, will the Government be pleased to allot a larger amount?”

The hon. Mr N. E. MARJORIBANKS.—“I do not follow the hon. Member.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR.—“The allotment for the year 1923-24 was Rs. 77,000 and for the year 1924-25 it was Rs. 37,000. So, the amount that would be really needed will be much more but only a very small amount has been allotted. I wish to know therefore if a larger provision is going to be made.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS.—“I understand that allotment in the current year is small owing to the fact that a tank restoration party has been working in the district. We shall endeavour to make as large a provision as possible in the next year.”

Panchayat Courts.

Elections to the Village Panchayat Court, Tiruppattur.

* 11 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN With reference to question No. 557 answered on 20th March 1925 regarding the election of members to the Village Panchayat Court, Tiruppattur, held at Tiruppattur Taluk office, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the information has been called for; and

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(b) if so, whether the Government will lay the same on the table of this Council?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The following is a copy of the letter received from the District Magistrate, North Arcot, in regard to question No. 557 referred to:—

From the Collector of North Arcot, L. Dis. No 3106-25, dated the 16th March 1925.

[Legislative Council—Question No. 557—Panchayat Court—Tiruppattur—Answered—Your Memorandum No. 1124-B-1, dated 6th March 1925.]

The answers to Mr. Veerian's questions are—

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

The officer who was then Tahsildar has since been transferred but enquiries made by the Sub-Collector and the present Tahsildar show that the then Tahsildar did not exclude Adi-Dravidas from the Taluk office. What apparently happened is that the Adi-Dravidas arrived in a body at the Taluk office to find it already full of Hindus and Muhammadans. The most prominent Adi-Dravida and two of his followers went inside the office while the rest of the Adi-Dravidas remained on the verandah, as there was not room inside, together probably with some Hindus and Muhammadans. None of the Adi-Dravidas who were present at the election and examined by the Sub-Collector asserts that the Tahsildar excluded Adi-Dravidas because they were Adi-Dravidas. I may add that Mr. Veerian's informant, who was also examined by the Sub-Collector, was not present at the election himself but says that he heard these things afterwards. An article in the *Deenabandhu* of the 27th December last contributed by an Adi-Dravida describing the election makes no mention of the suggestion that the Adi-Dravidas were excluded.

(c) No. It does not appear that there was any failure on the part of the Tahsildar to conduct the counting of votes properly. Mr. Muniswami Pillai, who as a municipal councillor and member of the taluk and district boards, is a leader of Adi-Dravida community, and was present at the election and went inside the hall, deposed that he watched the proceedings carefully and that the failure of the Adi-Dravida candidate was not due to any irregularity in counting the votes but to the fact that his candidature was not supported by any members of other communities.

MR. R. VEERIAN:—"From the answers given by Government I understand that the Tahsildar has been transferred to some other place. May I know whether the Tahsildar was transferred by the Collector because he gave room for the present complaint?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am not aware, Sir."

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Police.*Nadars and Naicks in the Ramnad district.*

* 12 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the conflict between Nadars and Naicks in the Ramnad district referred to at the beginning of paragraph 21 of the Police Administration Report for 1923 has come to an end ; and

(b) in what ways the Naicks are gaining strength, as stated in the same passage ?

A.—The Government have no information beyond what appears in the report.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ May I know, Sir, whether any purpose will be served by publishing in the reports the conflict between the Nadars and Naicks ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Sir, that was the information supplied to us and embodied in the report submitted by the department to Government.”

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ What is the public purpose served, that is what I want to know.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Excepting the fact that an unhappy quarrel persisted and that it is hoped that it will be soon stopped.”

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ Thank you, Sir.”

Recruitment of graduates for the posts of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

* 13 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of graduates in the rank of Sub-Inspectors in the Police Department ;

(b) the number of graduates who have severed their connexion with the department owing to want of prospects ; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to recruit graduates as Sub-Inspectors ?

A.—(a) Fifty-six

(b) Two graduates resigned prematurely in the last three years. The reasons for their resignation are not known.

(c) Graduates who possess the other necessary qualifications for the Police Department will be preferred to non-graduates.

Railways.*Erection of a pumping station on the river Palar by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.*

* 14 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the ryots and pattadars of the villages of Ambalur, Elarpuram, Vadakampattu, Sankarapuram, Echan-gadu, Devasthanam, Kadayanachi and Vaniyambadi in North Arcot district

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passed certain resolutions at a meeting held at Ambalur on 2nd March 1925 protesting against the contemplated location by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company of a pumping station on the river Palar in the neighbourhood of Kadayanchi village ;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the ryots of the locality apprehend that such a powerful pumping installation, if installed, would injuriously affect the cultivation of about 5,000 acres of ryots' lands, wet as well as dry ;

(c) whether the Government are aware that some 15 years back, when the Vaniyambadi municipality wanted to locate a pumping installation at this very site, the ryots of the neighbouring villages protested against it and the protest was respected ; and

(d) whether the Government are taking the necessary steps to see that the ryots' interests are safeguarded ?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) The Government have received copies of the resolutions referred to. But no proposal has been made by the Railway authorities for a pumping station near Kadayanchi.

(c) There was a proposal in the year 1909 to supply water to Vaniyambadi town from an infiltration gallery dug on the bank of the Palar river about a mile above the town. The proposal was dropped as it was too costly and the Sanitary Engineer reported that the question of paying compensation for loss of irrigation water might have to be faced.

District Board Railways.

* 15 Q.—MR. S SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Government was consulted with regard to the new proposals to acquire the district board railways and in respect of new constructions of the Government of India ;

(b) whether the Government of Madras consulted the district boards concerned and what their opinion was ; and

(c) whether the Madras Government agreed to these proposals and at what stage the matter stands now ?

A.—(a) This Government was consulted regarding the new policy of financing branch lines and with regard to the proposal to purchase the Tanjore District Board line from Mayavaram to Arantangi. No proposals have been made yet for the purchase of other district board lines.

(b) There was no time to consult district boards before replying to the Railway Board.

(c) Yes. The Government agreed generally, in the new policy proposed by the Government of India of financing branch lines, with certain reservations designed to ensure that railway development in this Presidency should receive due attention. They also agreed to the purchase of the Tanjore District Board line on grounds of public policy, so as to make this section part of a through line, but the terms of purchase are under negotiation with the Tanjore District Board.

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Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" With reference to the answer to clauses (b) and (c), I wish to know the interval that took place between the receipt of the letter from the Government of India and the despatch of the Government of Madras. It is stated in the answer that 'the Government agreed generally in the new policy proposed by the Government of India of financing branch lines'"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I cannot say off-hand ; but I shall supply the information to the Member."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" With reference to clause (c), may I know whether the Government before they sent up their reply consulted the department of Local Self-Government ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I believe so, Sir."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" May I know if the Local Self-Government Department agreed generally with the policy ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is impossible to expect me to give the information what a particular department has done about a matter."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Sir, it is said in the answer that ' they also agreed to the purchase of the Tanjore District Board line on grounds of public policy '. May I know what that public policy is ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The policy laid down is that as far as possible all those enterprises which serve largely what may be called through communication should be in the hands of the State and in the control of the State."

State Prisoners.

Mappilla prisoners in Berhampur jail.

* 16 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any Mappilla prisoners at present in the Berhampur jail ; if so, their number and names ;

(b) for what offence or offences each of them has been incarcerated ; and

(c) how long Government propose to keep them in jail ?

A.—(a) The undermentioned Mappilla State prisoners are confined in the District Jail, Berhampur, under the Madras State Prisoners Regulation, 1819 :—

Name.

No. 709 Karakanthodi Mammu.

No. 710 Pottenpulavan Kunhaimad.

No. 711 Pulliyil Komu.

No. 712 Pulliyil Alivi.

No. 713 Pottakunhi Ahamad.

(b) Prisoners Nos. 709 to 712 were concerned in forcible conversions. Prisoner No. 713 is one of the four men referred to in question No. 655 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 26th March 1925.

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- (c) The question of releasing prisoner No. 713 from the jail is now under consideration. The Government are not contemplating at present the release of State prisoners who were concerned in forcible conversions.

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—“ May I know for what offence the last prisoner has been kept in jail ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I cannot reply off-hand.”

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—“ How long have they been in jail ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Same answer.”

Co-operative Societies.

Loans to co-operative societies for effecting flood relief.

* 17 Q.—Mr. S SATYAMURTI. Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government, in their Order of 15th October last year regarding silted lands in the flood-affected areas, declared that the Co-operative department would help the ryots in all manner possible ;

(b) whether the loans to co-operative societies are to be given only through the Collectors of the districts and if so, the reasons for this policy ; and

(c) why no budget provision has been made in this year's budget for loans to co-operative societies for the purpose of land reclamation ?

A.—(a) Yes

(b) Yes. As loans under the Land Improvements Loans Act are administered by Collectors and as the necessary funds are met from the allotment under this head, loans to co-operative societies are disbursed through Collectors.

(c) Loans to co-operative societies for reclamation of silted lands will be met from the provision made in the budget estimate for 1925-26 under ‘ Loans and Advances by Provincial Government—(e) Advances to Cultivators—(i) Loans under the Land Improvements Loans Act ’.

Depressed Classes.

The nature of the assignment of land to ex-war service men and Adi-Dravidas.

* 18 Q.—Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the major portions of the lands assigned to ex-war service men and Adi-Dravidas are practically cultivated on lease or enjoyed by the higher caste ryots while the patta alone stands in the name of the depressed classes and ex-war service darkhastdar ; and

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the negative, what steps the Government will take for making inquiries on the above matter in the districts of Tanjore, South Arcot and Trichinopoly and for positively discouraging such sort of irregular benami darkhast transactions ?

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A.—(a) & (b) Land assigned to ex-service men is liable to resumption by Government in case of alienation by way of sale, gift, mortgage or lease in perpetuity within ten years from the date of the grant. Similarly, lands assigned to depressed classes are subject to resumption if alienated at any time in the manner above described except to other members of the same class. A lease other than a perpetual lease is a method of enjoyment which is not forbidden by the terms of the grant.

Assignment of lands to an Adi-Dravida in Gudiyattam taluk

* 19 Q.—**Mr. R. VEERIAN**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that an Adi-Dravida of Ambur, Vedamakkam, applied to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tirupattur, and the Collector of North Arcot for the assignment by darkhast of lands, survey Nos. 342 and 343 in the village of Balur, Gudiyattam taluk, on 5th February 1923 and several times afterwards;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Tahsildar of Gudiyattam taluk declined to assign the said lands to the petitioner in question;

(c) whether it is a fact that a rich caste man, one Kannayya Nayudu, is now permitted to cultivate the lands mentioned above and that they will be soon assigned to him; and

(d) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a), (b) and (c), whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government do not know whether or no the facts are as alleged in the question

(d) As the darkhast rules provide for an appeal and also in certain circumstances for revision, the Government do not propose to intervene at this stage.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"With reference to answer to (a), (b) and (c), may I know if there is any difficulty in calling for the information? If so, what are the difficulties?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The only difficulty is that this matter is subject to an appeal in the ordinary course. In the existing state of affairs the Government do not wish to interfere."

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"I have not heard a word of the reply, Sir."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"The reason, Sir, is given in clause (d) of the answer."

Alleged auctioning of lands reserved for depressed classes.

* 20 Q.—**Mr. R. VEERIAN**: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is the practice to exhibit a copy of the list containing darkhast lands available for assignment to the depressed classes in all the village chavadis and in taluk offices;

(b) why lands intended for assignment to the depressed classes are generally being auctioned; and

(c) whether the Government are aware of such instances?

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A.—(a) At the instance of the Government the Board of Revenue has recently issued instructions to the Collectors of all districts that a list of the lands available for assignment to members of the depressed classes should be hung up not only in the village chavadi but also in the cheri temple or any place of worship or communal meeting place of the members of the depressed classes. The rules do not require a copy of the list to be hung up in taluk offices.

(b) & (c) The Government are not aware of any such instances.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ May I know if the Government are aware that the instructions they issue are not strictly observed and carried out by their officers and subordinates? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ No, Sir.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether these lists are available to private people who want to work for the cause of the depressed classes and secure for them their legitimate requirements? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I should think so, Sir.”

Supply of water to the Adi-Dravidas of Nanjai Nagathu Valkai Cheri, Chidambaram taluk.

* 21 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether on the afternoon of the 20th March 1925, Mr. V Rama Sastri, the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Chidambaram, was engaged in hearing a petition of the Adi-Dravidas of Nanjai Nagathu Valkai Cheri, Chidambaram taluk, praying for permission to take water from the only tank at Nanjai Nagathu Valkai village monopolised by the caste Hindus ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of Adi-Dravidas represented by Mr. Mukarrams and a number of Padaiyachis caste people who opposed the petition were present at the time of hearing ;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the karnam of the village, a caste man, was examined who, in supporting the Adi-Dravidas, said that he had on many occasions seen the Adi-Dravida women ousted out by the Padaiyachis caste people when they attempted to take water from the tank, and that the period of 2½ months from the 31st of March to the 15th of June was one of scarcity of water for the Adi-Dravidas ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Magistrate said that he would forward the statements to the Subdivisional Officer, Chidambaram, who would pass orders ; and

(e) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d), whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information.

(e) As the questions indicate that the matter is under disposal by the district officers, the Government do not consider it necessary to call for a report at this stage.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ May I know whether the Government will be pleased to furnish a copy of the order of disposal of the matter by the district officer? ”

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ As the answer to question (d) indicates that the matter is under disposal by the district officers, it would be well that the hon. Member puts a question later on when I shall be able to call for a report and give him the information.”

Public Works.

Damage to Cauvery bridges at Sivasamudram due to floods.

* 22 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the two Cauvery bridges at Sivasamudram in Coimbatore district was washed away at the time of floods last year and much inconvenience is being thereby caused to the public ;

(b) whether any attempt has been made to induce the Jaghirdar of Sivasamudram to repair the bridge and if so, with what result ;

(c) whether there has been any correspondence with the Mysore Government on the matter and if so, the result of that correspondence ;

(d) whether the Government have asked the Collector of Coimbatore and the Executive Engineer of Salem to report as to the place most suited for putting up a new bridge and if so, whether the report has been received and to what effect ;

(e) whether the Government are taking steps to repair the old bridge or to put up a new bridge and if so, when it is likely to have through communication ; and

(f) whether the bed of the river at and near Sivasamudram belongs to this Government or the Mysore Government or to both ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The questions are under correspondence.

(d) A proposal has been made to construct a single bridge higher up the river than the two old bridges ; the question is under consideration.

(e) It has not yet been decided what is the best means of providing for traffic pending the construction of a new bridge.

(f) The boundary between Mysore and Madras at the island of Sivasamudram is the midstream of the Cauvery on the Mysore side of the island.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ With reference to answer to clauses (b) and (c), may I know if the question of constructing a bridge is going to be taken up soon and if the correspondence with the Jaghirdar and the Mysore Government is finished ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I should think it depends on the state of the finances.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Has it been settled whether the Jaghirdar has to pay a portion or whether he is not bound to maintain the bridge ? ”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ We are not concerned with the correspondence but we are concerned with what is going to become of the repair itself. I should like to know in what stage the matter is.”

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" It will be constructed as soon as finances are made available."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" I wish to know if finances will be made available at all. The difficulty is that it is the main line of communication and we are anxious to know whether the financial position has been settled."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I am afraid I cannot anticipate the state of the finances some time hence or the decision of the Council on a matter which is in its hands."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" At least some temporary repair could be made."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I would address the Minister for Local Self-Government to tell us if he could give some money for this. After all, some department must give money."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. President, may I point out that it is a matter for the Public Works Department?"

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" We do not know which department is at all responsible for this matter."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Is there any temporary arrangement made pending the final repairs to be effected?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" There is now a ferry. I also see that there is an estimate for temporary repairs."

Revenue Establishments.

The post of additional Assistant Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

* 23 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any post of an additional Assistant Secretary in the Board of Revenue;

(b) if so, the year when the post was created; the name of the present incumbent; the number of years he has been actually there; the special reasons for the continuance of this gentleman in the Board of Revenue;

(c) whether there is any rule that Assistant Secretaries in the Board's office should not continue as such for more than three years; and

(d) whether this post carries any special pay or allowance; if so, how much?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The appointment was sanctioned temporarily in February 1922 and was made permanent in November 1923. The term of office is ordinarily limited to three years.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib K. E. Chidambara Ayyar Avargal, who is the present incumbent, has been holding the post since February 1922. The Government have sanctioned his retention in the post till about October 1925 in the public interests.

(d) Yes; a special pay of Rs 200 per mensem.

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MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—‘ As regards the first part of the answer, the last sentence reads : ‘ The Government have sanctioned his retention in the post till about October 1925 in the public interests.’ May I know what the public interest is ? ’

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ It is due to the fact that there was a change of Commissioners just at the time and it was thought well to keep on the Assistant Secretary for a few more months.”

Initial salaries of Revenue subordinates in Tanjore district.

* 24 Q.—**MR. S. SATYAMURTI :** Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Board of Revenue have issued orders on 14th March 1925 to the effect that the initial salaries of Revenue subordinates below Rs. 100 in the Tanjore district should take effect from 1st August 1924 and not from 1st March 1921 as in the rest of the Presidency ; and

(b) the reason for this discrimination ?

A.—(a) The Collector of Tanjore fixed the initial salaries of some of the Revenue subordinates in his district on 16th September 1921 and of the rest on 6th January 1922 and gave effect to them from 1st March 1921 as in the rest of the Presidency. On appeals from some of them in regard to the initial pay fixed for them the Board of Revenue directed that the initial pay should be fixed with reference to seniority in the district establishment as a whole. This led to the revision of the initial pay of some of the subordinates.

In the proceedings of the Board of Revenue referred to in the question, the Board informed the Collector that effect should be given to the final revision of the initial salaries not from 1st March 1921 but from the date of order sanctioning it and that the subordinates should be started on that date at the stage in the time-scale which they would have reached on that date, had effect been given to the revision from 1st March 1921. The Government have issued further orders that until the date of the Collector's order revising their initial pay, they should be allowed the pay originally fixed for them together with the increments due to them in the interval.

(b) The delay in fixing the initial pay finally was due to appeals against the original orders of the Collector. The orders above passed are fair to all concerned having regard to this delay.

Village Establishments.

Members of depressed classes among village officials.

* 25 Q.—**MR. R. VEERIAN :** Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of village monigars, karnams and assistant karnams in service belonging to the depressed classes together with their names, and the taluks and districts in which they discharge their duties ;

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(b) whether any of the posts, viz, village monigars, karnams and assistant karnams, occupied by the depressed classes were offered to caste people and they were confirmed during the last five years for some reasons or other; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such action?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Information on the points referred to is not on record.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"I find that the answer given to the whole of my question is as follows: 'Information on the points referred to is not on record'. May I know therefore, Sir, whether the Government are going on with their administration without maintaining any record whatsoever?"

Amalgamation of Jillopanayakkanpalayam and Valayapalayam villages.

* 26 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the villages of Jillopanayakkanpalayam and Valayapalayam in Udumalpet taluk of Coimbatore district have been recently grouped together; if so, when and how many months after the Legislative Council passed a resolution against such amalgamations; and

(b) the reasons for the amalgamation; and whether the Board of Revenue took the Council's resolution into consideration before ordering the amalgamation; if the order was made before the resolution, whether the Board took any action to prevent effect being given to the order in view of the resolution and the undertaking given at the time by the Government practically to the effect that no more amalgamations would be effected?

A.—(a) Yes; this is the case referred to in the answer to question No. 1468 answered at the meeting of 6th December 1924. The regrouping was ordered on 15th September 1924.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (c) of the question referred to above.

Criminal Tribes Act.

Extension of the Criminal Tribes Act to Dandasis in Ganjam district.

* 27 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether and when the Criminal Tribes Act was extended to the Dandasis of Ganjam district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the village vettis and talaiyaris in the Ganjam district are almost exclusively recruited from this class;

(c) whether the Dandasis are a wandering tribe;

(d) what is their population and how many of them approximately do not have ostensible means of livelihood or occupation;

(e) whether any of their class is without house and occupation; and

(f) whether he is aware that they are generally trusted as watchers of property, etc.?

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A.—(a) Sections 3 and 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act were applied in 1923 to the Dandasis of Ganjam district. In 1924 the Government directed that for the time being only known criminal males with their relatives and associates should be registered. This order is still in force.

(b) Some Dandasis are employed as village talaiyaris or watchmen.

(c) No.

(d) According to the census of 1921, there were 17,433 males and 24,335 females. The Government have no information as to the percentage which has no ostensible means of livelihood.

(e) & (f) The Government have no information.

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo.—“I wish to know the number of those registered already and how it compares with the actual number.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur —“I want notice, Sir.”

Forests.

Source of timber supply to the Russellkonda saw mill.

* 28 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the names of forests and reserves from which timber is extracted for the Russellkonda saw mill;

(b) what is the average cost per cubic foot for felling timber in those forests;

(c) what is the average cost of carting per cubic foot of timber from the forests where they are felled to the Russellkonda saw mills; and

(d) what is the average cost price per cubic foot of timber shown in the accounts of the Russellkonda saw mill?

A.—(a) Rambha, Uogodo, Pachehalia, Pippalaponka Kriamba, Chendragiri, Gallery, Gundribadi, Rogoda, Baiballi and Brahmanasai reserves.

(b) One anna 5'4 pies

(c) Three annas 3'75 pies.

(d) Four annas.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo —“I wish to know the cost per square foot of ordinary log of timber.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I do not know these details. I want notice.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—“Is the Russellkonda mill working?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.—“It is stopped temporarily.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—“I wish to know what action has been taken on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee on this question”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I want notice of the question.”

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Public Service.

Distinction in pay between clerks who graduate on first appointment and those who do so subsequent to it.

* 29 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently ordered that the grant of graduate allowance contemplated in G.O. No. 1025, Finance, dated 21st January 1922, applies only to clerks who graduate on first appointment;

(b) if so, the circumstances that necessitated the issue of such an order;

(c) why the Government wish to make a distinction between clerks who graduate on first appointment and those who do so subsequent to it; and

(d) whether such clerks will have to refund the allowance already drawn?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The object of the discretion allowed by G.O. No. 1025, dated 14th October 1921, to heads of departments to give a higher initial pay to graduates appointed to clerical posts is clearly stated in G.O. No. 74, Finance, dated 21st January 1922, namely, to attract where necessary a better class of candidates. It therefore applies solely to those who are graduates when they first enter service, and is restricted to cases where their recruitment is considered necessary.

(d) Any cases where a refund has been demanded as a result of a wrong application of the rule will be considered on their merits.

Telephones.

The use of telephones by the Government.

* 30 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many telephones are being subscribed for by Government;

(b) what is the total cost of these telephone connexions to Government per year;

(c) whether the Government enjoy any special rate and if so what is the rate; and

(d) whether the Government have made any grants, leases or special facilities to the Madras Telephone Company?

A.—(a) This Government have subscribed for about 400 telephones (220 connexions direct with the Madras Telephone Company's Exchange and 180 extensions from some of the direct connexions).

(b) The total cost of the connexions is roughly Rs. 55,000 per year.

(c) The Government are allowed a reduction of 25 per cent on the rates charged to private subscribers.

(d) The Government have assigned an extent of 21,000 square feet of land in R.S. No. 11378, Esplanade, Georgetown, subject to payment of the approximate market value and ground-rent,

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Local Boards and Municipal Councils.*Location of a meat-stall in Tiruvannamalai.*

* 31 Q.—**MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR** : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the municipality of Tiruvannamalai has permitted an unlicensed butcher's shop to be opened in a public place adjacent to the principal car-street ;

12 noon. (b) whether the orthodox Hindu population protested against the location of the said meat-stall ;

(c) whether a public meeting of the citizens of Tiruvannamalai passed unanimous resolutions urging the immediate removal of the meat-stall to a less objectionable locality and whether copies of the protest were sent to the Municipal Council, the Collector of North Arcot and to the District Superintendent of Police ;

(d) whether the meat-stall has not been so removed ; and

(e) what steps the Government propose to take in the matter ?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information.

(e) They do not propose to take any action in the matter.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Is it permissible to open butcher shops without a licence from the municipality ?"

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—"It is a question of law. I think they have to obtain the licence."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Will the Government see that if there is no licence issued the site is changed ?"

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—"Sir, whether there should be a change of the site or not is a matter left to the discretion of the Municipal Council."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"If I have understood the hon. the Chief Minister rightly, the person who wants to have a shop for selling meat has to take out a licence ; but the municipality does not attend to this duty and see that the gentleman takes out a licence or changes the site. In that case, does the hon. the Chief Minister tell us that it is entirely left to the discretion of the municipal council ?"

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—"It is quite open to the hon. Member to ask the municipal council to take cognizance of this matter."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Is the hon. the Minister aware that there is a widespread faction in the municipality on account of this and that they could not get any relief by appealing to the chairman ?"

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—"The Government are not aware of the existence of any faction."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Is it not the concern of the hon. the Chief Minister that the feelings of the Hindus of a pilgrim centre like Tiruvannamalai are affected by the presence of such a meat shop in a car street there ?"

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Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—" May I know what kinds of meats are sold in the shops that are considered objectionable by the Hindus ? "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I pause for the answer."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I have already stated that it is a matter with which the Government are not concerned, and it is for the Municipal Council to consider whether a meat stall could be allowed to continue there or not."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Since the municipality has not moved in the matter in spite of newspaper agitation and public meetings, may I appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister at least to care something or the susceptibilities of the Hindu population of Tiruvannamalai ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. President, the Government do not think that it is a case for their interference."

The distribution of taluk boards in each district.

* 32 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether every taluk in each district has a taluk board corresponding to it ;

(b) if not, whether the Government have any idea of creating a taluk board for every taluk ;

(c) how many taluk boards there are in Madura and Ramnad districts and whether the taluk boards correspond to the taluks in the districts ;

(d) whether the right of electing their presidents is given to all the taluk boards in the two districts ; and

(e) if not, the names of the taluk boards in which the president is nominated, and the reason for the same ?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The Government will be prepared to consider applications on their merits.

(c) Four in each. The taluk boards do not correspond to the Revenue taluks.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) Melur, Usilampatti and Dindigul in the Madura district and Devakottai in the Ramnad district.

The Government were advised that in the best interests of the administration of these taluk boards it was desirable that the Presidents should be appointed by Government.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" In regard to clause (b), may I know whether Government invited applications as to the creation of a board in every taluk ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Government do not propose to invite applications."

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" What do they mean by ' applications ' in the answer to clause (b) ? Do they mean applications from taluk boards or people or somebody else ? "

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" When the people of a particular area apply to the Government to constitute a separate taluk board for that area, then the Government will consider the application on its merits."

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" Then, may I know whether the Government have received any such applications from the people in Ramnad and Madura districts ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I would require notice. I cannot answer that question off-hand."

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" Coming to the last clause (e), may I know by whom the Government were advised as to the nomination of certain taluk board presidents ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" By the authorities concerned."

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" By the District Collector ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Yes; and the President of the District Board "

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" May I know whether the taluk boards were consulted in the matter ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Yes, Sir."

Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU :—" With reference to the formation of taluk boards, may I ask the hon. the Chief Minister why, in spite of representation made by the taluk people of Rajahmundry, no action has been taken to differentiate the boards ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I doubt whether that question arises out of the answer given."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the taluk boards have been given the opportunity of saying whether or not they want an elected president ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Yes; the taluk boards have opportunities to express their views on the subject "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what their views are ? "

Opening of roads by the District Board of Ramnad.

* 33 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any sanction was ever made by the District Board of Ramnad to construct a road between Virudunagar and Watrap through Nadyaneri village;

(b) if so, why the work was not carried out; and

(c) how many new roads have been opened by the District Board of Ramnad within the last five years with the names of the taluks in which they are opened ?

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A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The annual administration reports of the district boards for the five years ending 1923-24 show that the following roads were constructed during those years :—

1919-20—Paramakudi-Mudukulathur road—2nd and 3rd sections.

Ramnad-Kilakarai road—3 sections.

Sivakasi-Virudupatti road—1st section.

Total length—9 miles.

1920-21—Ramnad-Kilakarai road—5½ miles

Other roads—3¾ miles.

1921-22—Nil.

1922-23—5 miles.

1923-24—21½ miles.

The Government have no further information

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ With reference to clauses (a) and (b), will the Government be pleased to call for the information ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The hon. Member may have the information from the Board direct ”

Election to the 21th ward of the Kumbakonam Municipal Council.

* 34 Q—Mr. V. PANTULU AYYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Chairman of the Kumbakonam municipality received a communication on the night of the 19th December 1923 from one of the duly nominated candidates for election to the 21th ward of the local Municipal Council ;

(b) whether the said candidate made any statement in the communication referred to in (a) that he had not withdrawn his candidature for the said ward ;

(c) whether his request to the Chairman in the communication referred to in (a) to refrain from making any declaration till at least the day after the next was ever considered by the Chairman, and if so, whether any reply was given by the Chairman officially to the letter in question ;

(d) if no reply was sent, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether the candidate addressed another letter to the Chairman on 20th December 1923 stating that the withdrawal of his candidature was a fraudulent and forged one and requesting the Chairman to investigate the matter ;

(f) what action the Chairman took on the letter referred to in (e) and, if no action was taken, the reasons therefor ;

(g) whether Government are aware of the fact that the candidate in question made a request to the Chairman in his letter of the 20th December 1923 soliciting Government investigation in the matter through a trained and capable officer and not to declare anybody elected for the said ward until the result of the investigation was known ;

(h) if so, whether Government received any communication on the matter from the Chairman ; and

(i) if the answer to (h) be in the affirmative, whether the Government can place on the table a copy of the communication received from the Chairman and the former's reply thereto ?

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- A.—(a), (b) & (e) The Government are so informed.
 (c) & (f) The Government have no information.
 (d) The question does not arise.
 (g) The answer is in the affirmative.
 (h) The Chairman reported the facts to Government but asked for no orders.
 (i) The Government see no need to do so.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Answer to clause (h) says ‘ The Chairman reported the facts to Government but asked for no orders ’. Considering the importance of the matter, is it not within the power of the hon. the Minister to give guidance to the Chairman, though it is not asked for ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The Government did not consider necessary to give guidance.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Here is a forged document stating that a candidate has withdrawn his candidature, while the candidate says that he has not withdrawn and the whole election is vitiated. The man cannot get any remedy ; the civil courts up to the High Court have declined to interfere and yet am I to understand that the hon. the Minister does not think that he can usefully interfere in the matter ? ”

The teaching of Hindi language in Nannilam Board High School.

* 35 Q.—Mr. V. PANTULU AYYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a mahazar signed by the parents and guardians of the pupils studying in the Board High School, Nannilam (Tanjore district), was sent to the President, District Board, Tanjore, with a request to start a Hindi class in the above school ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a statement was made in the mahazar referred to in (a) to the effect that the parents and guardians themselves would meet the expenditure thereon and that the District Board need not pay anything for giving effect to the proposal ;

(c) whether the President, District Board, called for the opinion of the Headmaster of the High School and also the pupils on the subject matter of the petition (mahazar) ;

(d) if the answer to (c) be in the affirmative, the reply received by the President ;

(e) whether it is a fact that a majority of the pupils of the school expressed their ready willingness to learn Hindi when asked by the Headmaster ;

(f) whether the President finally decided not to allow pupils to learn Hindi ;

(g) if the answer to (f) be in the affirmative, whether Government can place on the table a copy of the President's order prohibiting Hindi learning ;

(h) whether the Government have issued any order or circular to local bodies concerning Hindi learning, and if so, to what effect ;

(i) if the answer to (h) be in the negative, whether the President himself has issued any order to the schools under his supervision forbidding either the learning or the teaching of Hindi ;

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(j) whether the Government have any objection to the teaching of Hindi in schools controlled by municipalities, taluk and district boards; if so, what; and

(k) if not, whether Government will issue any order to that effect to the several local bodies?

A.—(a), (b), (c), (e), (f) & (i) The Government have no information.

(d) & (g) The questions do not arise.

(h) The Government have held that as Hindi is not a vernacular of the Presidency, its introduction as an 'optional' subject in elementary schools is not admissible under the rules.

(j) & (k) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 61 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th August 1924.

Select Committee on the amendment to the District Municipalities Act.

* 36 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: With reference to the Select Committee's meetings held at Ootacamund in May 1925, to consider Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar's amendment to the District Municipalities Act, will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) (i) the total number of members in the Select Committee;

(ii) the number of members that attended the meeting at Ootacamund;

(iii) the several dates on which the Committee sat and

(iv) the travelling and other expenses incurred on that account;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Committee meeting was adjourned to meet again at Madras and if so, to what date;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Advocate-General found some legal difficulty in amending the Act; and

(d) whether the opinion of the Advocate-General was obtained before permission to introduce the amending Bill was granted?

A.—(a) (i) Twelve.

(ii) Five.

(iii) 20th May 1925

(iv) The Government have no information.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative. The date of the next meeting has not yet been fixed.

(c) The Committee desired to consider certain previous opinions of the Advocate-General on the subject.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO —“With reference to clause (a) (iv), relating to travelling and other expenses incurred the Government say that they have no information. Will the Government call for information?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“Yes; the Government have no objection to call for information.”

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Ex officio membership of local boards, etc., to Members of the Legislative Council.

* 37 Q—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the advisability of making all Members of the Legislative Council *ex officio* members of the local boards and municipalities within the local limits of which they reside?

A.—The answer is in the negative

MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“The answer is that the matter has not been considered by the Government. The date of the answer is 20th July 1925. In view of a resolution on the same subject I want to know whether the matter has since been considered.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“There has been no change of opinion on the part of the Government.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“How does the hon. Member gather that this answer is dated 20th July 1925?”

Privilege of elected president to Anantapur municipality.

* 38 Q—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Anantapur people have requested the Government for the privilege of electing their own municipal chairman;

(b) whether the municipal council also has passed a resolution to the same effect;

(c) when the term of the present nominated chairman expires; and

(d) whether there is no competent person among the present councillors who can discharge the duties of the chairman?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The term expired on 24th June 1925.

(d) The Government have no information of such a person.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: “Sir, have the Government since nominated a chairman to the municipal council?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL: “Yes.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: “Are the Government aware that 11 out of the 13 members were against the appointment of the chairman?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“The Government have no information.”

MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: “Did the Government enquire whether any councillor among the sitting members was capable of discharging the functions of the chairman?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“Sir, the Government were informed that there was no one on the council suitable for appointment as chairman.”

MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“May I know whether the council called for the correspondence to be placed on the table as to the incompetency of the sitting councillors?”

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I should like to know to what clause the supplementary question relates.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : “ Clause (d).”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : “ Is there not a B.A., B.L., also among the councillors ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ There may be a B.A., B.L. But unfortunately, the information they had was that there was none.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Was it considered that the time had not come for conferring this privilege on the municipality ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ It was considered that it was not time that the privilege of electing its own chairman should be conferred on the municipal council.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ Who were the authorities that were consulted in the matter ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Sir, the Collector of the district was consulted.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I know whether there was no member of the Justice Party in the Anantapur municipality”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ The President of the District Board is of the Justice Party.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know for information whether the Collector recommended at any time the office of chairman to be thrown open for election ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ No.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ What was it that made the Government think that the municipality was not ripe enough to have the power of electing its own chairman ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I did not say that the municipality was not ripe enough, but I said it was considered that it was not time that the Government should think of conferring this power on the municipality.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know why the Government thought like that ? Is the municipality a new one or a young one or has the administration not been good ? ”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Is not one of the councillors the president of the taluk board belonging to the Justice Party ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I think we have sufficiently discussed this question.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ May I know whether thirteen members of the Council wanted to pass a resolution expressing dissatisfaction and whether that resolution was disallowed by the chairman and whether the matter is still pending with the Government ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ It is asking for further information. I should like to have notice.”

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Income and expenditure of Anantapur municipality.

* 39 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total revenue of Anantapur municipality for each of the last three years;

(b) whether any scale is prescribed limiting the percentage of expenditure under each head; and if so, whether it has been exceeded by the said municipality and to what extent;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to advise the municipality to conform to the rules in this connexion;

(d) the amount of conveyance allowance drawn by the present chairman during his régime; and

(e) what was the particular necessity for conveyance allowance during this period?

A.—(a) The total revenue of the council (excluding special Government grants, deposits and advances) was as shown below:—

						RS.
1922-23	...	...	...	...	...	22,700
1923-24	...	...	...	...	...	36,939
1924-25	...	...	...	...	...	51,416

(b) & (c) No.

(d) & (e) The Government have no information

Preparation of the electoral rolls for local bodies.

* 40 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received any petition from certain electors for the taluk board elections of the Mannargudi firka of the Chidambaram taluk of South Arcot district regarding the preparation of the electoral roll;

(b) whether the number of tax-payers belonging to the Padayachi community in the above firka who are entitled to vote as per the rules and regulations relating to their qualifications is about 683 and the recently prepared electoral roll shows only 198 as qualified to vote; and

(c) whether the Government have instituted any inquiry into the matter and if not, why not?

A. (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) & (c) The Government have made enquiries and understand that the electoral roll in question was published in the prescribed manner and no objections were received within the period allowed.

Representation of depressed classes in union boards.

* 41 Q.—MR. R. VERIAN: With reference to answer to Question No. 537, dated 19th March 1925, will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state in what manner the president of the Ambur union board and the president of the North Arcot District Board complied with the Government Order issued on the subject of the representation of depressed classes on union boards?

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A.—Members of union boards are appointed by presidents of taluk boards. A list* of members of the Ambur union board is laid on the table for information.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ With reference to the main question, may I know whether the Government will not interfere in the matter whenever the presidents of local boards misuse their powers and act contrary to the spirit of law whenever they make nominations? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The Government expect the public to draw the attention of the Government to such cases.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that the nomination of one Duraiswami to the Union Board of Ambur was strongly objected to by the members of the depressed classes in Ambur on the ground that he would not serve well and that he was only a servant of the Ambur Union Board President? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I am afraid I have to say that the Government have no information on the subject.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ Will they be pleased to call for the information? ”

The composition of the Nilgiris District Board.

* 12 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR. Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state

(a) the number of members of the Nilgiris District Board, how many of them are elected and how many nominated ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large percentage of the elected seats goes to the European planters and what is that percentage and what is the number of their voters ;

(c) whether there are several Indian planters in the Nilgiris and if so, their number ; whether they possess the right of electing any representatives to the district board ;

(d) the number of members to be elected by the general public and the number of voters in this case ; and

(e) whether the Government have received any mahazars to throw open more seats for election by general public and whether the Government have any intention of doing so?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) The hon. Member is referred to the Annual Civil List for 1925. The strength of the Nilgiris District Board is 24. Six seats are filled up by Government and eighteen by election. Nine of the elective seats are filled by the Planters Associations and the remaining nine by the tax-payers and inhabitants of the district in general. The Government have no information in regard to the number of voters.

(c) The Government have no information.

(e) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know the reason why 50 per cent of the elective seats are filled by the planters and the other 50 per cent by the rest of the public? ”

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Because planters form an important community in the district.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Will the Government be pleased to get the number of voters under (b) and (d) ? ”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ The answer to (c) is—The Government have no information. The planters have a very small number of votes compared to the rest of the public. Will they be pleased to consider the matter ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Yes, Sir, the request will be considered ”

Medical.

Improvement of medical school libraries.

* 43 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any amount has been earmarked for the improvement of medical school libraries in the current year ;

(b) if so, how much ; and

(c) how much was asked by the institutions and how much was recommended by the Advisory Committee ?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The amounts asked for by the Superintendents of the various Medical Schools are as below—

	£	RS.
Rayapuram	260	...
Tanjore ... .	...	560
Madura ... .	...	4,100
Vizagapatam	215	...
Calicut (now moved to Coimbatore). ...	...	1,500

The amount recommended by the Medical Library Standing Committee was £150 for each Medical School.

Revision of college fees of certain medical students

* 44 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the question of revising the college fees of medical students who failed before 1925, either wholly or in part, has been reconsidered and if so, with what result ?

A.—A copy of G.O. No. 894, P.H., dated 28th April 1925, is placed on the Council table.*

Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Appointment of Commissioners to the Hindu Religious Endowments Board.

* 45 Q.—RAO SAHIB U. RAMA RAO. Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the respective qualifications and credentials of the Commissioners who have recently been appointed to administer the Hindu Religious Endowments Act and their salaries ;

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(b) whether it is a fact that one of the Commissioners, Mr Surya Rao, is a relative of the Chief Minister, the hon the Raja of Panagal, and the other Mr Chengayya his legal adviser ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Mr Chidambaram Pillai, another Commissioner, is related to the hon Mr Sivagnanam Pillai, the Minister for Development, and the fourth Mr P V Nataraja Mudaliyar belongs to the Ministerialist party ;

(d) the principle on which these appointments were made and whether they were made on territorial basis ; and

(e) if the latter, whether there is any one to represent the West Coast in the Board ?

A —(a) The present Commissioners possess the qualification prescribed by sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1923. They were practising vakils before they were appointed as Commissioners.

(b) Mr. Surya Rao is not directly related to the Chief Minister, the hon. the Raja of Panagal. Mr Chengayya was not his legal adviser. He has appeared in some cases for him and in others against him.

(c) Mr. Chidambaram Pillai is not related to the Minister for Development. Mr. Nataraja Mudaliyar belongs to the Ministerial party.

(d) The appointments were made on the recommendations of a Committee specially appointed for the purpose. They were not made on a territorial basis.

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO.—“ With reference to answer to (d), may I know whether it was not a fact that the committee's decisions were frequently interfered with by instructions from the Minister ? ”

The hon the RAJA OF PANAGAL —“ No, Sir.”

Appointment of a representative of the West Coast to the Religious Endowments Board.

* 16 Q— Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the districts of Malabar and South Kanara have been exempted from the operation of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act ;

(b) if not, whether the hon the Chief Minister will be pleased to exempt the Mutts in South Kanara at least, from the purview of this Act, as already promised ;

(c) even if this is not feasible, whether the hon. the Chief Minister will consider the advisability of appointing one representative in the Board from the West Coast, preferably a Madhwa Brahman, to safeguard the interests of temples and Mutts in that part of the Presidency, which forms the stronghold of the Madhwa community ?

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A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The question will be considered if and when any math moves in the matter and satisfies Government that there are sufficient grounds for excluding it from the scope of the Act.

(c) The question will be considered when a vacancy arises.

MR. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN —“ With reference to (c), may I ask the Minister whether Government have appointed honorary assistant commissioners to assist the Board in Malabar ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL —“ Sir, I should like to have notice of the question ”

Village Panchayats.

Village panchayats in the Presidency.

* 47 Q —MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to the answer to question No. 193 at the last sitting and state—

(a) the reasons for the marked variations in the number of village panchayats in the several districts from 1 in Malabar, 4 in South Kanara, and Guntur, 2 in Cuddapah, to 10 in Nellore, 34 in South Arcot, 80 in Anantapur and 140 in North Arcot ;

(b) whether the Government have laid down instructions with a view to Collectors and other officers concerned encouraging the formation of village panchayats ;

(c) what steps Government have taken or contemplate with a view to ensuring a more or less uniform rate of progress in the growth of village panchayat system ; and

(d) how many of the village panchayats have been entrusted with the work of looking after forests and which of them ?

A.—(a) The variations are in general due to the varying degrees of enthusiasm or apathy displayed by presidents of taluk boards, the honorary organizers and the ryots. The large number in the Anantapur district is due to the specially hard work done by the President, Anantapur Taluk Board, and that in North Arcot to the intensive campaign carried out in the Polur taluk by a band of honorary organizers under the direction of a Chief Honorary Organizer.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The Government would leave the question to the Registrar-General of Panchayats, his personal assistant and his band of honorary organizers. The main duty of the Registrar-General is to organize and supervise panchayats.

(d) Only one—the Karkal village panchayat in the South Kanara district.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know whether the Registrar-General of Panchayats is taking sufficient interest in the matter ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL —“ The only answer I can give is that he has done his level best.”

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Will the Government be pleased to state why only one village panchayat in the South Kanara district has been entrusted with the work of looking after forests ? ”

Education.

Educational grant to schools in Ramnad district

*48 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Provincial grant for education for schools in the Ramnad district has been reduced this year; and

(b) if so, whether there has been proportionate distribution of grants to schools in Ramnad district?

A.—(a) The provision made in the budget estimate for 1925-26 for the payment of teaching grants to aided elementary schools has not yet been distributed among the several District Educational Councils. The amount placed at the disposal of the District Educational Council, Ramnad, for the payment of teaching grants in the year 1924-25 was Rs. 1,34,268 as against Rs. 1,18,082 in 1923-24

(b) Does not arise.

Fostering of new University centres

* 49 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) by what means under the operation of the Madras University Act new University centres are fostered;

(b) what special grant have Government sanctioned to the colleges at Trichinopoly and Mangalore with a view to foster an embryo university life in them;

(c) whether there is any town in the Andhra country with more colleges and with more scholars in the college department than there are at Trichinopoly or Mangalore;

(d) if the answer to the last question is in the negative, what justification there is for the Andhra country to have a separate University in preference to Trichinopoly or Mangalore; and

(e) what form the Andhra University will take—(i) whether it will be on the model of the present Madras University Act, or (ii) on the model of the recent University Act superseded by the present Act?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to sections 27 (1) (j) and 53 of the Madras University Act (1923) and the Preamble to the Act.

(b) The colleges referred to are given the usual grants with reference to the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the Subsidiary table No. 1 (a) appended to Volume II of the Report on Public Instruction for 1923-24.

(d) & (e) The information may be gathered from the Andhra University Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons which will be published shortly.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know what special grants the Government have sanctioned to the colleges at Trichinopoly and Mangalore with a view to foster an embryo university life in them ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Grants are given according to the Grant-in-Aid Code. If there are any special grants applied for they will be considered in the light of the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Cannot the Grant-in-Aid Code be amended so as to foster university life ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the answer to clause (a) of this question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Will the Government be pleased to see that the objects mentioned in the Code are carried out in practice ? "

Revision of the Madras Educational Rules.

* 50 Q—Mr. R. VEFRIAN With reference to answer to clause (d) of question No 183, dated 18th March 1925, will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal now before the Government to revise the Madras Educational Rules so as to make more liberal concessions to the members of the depressed classes in the secondary schools ?

A—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.Os. No. 707, Law (Education), dated 5th May 1925, and No. 855, Law (Education), dated 19th May 1925, published at pages 194 and 247-248 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th May 1925 and 23rd June 1925, respectively.

Registration.

Promotions and punishments in the Registration Department.

* 51 Q—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon the Minister for Education be pleased to state —

(a) the number of Sub-Registrars in the higher and lower grades, including probationers, who have been compelled to resign, dismissed, suspended or fined and whose increments have been stopped, during the years 1922 to 1924 ;

(b) the number of appeals preferred to Government for mitigation of punishment and the number of cases, in which the punishments were reduced or cancelled ;

(c) how many Sub-Registrars of the lower grade have been promoted to the upper grade as a special case, between 1922 and 1924 ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Mr. Venkata Rao and Sriman Charam Das Baishnab of the Ganjam district were promoted to the upper grade in preference to seniors ;

(e) if so, how many seniors have been overlooked and whether such promotions were made on the recommendation of the head of the department, or at the will and pleasure of the hon. the Minister ;

(f) whether the claims of minorities and backward communities were considered in these promotions ; and

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(g) whether it is a fact that the Inspector-General of Registration has not given effect to certain promotions which have been ordered by the Government; if so, what action has been taken by the Government to carry out their orders?

A.—(a)	Compelled to resign	.	...	...	...	...	Nil.
	Dismissed	...	...	...	...	...	9
	Suspended	...	..	..	...	...	38
	Fined	..	..	...	...	...	34
	Increment stopped	...	...	...	...	..	99

(b) Appeals were preferred in twenty-five cases and in eight of these the punishments were either reduced or cancelled.

(c) Two.

(d) Yes.

(e) As regards the first part of the question, the hon. Member is referred to the list of registering officers. As regards the latter part, the promotions were recommended by the head of the department.

(f) Yes.

(g) No

Travelling allowance drawn by the Inspector-General of Registration.

* 52 Q.—Mr S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the total amount paid to the Inspector-General of Registration towards travelling allowance from 1922 to 1925?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the reply to the question No 121 of the first Session of the Legislative Council held on 5th February 1924. The amount of travelling allowance drawn during 1923-24 and 1924-25 (including charges for conveyance of motor-car) were Rs. 6,836 and Rs. 4,832, respectively.

Transfers in the Registration Department.

* 53 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the Registration Department transfers are frequently made without adequate reason, to the great inconvenience of the officers concerned?

A.—No.

Co-operative Societies.

Audit of co-operative societies

* 54 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to devise means whereby they would be relieved of the cost of audit of co-operative societies;

(b) how far the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee regarding substitution of 'honorary' for 'official' agency in Co-operative Department have been carried out;

(c) the object of appointing honorary assistant registrars; and

(d) how far the object has been achieved?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1671, Development, dated 14th November 1923, and to paragraph 79 of the Registrar's administration report for the year 1923-24, both of which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 5 of the Registrar's administration report for 1923-24.

(d) Progress in this as in all other co-operative matters varies from district to district. In well-developed areas, the object with which Honorary Assistant Registrars are appointed has to some extent been achieved. In the more backward areas, it is too early to look for definite results.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what the areas are which he considers well developed and why he thinks so ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" From facts."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" What facts ? Is it from the number of societies or what ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" From the way in which work is done."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" What are the ill-developed areas, Sir ? Is the hon. the Minister aware that the Provincial Co-operative Conference is against the continuance of this system of appointing honorary assistant registrars ? "

Holidays for co-operative societies and banks

* 55 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether co-operative societies and banks observe more holidays than are notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act ;

(b) and, if so, whether such practice has the approval of the Government ; and

(c) if not, whether the Government are inclined to bring co-operative societies and banks into a line with other banks ?

A.—(a) The Government have no definite information.

(b) & (c) The matter is one for the directors and shareholders of societies and banks to decide. The Government do not propose to interfere with their discretion.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" I dare say that the Government is a constituent of the Imperial Bank, and the co-operative district banks are also constituents of the same. Does not the Government think that these banks should be brought into a line with the Imperial Bank ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I have already explained that it is a matter to be settled between the shareholders and the directors of the banks concerned and that it is not a matter for the Government to interfere."

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Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ When difficulties are felt by the Imperial Bank, are not the Government taking note of them and giving advice? Cannot the Government give the same advice to all concerned? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNAM PILLAI.—“ They do not consider that this is a matter in which they should interfere.”

Fisheries.

The purchase of Krusadai island by Government.

* 56 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when was the Krusadai island near Pamban purchased by the Government, and at what cost ;

(b) what were the objects of the purchase of this island ;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of this House the original proposals of Sir F. A. Nicholson, K.C.I.E., for purchasing this island ;

(d) what were the conditions of purchase ;

(e) how far the original objects of purchasing the island have been realized and what net expenditure has been incurred up to date ;

(f) whether any buildings have been erected on the island and if so, at what cost ;

(g) whether there were any unauthorized additional buildings constructed while the work was in progress and if so, the extra cost thus incurred ;

(h) whether when the additional buildings were being constructed, the question of retention of the Marine Biologist had been engaging the attention of the Government ; if so, whether the action of the officers in constructing them was not highly culpable and what disciplinary action has been taken against the officers concerned ;

(i) to what use the island is now put and what annual running charges are incurred at present and whether these uses really justify the maintenance of the island at Government cost ;

(j) whether there was any proposal from the Government of India to establish an All-India Biological station at this island and what became of the proposal ;

(k) whether it is a fact that the Indian Science Congress and the University of Madras have desired the Government to hand over this island to them for carrying on research work and what action has been taken thereon ; and

(l) whether the Government have received any other offers for the purchase of this island ?

A.—(a), (b), (e) & (f) The hon. Member is referred to the answer furnished to question No. 420 at the meeting of the Council on the 5th March 1925.

(c) No.

(d) None.

(g) No unauthorized additional buildings were constructed. Certain improvements not provided for in the original estimates were carried out in anticipation of the sanction of Government at an additional cost of Rs. 1,350.

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(h) No.

(i) The island is now used mainly as temporary headquarters for the conduct of the Ramnad Chank fishery. The annual running charges incurred are small and are covered by the receipts from the coconut trees, etc., and the lease of the right of collecting cowries.

(j) No.

(k) The University of Madras have, at the instance of the Indian Science Congress, asked that a marine biological station may be maintained by Government on the island for the use of students and biologists, the University making a contribution to Government towards the expenses of the station. The matter is under consideration.

(l) Yes

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“ May I know from the hon. the Minister for Development whether improvements made by any subordinate of the department without sanction are not to be considered as unauthorized ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ There was no alteration, but only improvements, and, in the special circumstances of the case, the Government sanctioned them.”

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“ So, shall I take it that the improvements which were carried out were all unauthorized ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Yes, that is so.”

Industries.

The economic effect of the Empire Exhibition on Indian industry.

* 57 Q.—MR. G. RAVESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the economic effect of the Empire Exhibition on the manufactures and industries of India and Madras Presidency in particular;

(b) whether any of the exhibitors have found new demands and new markets for their wares, and if so, to what extent in the year 1924-25; and

(c) whether foreign countries have come to know what we want as a result of the exhibition and are sending such articles to India and competing with Indian manufacturers to the prejudice of the latter?

A.—(a) & (b) It is not yet possible to gauge the ultimate results of the exhibition. Information as to sales, enquiries and orders at the time of the exhibition is contained in G.O. No. 377, Development, dated 12th March 1925. No information is available as to subsequent business by exhibitors.

(c) The aim of the exhibition was to demonstrate what India can supply and not what she requires. The Government have no information which would warrant the assumption that foreign countries as a result of the exhibition are competing with Indian manufacturers to the prejudice of the latter.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is the hon. the Minister aware that the Indian Court at Wembley was a mere bazaar of cheap and shoddy shops and with no connexion with Indian art at all ? ”

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ I am not aware of that.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is he aware, Sir, that there had been no systematic attempt made to exhibit Indian manufactures and arts and that the exhibits consisted of a mere jumble of cheap articles ? ”

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I say, Sir, that it is not so ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ It is merely a repetition of the first question.”

Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, and Ink Factory, Madras.

* 58 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the officer who is responsible for the purchase of the large stock of soda-ash lying unused in the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, and the action taken by the Government with reference to him, if the purchase so made was without any necessity ;

(b) the total amount of the bad and doubtful debts of the Institute, referred to in the balance sheet for the year ending 31st March 1924, and the responsible officers who advanced money or its equivalents and the private individuals who owe the debts now respectively ;

(c) the circumstances under which 155 gallons of ink were lost in transit (vide paragraph 7 of enclosure to the letter of the Director of Industries, No. 190-H-24, dated 3rd August 1924) and the steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such losses ; and

(d) the concern or concerns of the Government whose audit has been entrusted to Messrs. Fraser & Ross but has been carried out by them only as a test audit as in the case of the Ink Factory, Madras ?

A.—(a) The purchase was made in the year 1918 by Sir Frederick Nicholson when, owing to the war restrictions then prevailing, supplies of caustic soda were unprocurable. The war ended sooner than was expected and caustic soda again became available in the market at a price cheaper than that at which it could be manufactured in the Kerala Soap Institute from soda ash. This accounts for the stock now lying unused in the Institute. The Director of Industries is disposing of it as quickly as possible as and when opportunity occurs.

(b) The total amount of bad and doubtful debts on 31st March 1924, as will be seen from the balance sheet itself, was Rs. 598-8-9. Almost the whole of it represents the value of soap advanced by the management of the Institute on credit in the usual course of business. Part of the amount is likely to be recovered. The Government consider it undesirable to publish the names of individual debtors.

(c) The loss was mainly due to the leakage and evaporation which occurred during transit and to a lesser extent to leakage during the loading and unloading of the barrels. It is impossible to avoid some leakage from barrels during transit and, as such transfers take place only very infrequently, the Government do not consider it necessary to prescribe any special precautions beyond the exercise of ordinary care.

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(d) The following is a list of concerns at present test-audited by Messrs. Fraser & Ross :—

- (1) Government Industrial Institute Madras
- (2) Nilambur Valley forests.
- (3) Willingdon House, Ootacamund
- (4) Wynaad forests.
- (5) Mount Stuart Working Circle.
- (6) Industrial Engineer's Workshop.
- (7) Leather Trades Institute
- (8) Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor
- (9) Cinchona Department.
- (10) Government Industrial Institute, Madura.

In addition to the work of test-audit, Messrs. Fraser & Ross draw out trading and profit and loss accounts and balance sheets for these concerns. Of these, Nos (1), (2), (5), (6), (9) and (10) have been commercialised from 1st April 1925 and Messrs. Fraser & Ross will from that date do the complete audit as they now do for the Russellkonda Saw Mill the Kerala Soap Institute and the Chalivam Cannery.

Management of the Fruit Preserving Institute at Coonoor.

* 59 Q.—SRIMAN SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor, is to be placed under the management of a party unconnected with the Industries Department and unacquainted with the line of work ;

(b) whether the party runs a dairy farm at Ootacamund and has no experience at all of jam-making and fruit-preservation ; and

(c) whether Government are satisfied that there is none in the Industries Department at present who could be entrusted with the management of the Institute on grounds of economy and better results ?

A —(a) & (b) A temporary Business Manager has been appointed from outside the department in place of the late Manager who was also appointed on a temporary basis from outside the department. The Manager's duties are connected with the business side of the concern and especially the sales of the products of the Institute and not with the manufacturing processes which are supervised by the factory assistant. The former is a whole-time officer and has no connexion with any dairy at Ootacamund. He has no experience of jam-making.

(c) No suitable officer was available in the department

The post of Rubber Mycologist.

* 60 Q.—SRIMAN SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when the post of Rubber Mycologist was created ; and

(b) what are the duties assigned to the incumbent holding the post ?

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A.—(a) The post was sanctioned temporarily by the Secretary of State in July 1919 and an officer was appointed to the post on the 16th May 1921. His period of contract expired on the 15th May 1925.

(b) The officer was appointed to investigate diseases affecting rubber. The entire cost of the officer was met by the United Planters Association of Southern India to whom his services were lent during the period of his contract.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Civil Justice.

Local limits of jurisdiction of the District Courts at Chittoor and North Arcot.

61 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state why the revenue limits of the Chittoor and North Arcot districts have been departed from in fixing the local limits of jurisdiction to the District Courts at Chittoor and North Arcot respectively?

A.—The revenue limits have been departed from on considerations of language, convenience of litigants and distribution of work among judicial officers.

Electricity.

Hydro-electric schemes.

62 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have come to any final decision as regards the Pykara hydro-electric scheme;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are deputing somebody to Europe to study the subject of hydro-electric schemes;

(c) if so, the expenses incurred or likely to be incurred in connexion with such deputation;

(d) whether it is not possible to procure the services of an expert locally otherwise than by deputing somebody to Europe to study the subject;

(e) whether Government are aware there is an expert in hydro-electricity in the service of the South Indian Railway Company; and

(f) if so, whether Government have any idea of securing his services for the Pykara scheme?

A.—(a) Negotiations are still in progress.

(b) No. The Electrical Inspector is being allowed to visit various engineering firms during his leave, but his studies will cover all kinds of electrical engineering.

(c) to (f) Do not therefore arise.

Licence to the Electric Supply Companies at Kanadukathan and Karaikudi.

63 Q.—Mr. P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that an Electric Supply Corporation is now working under the grant of a licence at Kanadukathan and whether they have applied for a further licence for extending the sphere of their operation;

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(b) whether it is a fact that a rival company of the same nature advertised to be started at Karaikudi have applied to the Government for the grant of a licence for starting their operations covering the places already applied for by the Kanadukathan Electric Supply Corporation;

(c) if so, what are the places for which both the companies have applied;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Government are going to issue a licence to the new proposed company very shortly in preference to the company already working;

(e) what is the amount which is proposed to be spent by the new company in starting their work in the shape of necessary building, machinery, etc.;

(f) if the Government have already determined to grant a licence to the proposed company, whether they have considered whether the starting of a rival company in close proximity to the one working is conducive to the best interests of both;

(g) whether the Government have deputed any officer of the Government to investigate whether the proposed company enjoys any natural additional advantage to enable it to work at a lesser cost than the one already working;

(h) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the report of the officer so appointed;

(i) whether it is a fact that licence was granted by the Government to an Electric Company some five years back to work at Karaikudi and whether it has been abandoned by that company as being unremunerative; and

(j) whether the Government have received memorials from various individuals living in and around Karaikudi against the starting of the proposed rival company to the effect that it will be a great loss to the public, and whether the Government have considered all those memorials?

A.—Applications have been received from both the Sri Minakshi Sundareswaral Electric Power Corporation and the Kanadukathan Electric Supply Corporation for licences to supply Karaikkudi and neighbouring villages. The Government have heard both applicants and considered various representations on the subject and have decided to extend the licence of the Kanadukathan Corporation under certain conditions.

Irrigation.

Construction of the flood-bank of the Uppanar.

64 Q.—**MR. C. MARUTHAVANAM PILLAI:** Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the left flood-bank of the Uppanar near Nallur village has been washed away by the floods of July 1924;

(b) whether the pattadars of the village of Pulianthurai have petitioned the Engineering Department praying for the construction of the flood-bank in question but to no effect;

(c) whether the right flood-bank of the river in question has been set right; and if so, why the left flood-bank alone is left in a neglected condition;

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(d) whether the Government are not aware of the fact that the village in question being very near the sea the disrepair into which the left flood-bank has fallen is likely to allow of the inundation of the surrounding lands by the flow of sea water during high tides; and

(e) whether anything has been done so far to mete out justice to the pattadars under reference and if not whether the Government propose to consider their case favourably after due investigation into the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information, except that all the breaches made by the floods in 1924 have been closed.

(d) & (e) The proposals made by the Cauvery Committee for the improvement of drainage in this area are being taken up in order—but the particular point raised by the hon. Member will be referred to the Chief Engineer.

Police.

Suspension of traffic, etc., during His Excellency the Viceroy's journey through Mettupalaiyam.

65 Q.—Mr T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that on 26th April 1925 when His Excellency Lord Lytton passed through Mettupalaiyam on his way from Ootacamund the police ordered all shops to be closed and stopped all traffic, including pedestrians in the streets, for several hours before His Excellency actually passed through the town;

(b) whether it is a fact that police constables were posted on the roofs of houses at Mettupalaiyam on that day;

(c) whether it is a fact that several shop-keepers at Mettupalaiyam were asked to give a written undertaking to the police that they would have the front doors of their houses shut and that nobody would be seen in the upstairs verandas of the houses;

(d) whether it is a fact that in some instances the police constables on duty had the outside doors of residential houses shut and retained the keys until after His Excellency had safely passed through the town; and

(e) if so, who are responsible for the above?

A.—(a) No shops were ordered to be closed and no shops were in fact closed. Pedestrian traffic was stopped on the Mettupalaiyam road at 6 p.m., half an hour before His Excellency the Viceroy passed. It was resumed shortly afterwards.

Vehicular traffic was diverted at Mettupalaiyam toll-gate after 3–15 p.m. but exceptions were made at the discretion of the Deputy Superintendent of Police on duty.

(b) No.

(c) Residents of houses and shops abutting the road were asked to be good enough to assist in the protection of His Excellency by taking care that only persons personally known to them were admitted to their houses during the progress of His Excellency. Nobody misunderstood this very reasonable request and all residents co-operated readily with those entrusted with the care of His Excellency.

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No written or oral undertakings were taken from anybody and no front doors were shut. Spectators and residents gathered on the verandas of shops and houses and upstairs too to catch a glimpse of His Excellency.

(d) No.

(e) The question does not arise.

Reservation of certain vacancies to Provincial Service (Police).

66 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the two vacancies arising out of the retirement on proportionate pension of Messrs. C. W. Dean and A. Swire were earmarked in G.O. No. 816, Judicial, dated 30th June 1922, for the Provincial Service, to make up the four Superintendents' posts reserved for it, and whether one or more of the posts still remain unfilled, and if so, from what date?

A.—The intention of the Government is to work up to the 11 per cent of superior posts allotted to the Provincial service at the earliest opportunity. Mr. Deane's vacancy was permanently filled by a provincial service man. Mr. Swire's vacancy remains unfilled since 24th November 1924 owing to certain protests received by Government; the matter is under consideration.

Minor Irrigation.

Repair of a tank in Dharmapuri taluk.

67 Q.—Mr. C. D. APPAVU CHETTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a tank bearing Survey Nos. 650 and 651 in Chikkadoranabettam village in Dharmapuri taluk, Salem district, is in a very bad condition;

(b) whether the public of the Dharmapuri taluk have sent in a memorial;

(c) whether the Government sanctioned or prepared an estimate for its repair some two or three years back;

(d) whether that has been carried out up till now; if not, why not; and

(e) whether they propose doing anything in the matter?

A.—The Government have no information in regard to the several clauses of the question except that no such estimate as that referred to in clause (c) has been before the Government.

Leave and Holidays.

Certain concessions under the Fundamental Rules.

68 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RAJAH Mahasayo: With reference to answers to question 206 in the Legislative Council meeting held on Saturday, the 7th February 1925, will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) why the concession under rule 81 has been taken away only from officers governed by the Indian Service Leave Rules while it has been allowed to stand in the case of officers governed by the Special Leave Rules; and

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(b) why the option of reverting to the old leave rules has not been allowed to subordinates who have already elected the new leave rules after the concession allowed in the note to F.L.R. No. 87-B has been withdrawn as was done when Fundamental Rule 81 was amended, and whether, in view of the fact that this change has adversely affected the interest of all Government servants drawing Rs. 300 and less, the Government propose to allow the option to revert to the old rules as a matter of right?

A. —(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the reply given to clause (f) of question No 206 on 7th February 1925. In the case of officers governed by the Special Leave Rules, no amendment to Fundamental Rule 81 was made since under the old Civil Service Regulations Rules, officers governed by the European service leave rules were entitled to furlough on average salary for a total period not exceeding one year during their service. Officers governed by the Indian service leave rules were not entitled to this concession. In these circumstances, the Government do not consider it necessary to address the Government of India.

(b) The matter is under correspondence with the Government of India.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Repair of roads damaged by the floods in South Kanara.

69 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to place before the House a statement showing—

(a) the several grants for repair of damage to roads caused by floods in South Kanara in 1923 and 1924;

(b) how each of the grants has been spent and what is the balance left;

(c) what more amounts have been applied for and sanctioned or refused; and

(d) how many applications, if any, for further grants are pending?

A —(a) The District Board was given the following grants for the repair of damage to trunk roads caused by floods:—

	RS.
(1) Redecking the Panemangalore bridge ...	30,000
(2) Advance grant for the repair of trunk roads.	40,000
(3) Grant for the repair of trunk roads ...	27,097
Total ...	<u>97,097</u>

(b) The Government have no information.

(c) The President applied for a total grant of Rs. 2,94,677. Besides the grants already sanctioned it is proposed to give Rs. 30,000 more during the current year for the repair of damage to second-class roads.

(d) None..

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Nominations to local boards.

70 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA. Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have passed any orders as to the scope of the law in making nominations to local boards; and

(b) whether Government contemplate any amendment of the law in order to place the interests of backward, depressed and other minorities beyond the arbitrary exercise of powers by district board authorities?

A—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government propose to frame rules providing wherever possible for the adequate representation of minorities and backward and depressed classes by nomination.

Alleged high-handed action of the President of Tiruturapundi taluk board.

71 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received any petition containing allegations regarding certain high-handed actions of the President, Tiruturapundi taluk board;

(b) if so, what action was taken thereon by Government in the first instance;

(c) whether the petitioner again resubmitted his petition;

(d) if so, on what grounds;

(e) what action has been taken on the resubmitted petition;

(f) whether the President of the taluk board referred to has been given the chance of offering his explanation on the allegations;

(g) the name of the petitioner;

(h) what orders have been finally passed by Government on the petition; and

(i) whether Government will be pleased to place the whole correspondence on the table of this House?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) to (h) Orders were passed in G.O. No. 1893, I. & M., dated 1st June 1925, a copy of which is placed on the table. ^a

(i) The answer is in the negative.

Medical.*The location of the Leprosy Hospital in Rayapuram.*

72 Q.—S. R. Y. ANKINEDU PRASAD Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Leprosy Hospital in Rayapuram is situated far nearer to dwelling houses than the Infectious Diseases Hospital recently opened at Tondiarpet; if not, why he has consented to allow the Corporation to locate this hospital in the midst of residents of Tondiarpet;

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(b) whether the Madras Corporation obtained the permission of the Government before selecting the site in Tondiarpet upon which the present Infectious Diseases Hospital has been constructed ;

(c) whether any contribution towards its expenses was made by the Government ; and

(d) whether the Government previously inquired if the site selected would be a suitable one for the location of such a hospital before the contribution, if any, was sanctioned ?

A.—(a) The answer to the first part is in the affirmative. The second part does not arise.

(b) No permission is necessary. The selection was reported to Government.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) The answer is in the affirmative.

The Government Leper Hospital, Madras.

73 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUPHAN RATH Mahasayo. Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government Leper Hospital, Madras, has been removed to the Tirumalli Leper Settlement ;

(b) whether there is any other hospital in Madras for the treatment of lepers ; and

(c) whether the Government propose to open any out-patient dispensary for lepers in Madras and, if so, in what centres ?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) An out-patient dispensary has been opened at the Government Rayapuram Hospital from 1st May 1925 for the treatment of leper patients.

Public Health.

Compulsory vaccination in Tirupur.

74 Q.—Mr T. ADINABAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that an eight months' old child of Mr. J. S. Mahadeva Rao, Tirupur, was compulsorily vaccinated on 26th April 1925 in spite of the protests of the father ;

(b) whether the child immediately and as a result of the vaccination got high fever and fits and died ;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the causes which have resulted in this mishap ; and

(d) whether Government have any objection to exempt children from vaccination when the parents have serious objection to vaccination ?

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- A.—(a) A complaint to this effect was received from Mr. J. S. Mahadeva Rao on the 22nd May 1925. Subsequent reports received from the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupur, and the Director of Public Health show that a notice in the usual form was issued to Mr. Mahadeva Rao to get the child vaccinated; that a suitable day, i.e., 26th April 1925, was fixed for vaccination at his own request; that the child was held by him when the operation was performed.
- (b) The child was vaccinated at about 8 a.m. on the 26th April 1925. At about mid-day (26th) the child had fever. It had convulsions on the 27th and died on the 29th of April at about 11–30 p.m. The Lady Apothecary and the Assistant Surgeon who attended on the child and the Assistant Director of Public Health who conducted the inquiry are of opinion that the child died of disease not connected with vaccination.
- (c) The answer is in the affirmative.
- (d) Neglect on the part of the parent or guardian to take or cause a child to be vaccinated is punishable under the existing law only when such neglect is without 'reasonable excuse' and not otherwise.

Co-operative Societies.

Registration of co-operative reclamation societies

75 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether co-operative reclamation societies are registered by the Co-operative Department in consultation with the Collector of the district or independently of him;

(b) whether the loans to such reclamation societies are distributed from time to time to the Co-operative Department by the Government under the head "Allotment for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act" or whether the Co-operative Department has any separate allotment in the budget as in the case of loans to house-building societies, for distribution as loans to land-reclamation co-operative societies; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the hon. the Minister for Development has not asked for a separate budget allotment for provision of loans to land-reclamation co-operative societies, and if so, the reason why he has not done so?

A —(a) The societies are registered by the Registrar in consultation with the revenue officers of the district.

(b) Loans to land-reclamation societies are distributed from the allotment made for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

(c) As the officers of the Co-operative and Revenue departments are working in close touch with one another in the matter of land reclamation, a separate allotment of funds is considered unnecessary.

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IV

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE TO DISCUSS THE SPEECH OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON INDIAN REFORMS.

12-30 p.m. * Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“ Sir, under Standing Order 20, I beg to move—

‘ the adjournment of the business of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the unsatisfactory nature of the recent speech of the Secretary of State for India in the House of Lords regarding Indian Reforms, especially with reference to this Presidency ’.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ I think the matter proposed to be discussed is in order subject to objections, if any, that may be taken. (After a pause.) As no objection is taken, I have to intimate that the motion will be taken up at 2-30 p.m. to-day or at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow.”

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“ I had intended to move the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss another subject to-day, but since you have called upon Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar already, I lose, for the time being, my right to move my adjournment motion. I propose, therefore, to move that subject to-morrow.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“ In the absence of any objection I have to intimate that the motion will be taken up at 2-30 p.m. to-day.”

V

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“ Mr. President, Sir, with your leave, I beg to move—

‘ that an expression of the sincere regret of the Council at the death of Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar and of deep sympathy with his bereaved family be placed on record and conveyed to them.’

“ In the course of the last few months many conspicuous and leading Indians have passed away from us. It is necessary only to refer to the names of Bhupendra Nath Basu, Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Chitta Ranjan Das, Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee, the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, Sir Subrahmanya Ayyar and Sir Tyagaraya Chettiyar, to realize what a heavy toll indeed has been paid to Death.

“ It is needless to address at length the Members of this Council on the public services and private qualities of Sir Tyagaraya Chettiyar. Born in 1852, he soon became a prominent industrialist and carried on and extended his hereditary business. He maintained single-handed a demonstration weaving factory in his own premises all through his life and his ardent interest in the promotion of the industrial development of this province was manifested in his activities as one of the trustees of the Chengalraya Naicker's Charities and also in the initiation and successful conduct of various industrial conferences and exhibitions in Madras and elsewhere. For a long time he confined his attention to his business and his social duties and was a comparatively silent member of the Indian National Congress though from his very early days he took part in many public movements and meetings.

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [18th August 1925]

He dedicated himself from a very early age to the tasks of civic life and was for nearly half a century connected with the Corporation of Madras as a member of the general body and of various committees and towards the end of his life as its first non-official President. Indeed, it can be said without exaggeration that he was the most strenuous and notable member of the Madras Corporation during practically the whole of his active life.

"At an age when others would have preferred a life of dignified and retired ease, he threw himself into political life and with characteristic energy and in conjunction with the late Dr T. M. Nair worked for the progress of the movement which he helped to inaugurate and won for it a significant position in the political scheme of things. In the course of his work for this movement, he displayed numerous qualities of leadership; not the least among them being his anxious search for younger men of mettle and his steady encouragement of talent wherever it was to be found. With unselfish generosity, it will be remembered, he stood aside in favour of other men of his own party when the first Ministry under the Government of India Act was formed. He was conservative by temperament and tradition but did not fail to speak out strongly and vehemently in favour of the cause he espoused.

"It would be inappropriate here and now to deal with the history and ideals of the movement which he led. But there can be no question that he was responsible for a great upheaval of feeling and for the inauguration of a mass movement of an intensive type which was unknown and undreamt of by the communities which marched under his banner.

"We have, in this Council, known and come across him as the leader of the Ministerial Party and learnt to respect him as a valiant fighter and a trusty comrade. I cannot but advert also to another quality which in the hurry and bustle of controversy and conflict is apt to become rarer than it ought to be, namely, the spirit of good breeding and courtesy in private which animated his dealings even with his political adversaries. In club and in Council he demonstrated that it was not necessary to abandon social virtues for the sake of political warfare. We have a great deal to learn from the gentlemen of the old school of whom he was one of the most remarkable.

"I move, Sir, with your permission that an expression of the sincere regret of the Council at the death of Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar and of deep sympathy with his bereaved family be placed on record and communicated to them."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"With your permission, Mr. President, I want to associate myself wholeheartedly with the feelings of deep regret expressed by the hon. the Leader of the House at the death of Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar. His work in the Council is well known to the hon. Members of this House. As the Leader of the party in power and as a staunch exponent of a certain aspect of political life he commanded the admiration of not only the members of his own party but of the Opposition also. He was always treated with great respect. The Leader of the House has already spoken about his excellent qualities in his social relations. It is a matter of great regret that a person of such talents should be lost to this House and to the Presidency. With these few words, I beg to support this motion."

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* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. President, I rise to associate myself with what has fallen from my hon. Colleague Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. In the death of Sir Tyagaraya Chettiyar we have lost a great man. As a Member of this Council he held a unique position. He led the majority party and fought the Government when fighting was necessary in the interests of the people. At the same time he realized the limitations under which the constitution is working. There is no doubt, as my hon. Colleague Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar has said, he was an acquisition not only to this Council but to all India. As an industrialist he did yeoman service to this province. With these words, I support the motion."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, on behalf of the Indian Christian Members I most heartily associate myself with the sentiments given expression to by the hon. the Leader of the House. The deceased had many friends among Indian Christians. It was by one of the most prominent of them, the late Sir R. N. Pragasa Mudaliyar, I was introduced to the deceased and made his acquaintance in the year 1894. My testimony which is the testimony of one whose acquaintance lasted for over 32 years is, it will be admitted, worth something. The attitude of the deceased towards the Indian Christian community in its social endeavours and in its political aspirations was one of uniform sympathy. As one of my friends put it there was a charem about the personality of the late Sir Tyagaraya Chettiyar. He was a man of warm sympathies. There was a ring of sincerity and earnestness in all his utterances, his actions, because he loved all and hated none."

Mr. ABBAS ALI KHAN :—" Mr. President, on behalf of the Muhammadan Members of the House I entirely associate myself with the feelings of regret expressed by the hon. the Leader of the House at the death of Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar."

Mr. T. M. ROSS :—" Mr. President, the hon. the Law Member and other hon. Members who have spoken have expressed feelings of regret at the death of Sir P. Tyagaraya Chettiyar with which I, on behalf of the community I represent, associate myself most heartily."

The motion was unanimously passed, all the hon. Members standing.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The motion is passed and the result will be communicated to the family of the deceased."

VI

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce to the House that I have appointed the following four gentlemen to be a panel of Chairmen for this session :—

- (1) Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
- (2) Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo.
- (3) Khan Bahadur Haji Abdullah Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur.
- (4) Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhacharlu."

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VII

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

* The hon. the PRESIDENT : —“ I have to announce that the undermentioned Acts which were passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the date noted against each :—

The Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923 (Validation) Act, 1924	31st January 1925.
The Madras Civil Courts (Amendment) Act, 1925	18th March 1925.
The Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Amendment) Act, 1924 ...	1st April 1925
The Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases (Amendment) Act, 1925	2nd June 1925.”

VIII

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT : —“ I have to announce that the undermentioned Acts which were passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the date noted against each :—

An Act to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920	29th April 1925.
An Act further to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919	4th May 1925.
An Act to amend the Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1919	14th May 1925.”

IX

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(1)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the following orders :—

* (i) G.O. No. 176, Development, dated 3rd February 1925, passing orders on the Audit Report and accounts for 1923-24 of the Russellkonda Saw Mill.

^a (ii) G.O. No. 299, Development, dated 26th February 1925, recording the accounts and Audit Report of Fishery—Cannery—for quarter ending 30th September 1924.

* (iii) G.O. No. 313, Development, dated 3rd March 1925, recording Audit Report and accounts for 1923-24 of Cinchona.

* (iv) G.O. No. 377, Development, dated 12th March 1925, publishing the report of the British Empire Exhibition.

^b (v) G.O. No. 402, Development, dated 19th March 1925, recording the Audit Report of the Fruit Preserving Institute for the quarter ending 30th September 1924.

* Placed on the Editors' Table.

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 103-113 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on pages 114-118 infra.

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* (vi) G.O. No. 612, Development, dated 24th April 1925, regarding Audit Report and accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mill for the quarter ending 30th September 1924.

† (vii) G.O. No. 629, Finance, dated 23rd July 1925, regarding the constitution of the Public Accounts and Finance Committees of the Legislative Council for 1925-26.

* (viii) G.O. No. 694, Development, dated 8th May 1925, regarding Audit Report of the accounts of the Nilambur Valley forest for the year ending 31st March 1923.

† (ix) G.O. No. 702, Revenue, dated 11th May 1925, publishing rules framed under section 26 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1923.

* (x) G.O. No. 967, Development, dated 6th July 1925, passing orders on the Audit Report and accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mill for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

(2)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the Proceedings [†] of the 20th and 21st meetings of the Finance Committee for 1924-25, held on the 20th and 26th March 1925, respectively.

(3)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the list [‡] of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending March 1925.

(4)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of Government Orders ^h relating to authorisation of expenditure by His Excellency the Governor under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act.

(5)

With reference to the undertaking given by the hon. the Minister for Development on 5th March 1925, the Secretary laid on the table a statement [†] giving the names, caste, educational and other qualifications of the Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies appointed for 1924-25.

(6)

With reference to the debate on 31st March 1925 on the motion of Mr. S. Satyamurti for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the President's Salary Act, 1924, the Secretary laid on the table a copy of the resolution [†] recorded by the Committee appointed at the suggestion of the hon. the Law Member to consider the question of the safeguards that should be provided for, and the conditions that should be imposed on, the holder of the office of President of the Legislative Council.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, with reference to item (i) (ix) I wish to know, Sir, when the Government will provide a day for discussing these rules, for I have given notice of certain amendments."

* Placed on the Editors' Table.

† Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st June 1925.

* Printed as Appendix VI on pages 112-126 *infra*.

† Printed as Appendix VII on page 127 *infra*.

* Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 128-136 *infra*.

† Printed as Appendix IX on pages 136-137 *infra*.

* Printed as Appendix X on pages 137-141 *infra*.

† Printed as Appendix XI on pages 141-142 *infra*.

* Printed as Appendix XII on pages 142-152 *infra*.

† Printed as Appendix XIII on page 152 *infra*.

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think it will be proper if the hon. Member raises this question in the usual manner, i.e., at the end of question-time to-morrow."

X

ALLOTMENT OF DAYS FOR NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"His Excellency the Governor has already informed the Council that he has allotted two days for non-official business in this Council during the present sitting. I think it will probably be convenient to the House to attend to non-official business on Thursday and Friday. I hope that an announcement will be made before the end of the present sitting regarding the further allotment of non-official days during this session."

XI

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, in moving this order of the day I may preface what I have got to say by an announcement which I think will make for a different attitude with regard to this particular subject on this occasion from the one what was, if I may say so, not unnaturally manifested on the last occasion. I think, I can now announce that with the consent of my hon. Colleague, the Finance Member, I am in a position to state on behalf of Government that Rs. 5,000 will be placed at the disposal of the House Committee (Hear, hear) and not only that, but that if further expenditure inevitable in character is also within the programme of the House Committee Government will not by any means be averse to considering enlargement of that grant. (Hear, hear.) Hon. Members of the House Committee when appointed will be as keen guardians of the public purse as any others. That being so, I now move that in pursuance of Standing Order No. 80, this Council do proceed to elect six members to be members of the House Committee, according to the principle of proportionate representation by means of the single transferable vote."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I second it, Sir."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have to inform the House that with reference to Regulation II of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 2 p.m. to-day as the time by which nominations of candidates for election to the House Committee should be sent to the Secretary."

XII

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1925-26.

Grant XVII (i).

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 27,740 under "31-C. Education—Primary—Grants to local bodies for primary education—(i) Local bodies—Buildings" for grants towards the cost of construction of elementary school buildings. The amount will be met from the surplus due to the remission of the provincial contribution to the Government of India'."

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[Sir A. P. Patro]

"Sir, the memorandum that has been circulated to hon. Members explains the reasons for this grant. There has been a large number of applications to the extent of Rs. 12 lakhs from the local bodies for building grants. But on a review of all these applications it was found that there were two classes of cases which required very careful consideration. One related to those grants that were given to local bodies; they could not complete the works, and so, their balances were resumed by the Government. The second class of cases are those where the local bodies undertook to pay half the cost of construction. After analysing the two classes of cases, the total amount came to about Rs. 1,06,594; and half the amount payable by the Government is Rs. 50,000. The year having already advanced, the works cannot be completed within the year and therefore only half that amount will be needed this year. The demand for Rs. 27,740 has thus been arrived at."

* **MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI** :—"I move—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,740 by Rs. 100.'

"Sir, since I gave notice of this motion, a paper is placed in my hands explaining how the amount that is available owing to the remission of the provincial contribution is expected to be utilized. I am glad that so far as that is concerned, my point is answered. But as regards the specific question I raise, viz., the payment from the education funds of local bodies at the current rate of school fees the point of view of the Government requires to be explained. Sir, under section 47 of the Elementary Education Act, what all is necessary is that a elementary education fund should be constituted; into it, the contribution of the local authority and the proceeds of the education tax and the corresponding contribution from the Government should be put and the fund has to be operated upon by the local body. There is no specific mention in the Act at any rate that the compensation to be paid to the elementary school teachers should be at a particular rate. But in a Government Order they have limited the payment of compensation to what are called standard rates, as opposed to the current school fee rates. The disparity between the standard rates and the current school fee rates is so very prominent that payment of compensation at the standard rates would work very great hardship upon the poor schoolmasters who have been conducting these aided elementary schools. For instance, I may point out that the amount payable under the standard rate system as compensation to aided elementary school managers will be Rs. 16,670 as against the amount payable according to current school fee rates which would be about Rs. 72,648 in the city of Madras alone. Very few municipalities, as you are aware, have introduced compulsion and most of the municipalities are prevented from introducing compulsory education on account of lack of funds. I expected that when the provincial contribution was remitted, a large part of that remission at least would be utilized for subsidising municipalities by means of enlarging the moiety of Government contribution towards the Elementary Education Fund. I see no indication in that direction. On the other hand, instead of the normal expenditure being met from the normal revenues, even for the grant of these normal requirements the amount of the remission of the provincial contribution is encroached upon. I wish that the hon. the Minister for Education would separate the amount that is available to him on account of the remission of the provincial contribution for additional expenditure, instead of meeting the normal

[Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti]

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requirements as it is in the proposed grant that he demands from the Legislative Council. The Corporation of Madras found great difficulty in satisfying the very legitimate demands of the schoolmasters for the payment of compensation for school fees. The Government have further limited that the compensation should be paid only for a period of five years. Even in regard to this, there is no specific mention in the Elementary Education Act that the compensation should be limited to a limited number of years. I do not know the reason why, so long as the schools are in efficient condition, we should not give compensation to aided institutions instead of founding institutions which may be run after all in a mechanical fashion. The control and enthusiasm in running aided private schools will be absent in the schools run by a local authority. Further, the local authorities are not rich enough to take the management of aided schools and check them properly. It therefore seems to be more economical to subsidise the private institutions by granting adequate amounts. On representations being made to the Government by the Madras Corporation they have issued another Government Order stating that they have no objection to the difference between the standard and the current rates being met out of the general revenue. I wonder whether the Madras Corporation requires the permission of the hon. the Minister for Education to do that. We have made ample provision for the remission of school fees at the current rates and the hon. the Minister for Education accepted the budget. While the amount for the payment of compensation and the money we were spending for the midday meal of very poor classes, viz., depressed classes were allowed to remain in the budget, we were further asked to make further encroachments upon our general revenues. It seems to me quite unfair that, while our budget contained provision for payment of compensation at full rates and for spending for midday meals and was accepted by the Government and also while the Government insisted that that money should not be curtailed, we should be asked further to encroach upon the general revenues of the Corporation. I am afraid the hon. the Minister not fully cognisant of the financial condition of the Corporation to ask it to further encroach upon general revenues. We are by no means rich and what we are now spending on primary education has increased by about 100 per cent from what it was about two years ago. I expect that the hon. the Minister for Education will be more sympathetic, if not to the Madras Corporation, at least to the elementary school teachers so that we may be permitted to pay them at the full rates without any limitation of period so long as the schools continue to be efficient and well-managed. In asking this request of the hon. the Minister for Education, I am sure that we are not asking for any more money. We only want his permission that the amount may be taken from the Elementary Education fund and be spent. I hope, Sir, that the hon. the Minister's answer will be sympathetic."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" Sir, my motion is—

' To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,740 by Rs. 100 '

" I propose to discuss the points which I have already given notice of, that is, to discuss the desirability of increasing the number of grant-in-aid schools instead of starting only more board schools. This point has, to some extent, been anticipated by my hon. Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. Calculating from the figures of Anantapur district a board school costs

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Government Rs. 250 a year, whereas the grant to private schools comes to Rs. 50. I am giving the average figures. For every board school we can maintain five aided schools. We can as well afford help by increasing the subsidy to aided institutions. Therefore I would suggest that every possible encouragement should be given to private schools by granting additional aids and that will be a sure way of increasing the number of schools. I say that if statistics are taken not only for my district but for other districts also, hon. Members will be in favour of increasing the aid given to private schools and increasing private schools for spread of education.

"Coming to the second point that the girls may be awarded scholarships by the headmistress of girls' schools and by the District Educational Officers, I think there is every justification for it. As a matter of fact, I had occasion to see that very poor deserving girls going to headmistresses who were absolutely unable to help them. I learn that such powers are given to District Educational Officers in the case of boys' schools. I do not know why similar powers should not be given to headmistresses who are in charge of girls' schools.

"The third point is one which has been discussed several times. As regards that, recently a press communiqué was issued by the hon. the Minister for Education. It has been stated in that communiqué that the rule has been misinterpreted. Girls were allowed to pay half fees for the last five or six years. The hon. the Minister stated that there has been misinterpretation of the rule; and the payment of the proper rates is insisted upon to the detriment of the girls going to school. I consider that all possible encouragement should be shown towards the improvement of female education. As the depressed classes are in need of special aids, so also girls of every caste in India may be said to be depressed for want of education, and to stand in need of Government aid. Therefore I suggest that we may have a uniform rate of half the standard fees for all school-going girls irrespective of the class or community. So long as female education in this Presidency is not well off and needs special encouragement by the Government, I think that this matter requires serious consideration irrespective of the exact wording of rule 92 of the Educational Rules. I submit that in the interests of female education the old system of paying half fees for girls should continue and must be ratified by the Government and thus the Government must show their sincerity towards the cause of female education. I gave notice of this motion to raise those three points and I request that the Government may lay down a more sympathetic policy in this respect."

* Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"The motion that stands in my name
1 p.m. runs as follows—

that the allotment of Rs. 27,740 under grant XVII be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"I gave notice of this motion in regard to this demand for the purpose of raising the question of admission of the members of the depressed classes into public schools. Sir, it is apparent that board schools are built out of grants made by the Government. It is true that Government are making laudable attempts to see that members of the depressed classes are admitted freely in all public schools. But we are not concerned in any way with the

[Mr. R. Veerian]

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attempts they are making in this direction. We are concerned more with the results which the Government have been able to achieve than with the attempts they are making ; and the former, I may say, are far from satisfactory. Now, Sir, when they are not able to remove all the existing irregularities, I wish to know whether there is any guarantee that such irregularities will not prevail in the schools which are going to be built out of public funds for which this hon. House is now asked to vote. Sir, when such is the state of affairs, I say frankly that this demand which is made for the purpose of building these schools should not be granted. Sir, are we right in voting for this grant when these schools are being conducted on sectarian lines? A discussion of this sort is not at all necessary in a progressive country, but in India notably in the southern parts the circumstances are different; indeed they are very peculiar. It is true that the inspecting officers and Government are taking steps to remove all these irregularities, but they care more for popularity than for seeking redress of the grievances of the depressed classes. They are afraid that if they are to admit depressed class pupils more freely, they will become unpopular. When there is utter denial of admission, how is it possible for the depressed classes to produce B.A.'s and S.S.L.C. students?

“Coming to the question of the grant of poverty certificates for school fees, it is true that half rate fees is levied according to the Madras Educational Rules. But I want to make a clear distinction between the members of the backward communities and members of the depressed classes. The members of the backward communities are quite distinct and separate from those of the depressed classes. The depressed classes are ‘untouchables,’ whereas the members of the backward community are not ‘untouchables.’ The latter are not very backward socially and materially. They may be very backward in point of education. The depressed classes are both materially and morally backward. They are the depressed and oppressed classes. It is for this reason, Sir, that I claim particular concession for them and I think I am right in doing so. All I wish to place before this hon. House is that at least one-fourth of the standard amount of school fees may be levied in the case of depressed classes, whoever they may be, where poverty certificate for full remission is not granted. I hope that members of the depressed classes will at least get this privilege during the regime of the party in power, and that the hon. the Minister in charge will sympathetically consider their claims. The hon. the Minister for Education was kind enough to make several assurances that whenever favourable opportunities occurred, he would be able to fulfil his promise. Now he may turn round and say ‘What can I do? No favourable opportunity has occurred to me.’ Under these circumstances I would suggest that a special agency should be appointed to look into the affairs of the depressed classes. Unless a special agency is created for the amelioration of the depressed classes, I do not think that any progress will be made, and any amount of noise made in this Council will not achieve better results.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“Various points have been raised on this motion covering a variety of topics. Regarding the main motion for supplementary grant for elementary school buildings, I would first point out that the hon. the Minister for Education would have done well in taking us more into his confidence, had he given us some indication as to the policy which the Government would like to pursue for the purpose

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of securing the local boards permanent buildings of their own. He has told us that applications were received for the purpose to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh and odd and that out of the amount of Rs. 54,000 only Rs. 27,000 is likely to be spent this year. It is well known that about 66 per cent of the schools are not located in proper buildings and that it is desirable to have a programme arranged to be carried out in the course of some years and also to make adequate provision for this purpose. He was good enough to tell us that year after year substantial subsidies were made for the purpose of school buildings. I wish it were really carried in the spirit in which it is made. What is the provision made year after year for the purpose of helping local boards in constructing new buildings for elementary schools? We were informed that the provision made in the last budget was Rs. 37,000 for the purpose of enabling the local boards to complete the schools that have already been established and that was why it had become necessary for him to come forward with a supplementary grant for the purpose of providing adequate funds. I am glad that a beginning has been made and I hope he will be able to carry out that policy by asking for larger grants for that purpose.

"My hon. Friend from Anantapur has raised a question on this motion as to the desirability of opening more aided elementary schools. I think while we are all anxious that there should be a wider expansion of education by opening a larger number of schools at a cheaper cost, we must not lose sight of the fact that there should be efficiency in respect of these elementary schools. I am not making any remarks by way of opposition to what my hon. Friend from Anantapur told us, but I would advise him caution before asking for a general opening of elementary schools in larger numbers. I wish to bring to his notice that not only in the district from which I come, but in some other districts where it has been the duty of the district educational councils to make grants for these aided institutions, it has been the unfortunate experience that while they are granting aid to new schools, they have been closing the old ones. This is due to the fact that much better supervision is required for the purpose of securing efficient instruction in these schools than anything else. Though in several aided schools I am free to confess that inspection is much better than in board schools, there are many schools where the instructions given would probably have been better had there been more efficient supervision. I would therefore suggest that you cannot embark upon an experiment of merely starting aided schools on account of the less cost involved thereby, but we must examine the condition of each village and provide for efficient inspection of the school concerned. There are cases in which it would be well to get proper teachers and establish aided schools. There are also cases where aided schools will not do. Therefore I would suggest that we ought not to accept the general suggestion made that wherever possible and feasible we shall have aided schools.

"Regarding the suggestion made by my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian, I think one who has heard him might go forth with the impression that public schools are not managed properly. I wish to blot out that impression. As regards local board schools, whatever might have been their state of affairs for decades, there has been improvement in their management. Government have also been sending circulars from time to time to various schools and I would ask hon. Members of this House to see whether there has been any

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restriction in the matter of admission of the depressed class pupils into those schools. It will be noticed by examining the figures relating to the strength of the various local board schools from time to time, that there has been an improvement in the strength of the depressed class pupils. While the local boards are trying to shoulder the responsibility and do whatever they can for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the depressed classes, I for one would be very sorry, if one were to go forth from this House with the impression that the state of things with regard to the depressed classes is the same as it was before. I am quite prepared to confess that there may be cases of mishaps here and there, but those mishaps, though actually less, are bound to be removed. The policy of the Government and the local boards has been that wherever schools are started out of public funds it is the duty of the authorities of those schools to see that all classes of pupils are admitted into them and I wish that the impression that depressed classes are not admitted freely in them does not get abroad.

"Now coming to another question, namely, one-fourth fee being granted to all members of the depressed classes, I for one would not object to it. But I may tell hon. Members of this House that taking advantage of the concession which has now been granted by the Government under the present rules attempts are being made not only to grant full fee concessions in the case of depressed classes but we are proceeding much further than what my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian has stated just now. We have set apart one-tenth of the income of the school towards full fee scholarships subject to the limitation that depressed class pupils should have the first preference. As far as possible the local boards are moving fastly. This is my experience as also the experience of some other members.

"Upon the main motion I would strongly appeal to the hon. the Minister for Education that the provision made is not much. Such a small sum to cover a wide area is quite inadequate and I would ask the hon. Minister for Education to be more liberal."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—"The motion which stands in my name runs as follows :—

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 27,740 by Rs. 100'.

"Sir, my motion is a very simple one. I want to have information on two points. They are these. The first is how much money out of the remission of provincial contribution of Rs. 29½ lakhs are available and how all these will be utilized for the development of transferred subjects. Then, out of these few lakhs I wish to know at this stage from the hon. the Minister for Education how much money could be secured for the Educational department especially for the advancement of primary education. Sir in the explanatory note which he was kind enough to furnish us it is stated that we are to get about 6 lakhs. I should like to know whether it is all that we can get out of 29½ lakhs or anything more than the amount that is mentioned here.

"Secondly, at this stage it is desirable that we should know the principle on which the grant for elementary education is to be distributed in various districts. It is necessary also to determine what the policy of the Government would be in this direction because there are some districts in this Presidency, for instance like Tanjore and Madura, and such other districts, which have a literacy of 10, 12 and 15 per cent. There are districts

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on the other hand like Ganjam and Vizagapatam which have a very poor percentage of literacy. There the literacy percentage extends from 3 to 3½ per cent.

"I think that at this hour of the day it is necessary for the Government
1-15 p.m. to make up their mind about an equitable distribution in a way so as to bring backward districts to the level of the forward districts. And in doing this I think special attention should be devoted by the Government in regard to districts like Ganjam, Vizagapatam and the Ceded districts which need adequate provision being made in the direction. It is therefore necessary, Sir, that we should have a clear enunciation of the policy of the Government. We hope that there will be as years pass a further reduction in the provincial contribution and we shall be able to devote, as time goes on, more money for the expansion of elementary education in the Presidency.

"Thirdly, coming to the substantive proposition, I would request the hon. the Education Minister to increase this provision as the amount now asked for is very very meagre to meet the demands of the various local bodies. To my knowledge, Sir, there have been various demands from the Ganjam district. And I think the Government are, under the Elementary Education Act, morally at least bound to make provision for such institutions because of the undertaking they have given under section 37 of the Act, I believe, to provide half the net cost towards school buildings started and approved by the educational authorities. It is not therefore desirable on the part of the Government nor would it be for the betterment of the local bodies that the latter should be deprived of the grant which they richly deserve. So I request the hon. Minister to come forward for more grants for the purpose."

* Mr J. A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, I have always felt a deep sympathy for the aspirations of the depressed classes. But I think that even my hon. Friend, Mr. Veerian, will admit that there are depressed classes within depressed classes. Some of the depressed classes look down with contempt and scorn upon others. I have been associated with more than one depressed class mission and have always found that there are depressed classes who do not wish to associate themselves with other depressed classes in matters of water-supply and even school buildings. Thus there are untouchables among the depressed classes themselves. That is a fact which the local bodies have to reckon with in providing wells and other amenities of life for the depressed classes. I for one must at the same time recognize that with the aid and general co-operation of the local boards and municipalities the utmost that is possible is being done for the elevation of the depressed classes. I feel bound to endorse the statement of my hon. Friend from Nellore whose assurance, I hope, must have impressed the hon. Member, Mr. Veerian, with what is being done on behalf of the depressed classes by the local bodies and the public at large

"I want to bring once again to the notice of the hon. the Minister for Education the antipathy that is found to exist between taluk and district board schools and schools managed by missionary and private bodies. I may mention here that in missionary schools under Catholic management non-Catholic pupils are not as a matter of fact required to attend religious classes. Yet, I find that in more than one place where a parish school under the

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patronage of the vicar has been established, the taluk board out of some sectarian antipathy established its own school which went so far as to paralyse the activities of the former. I hope that care will be taken that money is not spent by the taluk board in opening schools of their own at the cost of the board to the prejudice of the aided institutions already existing in the locality."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—"I wish to say just one word, Sir, by way of requesting the hon. Minister for Education that in the utilization of the amount granted, he would see his way towards helping private agencies engaged in the expansion of elementary education. I see that the hon. the Minister nods assent and I should like that to be recorded. I am glad that he has consented to the view that increased grants should be provided for the expansion of elementary education. And I believe, from his own experience as the Education Minister and as a public man, he must have learnt by this time that no one agency can suffice for the spread of elementary education in the country. Neither the Government nor the local bodies nor private agencies by themselves can provide for the increased expansion in elementary education that is required for the development of the country. We want all our resources to be mobilised and I would therefore urge that the private agencies, especially the missionary agencies working in the direction, are encouraged.

"There is another educational reason which I should like to advance for increased encouragement being given to the development of elementary education by private agencies. In educational matters, more than in any other, progress is advanced by competition. Board schools are liable to get improved, to take lesson in the most effective way from a private school near the locality and efficiency is therefore being advanced by private agency schools and board schools being placed in competition with each other. This kind of competition is not injurious; it is in the interests of educational improvement and it is not unhealthy. I am sure that education is bound to advance with better results by this kind of competition, by this sort of parallel enterprise of private bodies and local boards. I therefore request the hon. Minister that, side by side with these grants to local bodies, provision is also made for helping private agencies making laudable efforts in the expansion of elementary education."

Diwan Bahadur W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, I beg to add a few words of appeal on behalf of aided school teachers. My hon. Friend from Anantapur has suggested that aided education must be improved and enlarged and the number of private schools should be very much increased instead of opening new board schools. That is, I am afraid, a debatable point. Moreover, Sir, it has been my experience that, whether well founded or not, there is a prejudice in favour of board schools as against aided schools on the part of the public. The reason seems to be that these aided schools are not efficiently managed. I have known instances where some aided schools--non-missionary aided schools I mean--are being efficiently managed and there are also cases where the missionary schools are doing very good work. But I must admit that in the large majority of cases the non-missionary aided institutions are of an inferior order and cannot compare with board schools which have the advantage of greater care and attention being bestowed upon them. Therefore it is, Sir, that wherever I go as

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president of the district board I receive appeals from the villagers that more board schools should be opened in the rural areas in preference to aided schools. This seems to be more or less due to the fact that the non-missionary aided institutions have to depend largely on Government aid. In most villages the villagers themselves are not very willing to help the aided schoolmaster by way of fees and other remuneration. Time was when a private individual opening a pial school or any elementary school in a particular village was encouraged by the villagers and parents were anxious to get their children educated and were ready to pay fees. But now, partly on account of the poverty of the times and partly on account of the feeling on their part that the Government have realized their responsibility to educate their children, the people think that it is the duty of the Government to provide for the education of their children and they are not willing to pay any thing. The result is that when a man wants to open a pial school in a village, the utmost help that he can receive from the villagers is their consent to send their children to his school. In such circumstances, he is left entirely to depend on the grants, and the grant provided in the educational rules is very very low. We must give the poor man a living wage and we must see that the grant, at any rate, covers a respectable fraction of what is found to be a living wage for the man. A grant of Rs 4 a month for an untrained man is very poor indeed. But, generally speaking, he gets a very poor amount and, as my hon. Friend from Anantapur suggested, if the Government should agree to take steps for spreading mass education the first step that is necessary for achieving that object will be to enhance the scale of grants allowed to the aided schoolmasters. Therefore I very strongly recommend that the hon. Minister will see his way to revise the rates now obtaining so that they may get something more than they are now getting."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" Sir, I want to say a word in connexion with this demand. Now the discussion that has gone on has been with regard to grants being proportionately given to schools under the local boards and schools under private management. What I want to submit is this. We have to consider the condition of education that has been imparted through these agencies. Whatever may be the nature of the agency, whether a school is under the management of a local board or is a private aided institution, the primary education that was imparted some 15 or 20 years ago when compared with the present day education, was very much superior. That fact has been freely admitted, I believe, by persons of experience. There is hardly any use in spending money for multiplying schools or in spending the grants without really understanding how the educational standard has been improved along with the number of institutions which you multiply. From what I was able to gather from the educational reports of the previous years, it seems to me that the system of grants which was in existence previously and the way in which the grants were distributed were quite different from what they are now. In former times the grants were mostly given on examination results which had been shown by these institutions. That system, which was doing much good in the cause of education, has been thoroughly upset by the changes which have been recently made. The object of making these changes, so far as I am able to see from the reports, is to simplify the work of controlling the distribution of the grants and to make it a matter of mere official routine without taking care to look into the fact whether this change has done good or bad in improving the education.

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IV—ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING THE ADJOURNMENT MOTION—*cont.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If hon. Members want to continue the debate, they will have to do it after lunch.

" Before we adjourn for lunch, I have to inform the House that the motion for the adjournment of the House moved by the hon. Member, Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar, has been disallowed by His Excellency the Governor under rule 22 (2) of the Legislative Council Rules as not being primarily the concern of the Local Government."

The House then (1-35 p.m.) adjourned for lunch to meet again at 2-30 p.m.

After Lunch (2-35 p.m.).XII—DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1925-26—*cont.**Grant XVII (i)—cont.*

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member from Coimbatore does not propose to continue his speech, I will ask the hon. the Minister for Education to reply."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" I have not finished my remarks, Sir. May I finish the speech ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The demand has been discussed for a long time and if the hon. Member wishes to wind up in a sentence or two, he can do so."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER :—" I only want to say this. We should not think that we have effected great advancement in education by finding more money and establishing more schools. What I would urge is that the quality of education must be improved along with the number of schools and the large amount of money we are spending on them. By giving grants according to the results of the schools, we will be inducing the teachers to work hard and earn very much more. But if the grants are given on mere recommendations of certain authorities, it will all depend on favouritism or otherwise of the inspecting authorities who recommend these grants. We know in what way these grants are distributed and there are so many difficulties and hardships experienced by teachers, by our not giving proportionate benefit as between the teacher who works hard and the one who simply marks time. I therefore appeal to the hon. the Minister for Education that along with his taking credit for spending large amounts for primary education and multiplying the number of schools that he would be kind enough to see that the quality of education is improved by resorting to the former method of giving grants according to the results of the schools."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Mr. President, I want to add only one word in regard to this matter. I feel gratified that we have been able to secure some funds for the expansion of elementary education. But I feel disheartened when, at any rate in the mufassal, we find that the sort of education that is available now is not the sort of education that we want. I am disposed to feel that much of this money is practically wasted in the so-called elementary education and the increase of the number of schools. For one thing the

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teachers are very poorly paid and between starvation and all the necessities of life which they have to meet they do not find incentive enough to educate the little children entrusted to their care. Most of these elementary school teachers are perhaps equipped with only elementary knowledge of education, and they pass through what they call a sort of training; and they are paid from Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 a month, which is hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together. They are asked to teach these young children in the most impressionable period of their lives. The curriculum of studies also as compared with that which was available in the good old days when there were merely pial schools is not at all satisfactory. Perhaps if we compare those people who read in the pial schools and who are now occupying different stations in life with those that are taught in the so-called board elementary schools or municipal elementary schools, by far the largest number of really cultured people will be found from among those who came from pial schools. Therefore I would very earnestly appeal to the hon. the Minister for Education that when he is spending this sum—about which we feel gratified—he would also be pleased to consider the sort of education imparted to these children. In this connexion I wish also to very humbly request the hon. the Minister to see that the pay and prospects of these poor elementary teachers, whether in aided schools or board schools or municipal schools, should substantially be increased. Unless these two things are done any amount of money that we may spend on elementary education will be only fanciful and not really useful.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASAN :—“ Sir, I want to say only a very few words. In my recent tour in the southern districts, I found in the cherries where the depressed class people live that the Labour department was not able to establish schools as they could not get the attendance of more than 50 children. So, the Labour department could only start one school for about ten or eight villages. Thus the House will see how long it will take to educate the children of the depressed classes at that rate. So what is very necessary is that better machinery should be devised to start the schools. As for what has been said by hon. Members regarding private agencies, unless such private agencies come out to impart education purely on humanitarian lines, the depressed classes cannot appreciate it or get any benefit from it. If the private agency were merely a propagandist agency of religion or politics, I think it would serve more as an impediment than a help to education. These two points I want to impress on the attention of the House.”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I support the motion for reduction moved by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. I believe it is only a token motion. I want that the fee compensation paid to aided schools should be met purely from educational funds. If the standard rates which come to nearly 1/5th of the fee compensation are to be paid out of the education fund, the rest has to be met from the general revenues. In the Madras Corporation we are having only four divisions under compulsory education. The ratepayers of other divisions are likely to grumble if we are to meet the expenses of four divisions from the general revenues. So I would request the hon. the Minister to grant us permission to meet our expenses for school-fee compensation from the education fund alone.”

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I also support the token motion of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, and in doing so, I wish to emphasize the fact that has been already made clear, namely, that the

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elementary school teachers are not properly paid, and this is specially the case with regard to aided schools where they are getting very little. And if the standard rates are to be the guiding factor as far as municipalities are concerned they will get precious little, and much less than what they are now getting. Hence it is that the Corporation of Madras has decided that they should pay the fees that are actually charged, and with that idea made ample provision for it in the elementary education fund. But a Government Order has subsequently been issued whereby the power of giving the full rates has been denied to the Madras Corporation and it has been stated that under the Elementary Education Act only standard rates could be paid from out of the funds, and that if the Corporation is minded to pay the actual or full rates, the amount should be met from the general revenues of the Corporation. That is certainly putting the Corporation at a disadvantage. Probably after deriving experience during the year, the Corporation may change its policy in subsequent years. But for the purpose of seeing that things are done in a satisfactory manner and that the Corporation is not overburdened, it is but proper that these amounts of money are to be paid from the elementary education fund and not from the general revenues of the Corporation. Besides that, Sir, there is also the other fact that these elementary school managers have been basing their whole livelihood on the schools and are depending on them for their maintenance. Now if you tell them that they will have the benefit for five years and after that they will be left to shift for themselves, it will be a hardship. Therefore the other recommendation that, as far as the Madras Corporation is concerned, these teachers should be continued as long as the schools are efficiently managed should also receive the careful consideration of the hon. the Minister for Education. I therefore support the token motion moved by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti."

Mr. B. VENKATARATNAM :—“ పల్లెటూళ్ల పిల్లలకు పనికివచ్చే విద్యను బోధించునంత వరకును స్థానిక సంఘములుగాని, ప్రభుత్వమువారుగాని, ప్రారంభ విద్యావిషయములలో ఎంత డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టినా అదియంతయు వ్యర్థమే. ఇదివరకు, పల్లెటూళ్లలో నాలోగొక్కాను ముగించి, వ్యవసాయమునకో, తమ ఇతర వృత్తులలోనికో దిగేవరకు, పిల్లవానికి తాగా చదువుట, వ్రాయుట వచ్చి యుండేది. ఈ విషయములలో పది సంవత్సరములకు పూర్వమునకును ఇప్పటికిని చాలభేదం గాన్పించుచున్నది. అప్పటి పిల్లవాడు ప్రైవేటులో ముగించి, వెళ్లేవరకు వచన కావ్యములను, చూపుటలలోని పద్యకావ్యములను సులభముగా అర్థముజేసుకొను శక్తిగలిగియుండేవాడు. ఇప్పటి ప్రైవేటు జీవితవారు, కావ్యముల నర్థముజేసుకొనుమాట అటుంచి, వచన కావ్యమును ఛాటీగా చదువనైనను చదువలేకున్నారు. ఇప్పటివారు సంతకముజేయగలిగినను విద్యగాని భాషాజ్ఞానముగాని శూన్యము. అందుచే ప్రస్తుతవిద్యావ్యవస్థనిపూర్తి ఉపయోగకరముగానుండునటుల జేయువరకు ఎంతడబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టినా వ్యర్థమేగాని, సర్వినీయోగం మాత్రముకాదు.”

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Sir, I am glad that there has been such an interesting and varied discussion on this subject of elementary education. The problem relating to the pial school up to the fifth standard of the elementary school, and then the responsibility of the local bodies and aided agencies, all have been mooted and discussed with great interest. Hon. Members will be glad that we have here to-day my hon. Colleague, the Finance Member, who takes

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such a deep and abiding interest in the spread and expansion of elementary education. Some of you must have read already his note on elementary education. Therefore, I am glad that he has been following very keenly the very many demands that have been made from various sources regarding the expansion of elementary education. I am sure that when the Educational Department sends its schemes before the hon. the Finance Member we will have a very favourable hearing ('Hear, hear' from Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti), and next time that I appear before you for a demand it will not be for Rs. 25,000 merely, but it will be Rs. 27 lakhs for the purpose of education ('Voices of 'Hear, hear') provided that the hon. the Finance Member is able to find finances sufficiently from the provincial revenues for this purpose.

"I appreciate very much the enthusiasm of my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian in the cause of the depressed classes. I yield to none in holding that their cause is very just, but we shall have to move very cautiously in the matter. We have given instructions to the local bodies that in every public school there must be a rule for admitting freely all classes of people, and in the reports which are submitted to the Government by the District Educational Councils and educational officers we have made it obligatory that they should report in their turn as to how many pupils of the depressed classes have been admitted, or whether there has been any impediment in admitting them into those schools. Periodical reports received by Government are reviewed from time to time by the Government, and it is very gratifying to see that there has been a very rapid progress in the matter of free admission of all classes of people into public schools. If there have been stray cases of institutions which have been unjust and unfair, my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian is not slow to bring such cases to the notice of Government, and steps have been taken, whenever information of the kind has been furnished to the department or to the Government, for setting things right, and local bodies have been warned when they were found to be failing in their duties. Therefore, on this occasion, I wish to assure him and the other hon. Members that, in the matter of admission of the depressed classes freely into all public schools aided by Government, there has been very rapid advance and that we have no reason at all to feel dissatisfied with the progress made so far.

"Then, Sir, my hon. Friend from Anantapur referred to grants made to aided schools. I am afraid he has been a little impatient in the matter. If he had only waited and seen what the next demand for supplementary grant was going to be for, he would be gratified to see that we have asked a large amount of about Rs. 4½ lakhs for increasing the teaching grants to aided schools. We have also with the help of the Finance Department been able to make provision for opening about 480 new schools in the areas where the local boards have not been discharging their responsibility in the matter of levying the cess. Therefore, hon. Members will see that the policy of the Government has not been merely to aid the local bodies in the expansion of education but to utilize all the sources available for securing that end, namely, universal elementary education. In another place, I stated that we have worked out a plan by which all villages with a population of 500 or above are to have each a school conducted properly by a teacher duly qualified, and to that end, to meet the necessity for teachers, we have made provision that all those who have passed the third form or read up to the sixth form should be deemed qualified to teach in place of trained elementary

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teachers, so that not merely the fifth standard trained teacher would be available as referred to by my hon. Friend from Tenali, but a well educated young man who is willing to remain in his own place, if he has got the patriotism and enthusiasm to devote himself for the purpose of advancing the cause of elementary education, could easily open an institution in his village, and then if he can also enlist the sympathy and support of the villagers or the village panchayat, he will thus help the Government and co-operate in the matter of expanding elementary education in that area. In the case of local bodies, wherever they have been able to raise the cess to the utmost extent and if it is not possible for them to raise enough under the Elementary Education Act, Government have liberally worked the provisions of the Act. If they had not been thus able to adequately finance the schools in their areas, there also the Government would come to the aid of the local bodies. Side by side, we have been trying to open schools in areas where the local boards have been unable to raise or have declined to raise the cess, and in order to impress the responsibility resting on them we have been inducing educational agencies, both mission and non-mission, to start elementary schools in such areas. We have therefore not merely raised the teaching grant from 40 per cent but we have also provided for equipment and we are also providing grants for the purpose of finding school buildings. Hon. Members will realize that in this Presidency we owe a deep debt of gratitude to the aided agency in the matter of the expansion of elementary education. Among the aided agencies, the Christian missions have played a most prominent part in the educational progress of Southern India. I appeal to them and also to the public in order that they may co-operate with the villagers and form village panchayats and start elementary schools, so that they may be eligible to receive the grants under the Grant-in-Aid Code and the Educational Rules. Recently, within the last fortnight, we have issued a circular calling upon every District Educational Officer and Deputy Inspector of Schools to visit the villages in school less areas and appeal to the local people and find some one who would be able to start an institution so that Government may recognize it. We have also issued instructions to the District Educational Councils to take steps in regard to the opening of new schools in accordance with the provisions of the Elementary Education Act. In these ways, we have been doing propaganda work, so that the public may be aroused and public enthusiasm may be utilized for the purpose of securing rapid progress in elementary education in rural areas. Now, the provision that has been made in the budget on the last occasion, and the grant which I am going to ask you to vote to-morrow or the day after will show that Government do not lag behind in the matter of advancing the cause of popular education in the rural areas. This is so far as the policy is concerned.

“With regard to the particular questions raised by my hon. Friend from Anantapur, I have to say that in the matter of the headmasters and the headmistresses being given the power of granting scholarships in the girls' schools, I am afraid he has not been very well informed. The present practice is that, according to the rules, the headmistress and the District Educational Officer will have to prepare a list and submit it to the Director of Public Instruction. There may be certain cases where scholarships may not be available for a whole area, and therefore there must be a central

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authority who could distribute these scholarships equitably among the various districts. Again, in any one district, certain scholarships are not utilized for one reason or other, and therefore it is necessary that the Director of Public Instruction should have the power of ultimately deciding which area should have scholarships and of transferring them from one area to another. It is not therefore practicable to give that power to the headmistress or District Educational Officers.

“ With regard to half-fees in the case of girls, I quite sympathize with my hon. Friend. Personally speaking, I would like, if finances permitted, to do more to encourage the advancement of female education. But as you see, the rules have been worked for the last few years in such a way as to cause the least amount of hardship in the matter of expansion of female education. We have given as much licence as possible to grant exemptions wherever poverty has stood in the way of parents educating their girls. If there are any areas in which difficulty is felt owing to the girls having to pay full fees, I shall examine the matter and see how far that difficulty could be minimised. As an administrative problem and as a financial question, it will not be possible for me to make a general statement on the matter now.

“ Then, my hon. Friend, the representative for the City of Madras, said that the educational fund is intended to be utilized for the purpose of subsidising—I use the word ‘ subsidising ’ deliberately—for the purpose of subsidising the teacher managers whatever may be their condition, whatever may be their financial means; because compulsory education means that from the grant that you make they have to get the actual income they were earning. But I must remind the hon. Member that the education fund under the Act is intended primarily and essentially for the purpose of expansion of elementary education and not for serving any accessory purpose or for securing other ends. I would urge that the intention of the legislature should be realized that all the resources available should be

3 p.m. pooled, that they should be applied for the purpose of expansion of education and that they should not be spent towards any subsidiary nature. Therefore, it is not possible to frame any other rule than what has already been framed under the Education Act. Before the rule was framed as to the principle of subsidy and the compensation to be given the draft was published and we have had it circulated to the Municipalities, to all the District Educational Councils. Only a few of them raised some objections but not of a nature that related to the principles of it but to other matters. After considering all these criticisms, the rule was made absolute. If this rule had not been published for consideration of the public on its merits something could be said against it. But before the rule was made absolute, every possible publicity was given to it.

“ I may state again that in the case of those teacher managed schools or in the case of those who are managers of schools in the city or elsewhere, it is difficult to ascertain the fee it is actually earning. The standard rate has therefore been fixed.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ What is the difficulty ? ”

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ I may answer that at once. The standard rate has been arrived at after taking averages, and as to what should be the fee in the matter of elementary education. Now, any school

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may raise the rate and may collect or mulct a fee from the boys of a particular locality. It may be that either other schools charge lower. That is a matter of competition. Or no facilities are probably available in that locality. If there is no other school near by to which the poor parents could send their boys or girls, those teacher managers raise the fees and may say that the fee would be four annas instead of two annas. It is not therefore a legitimate charge but is a fee that is wrung out of the poor parents who for want of proper facilities in that locality have no other option but to yield. In the city of Madras there are instances where there are two or three localities where the fees are low because there is competition and the fees are high for the opposite reason. In such cases, with regard to judging what the actual fee income is the fee that has been collected in the previous year has to be taken into account. Again, there are no financial statements available and there are no regular accounts kept without which we cannot decide the compensation permissible. Knowing that there is going to be a compulsory system of education to be introduced, the teacher managers may maintain some sort of accounts. Are we to be guided by those accounts? Then there is the further difficulty; are you going to accept the compensation simply because he has been charging the ratepayer of the locality much more than he would be legitimately entitled to? In that case, may I ask wherein lies the equity of the demand by any school which has been charging more than the standard rate? The standard rate fixed by the Government is being observed in the other institutions. There are 23 municipalities which have adopted compulsory system of education and in all those cases you have got the standard rates. Such being the case, why should the teacher managers in the limits of the Corporation claim a special privilege just because in certain localities you have not got necessary educational facilities? Are we to give them a reward for an inequitable act? Therefore in the matter of giving compensation, these are the practical difficulties which face us. The Corporation has submitted its budget with regard to the very matter and I quite sympathize with its difficulties that it has to pay more than what has been calculated already. But it should be realized that the difficulty of the Government is greater. In fact the very object of the policy would be lost by recognizing this system of compensation. The better system of education that is contemplated would be frustrated if you want to fritter away the resources available on purposes that are not essential. Therefore I regret very much that it is not possible according to the present principles and rules framed to extend the concession which the Corporation has asked for. I may point out that my hon. Friend has raised the question when the matter is still under the consideration of the Government and has not yet been decided on. I do not know what decision would be arrived at ultimately in the case of those who have been extorting or mulcting money by charging more than standard rates. The matter is still under consideration."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I presume the motion for reduction is not pressed."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I intend to press the motion, Sir. May I have an opportunity to reply, Sir ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member wishes to ask a question, he may do so. But it does not seem right to let him make a reply at this stage."

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* **MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI** :—"I do not want to ask a question and I press the motion."

The motion for reduction was put to vote and declared lost. A poll was taken with the following result :—

Ayes

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 13. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 2. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi | 14. Mr. P. Peddiraju. |
| 3. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 15. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao. |
| 4. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 16. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasaya. |
| 5. Mr. P. Siva Rao. | 17. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi |
| 6. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur. | 18. Mr. M. Sitayya. |
| 7. Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 19. Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 8. Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 20. Mr. V. C. Vellingiri Gounder. |
| 9. Mr. P. Anjaneyulu. | 21. Mr. B. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti |
| 10. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasaya. | 22. Mr. C. V. Venkataratnam Ayyangar. |
| 11. Mr. A. Chidambara Nadar. | 23. Mr. B. Venkataratnam |
| 12. Mr. C. Gopala Menon. | 24. Mr. M. Moosa Saif Sahib. |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 25. Mr. G. Premayya. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 26. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 27. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir | 28. S. R. Y. Ankineedu Prasad Bahadur. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 29. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro | 30. Rao Bahadur P. Ramon. |
| 7. " the Raja of Panagal. | 31. Mr. M. Ratnaswami. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkataratna Sastriyar. | 32. Mr. J. D. Samuel. |
| 9. Mr. G. T. Boag. | 33. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 10. Mr. G. T. H. Braeken. | 34. Mr. K. Sarvarayudu. |
| 11. Mr. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 35. Mr. K. Sitaratna Reddi. |
| 12. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 36. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 13. Mr. T. C. Tangavelu Pillai | 37. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 14. Rao Bahadur C. Nates. Mudaliyar. | 38. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti. |
| 15. Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 39. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. |
| 16. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 40. Mr. K. Veerian. |
| 17. Mr. N. Devendruda. | 41. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 18. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | 42. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi |
| 19. Rao Bahadur Cruz Ferns. dez. | 43. Mr. Abbas Ali Khan. |
| 20. " K. Krishnaswami Nayudu | 44. Mr. Ghouse Mian Sahib. |
| 21. The Zaminlar of Kurupam. | 45. Mr. V. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar Sahib. |
| 22. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 46. Mr. Abdul Sahib. |
| 23. Mr. P. C. Muttu Chettiyar. | 47. Mr. Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib. |
| 24. Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampam. | |

24 hon. Members voting *for* and 47 voting *against*, the motion was lost.

The other motions having by leave been withdrawn, the Demand was then put to the House and carried and the Grant was made.

Grant XVII (ii).

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 1,200 under "Education—Transferred" to meet the cost of the transfer of eight posts from the Subordinate Educational Service to the Madras Educational Service. The amount will be met from the surplus due to the remission of the provincial contribution to the Government of India.'

"Sir, the necessity for this is to equalize the anomaly that now exists in the college assistants' cadre of the Subordinate Educational Service. The college

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assistants who are in charge of the same subjects in one school or college are treated differently and paid a different scale from those in other schools or colleges. Chemistry and English language are some of the subjects taught by them. You will find from the list that assistants in the Presidency College receive a particular salary and for the same kind of work assistants in other colleges are paid less. I have brought this motion to remove this anomaly and in order that the assistants may be raised from the Subordinate Educational Service to the Madras Educational Service and placed on the same footing as others."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Is the amount to be utilized on behalf of teachers who are already in service or for new recruits ?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" In the course of making these appointments it may be necessary to bring in new recruits, but as far as the scheme is concerned, we want to equalize the inequalities that now exist in the various colleges under the same subjects in all colleges. In working it, new people may be brought in or the existing people may be promoted."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" I beg to move

' that the allotment of Rs. 1,200 be reduced by Re 1.'

" Mr. President, I only wanted to know whether in making these appointments, the hon. the Minister for Education is going to observe G.O. No 658, dated 15th August 1922. I want the Minister to understand the Government Order word by word and sentence by sentence (laughter). I do not want that he should commit the same mistake which he committed in the matter of the selection of sub-registrars. It is only for that, that I move my token motion "

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The Government Order is always present in the minds of the officers in making the selection, and as far as possible, it will be kept in view and will be applied."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" It is because the Government Order is not in the minds of the officers that I am reminding the hon. Minister. The Government Order is more ignored than honoured. So, I request the hon. the Minister to see it is honoured "

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I want to ascertain from the hon. the Minister whether by asking for supplementary grants he is going to remove the real anomaly that exists in the scale of pay of officers of the subordinate service. The explanatory note which has been furnished to us makes it quite clear that for the purpose of removing these anomalies the Director of Public Instruction had sent proposals in 1920. Were those proposals comprehensive and really calculated to remove the anomalies to a substantial extent? The proposals were that 26 posts comprised in the cadre of the Subordinate Educational Service or outside the regular cadre having regard to the responsibilities attached to the posts, etc., should be transferred to the Madras Educational Service. Those proposals, if given effect to, would have gone a certain extent in the way of removing the anomalies. I think, Sir, these proposals are not calculated to remove the real difficulty. A new department is coming into being. It is true that the Director of Public Instruction has now renewed his proposals limiting them to more important offices.

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"When the Director of Public Instruction sent up his proposals in 1920, a suitable opportunity presented itself then for considering the whole question. I do not know the reason why the whole has not been considered. Was it considered undesirable or unnecessary or for what reasons was it not taken up? There have been complaints as to the way in which the officers in the subordinate service have been treated. I think these proposals are not calculated to remove the difficulties and we must go further than this."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, now we are on the question of Subordinate Educational Service, there is another anomaly which I am sure will claim the attention of the hon Minister, the anomaly of treating the teachers of second-grade colleges and the deputy inspectors differently. The persons who are employed in the second-grade or first-grade colleges may be better qualified and possess superior qualifications compared with the deputy inspectors. There are several difficulties in the way. There are two bars introduced in the place of one that exists in the case of the deputy inspector and the supervising officers are thus given preference over the teachers. In consideration of these things, I hope now that the question is engaging the attention of the hon. the Minister he will do justice to the class of people who have long suffered from this differential treatment. That they are better qualified will be seen from the fact that they have higher degrees. Such being the case, I want them to be treated fairly."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PAIRO :—"I should indeed be glad to take up the whole scheme as proposed by the Director of Public Instruction, but we have got our own limitations in the matter. When a scheme is prepared, the financial responsibility also has to be realized. When we sent up the whole scheme it could not be accepted by the Finance Department on account of the heavy increase it would involve in the matter of salaries and time scale. Therefore we had to take the worst case first and then apply to the Finance Department for the money needed for other class of cases. Later on, when there are better facilities, I am sure we will take up the question as a whole"

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

Grant XX.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"Mr. President, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs 1,27,625 under "Agriculture—Transferred".'

"This amount is made up of five items: (1) additional agricultural demonstrators—Rs. 7,600; (2) installation of ice-plant—Rs. 4,325; (3) acquisition of land for the paddy-breeding station in Kistna—Rs. 28,200; (4) opening of a paddy-breeding station in South Malabar—Rs. 81,000; (5) opening of an agricultural middle school near Kalahasti—Rs. 6,500. All the items are explained in the explanatory note and I shall refer here only to the salient features. 'Demonstrators' is one of the chief items in the agricultural improvement of the province. Towards the end of last year, when the budget was prepared, the Director of Agriculture asked for the services

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of 20 men. We were able to provide only 7 men. Now we want to provide for 11 additional men, and the Finance Committee have approved of the scheme. They have also approved of the scheme of installation of ice-plant. It may seem as though this is an unnecessary expenditure; but on closer study, we shall find that there is a saving of Rs. 170 to Rs. 200 a month in the purchase of ice for the dairy. So, it is only a readjustment of the items, and the amount that I ask for is Rs. 3,650 for initial expenses and Rs. 675 for working expenses. The third item is the acquisition of land for the paddy-breeding station."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It is not stated in the explanatory note that this item has gone before the Finance Committee, like the other items."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"It is because the Finance Committee met a little later. As a matter of fact I may assure the hon. Member that the Finance Committee's approval was obtained for all these items."

"The third item is for compensation to be paid for the acquisition of some lands for a paddy-breeding station in Kistna. Originally, it was thought that Rs. 1,500 per acre would suffice. But it was found that compensation has to be paid to the amount of Rs. 2,000. If the whole amount was not utilized for this item, the balance would be devoted to other items of urgent and inevitable expenditure."

"The fourth item is that of the opening of a paddy-breeding farm in South Malabar. It will be within the knowledge of this
3-30 p.m. House that we have been fighting for this subject tooth and nail for years past. It is only now that we have been able to provide this sum for the purpose. The scheme would require Rs. 1,17,000 for initial charges and Rs. 20,000 for recurring charges. But, for the current year we would require only Rs. 79,500 for acquisition of land and Rs. 1,500 for upper subordinates. So that the total required is Rs. 81,000. This has also gone before the Finance Committee and has been passed by it."

"The last item is the opening of an agricultural middle school near Kalahasti. At present we have got two agricultural schools, one at Tali-paramba in Malabar and another at Anakapalle in Vizagapatam. Now it is proposed to open two more schools. So far as the western portion of the central districts is concerned, the hon. the Raja of Panagal has offered to find a site free of cost and also to provide funds for the school building, and office and museum at an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 or so. What we now require is a sum of Rs. 6,500 for the farm buildings and I request that that amount also may be allotted to me."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Sir, I move that the amount asked for be reduced by Rs. 100. I have given notice of this motion only for the purpose of discussing the necessity for opening an agricultural farm in Anantapur. As the House knows very well, the Codel districts are backward in the matter of education and in the matter of agricultural facilities. No doubt some attempts are being made to improve the irrigation facilities there. That by itself will not suffice. An agricultural farm should be started in Anantapur to bring home to the agriculturists the need for going in for the transplantation system which would economize water. The

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people in my district are very slow to take to new methods of cultivation and if only a paddy farm is opened there the cultivators would be very much helped."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Regarding the experimental farm that is going to be established in Malabar, I have to say a few words. If it is to be of use to the agricultural classes, it will take some years. There are different stages through which this breeding has to pass. It will take one or two years for what is called the stalk selection, the seed selection and so on. We can reap the benefits of these experiments only after six or seven years. What I suggest therefore is that this farm should be both an experimental and a breeding farm. Malabar is a country which produces different kinds of manure. There is the organic manure and there are several scientific manures to be tried in Malabar and there are different kinds of paddy imported from different parts of India to be tried there. These will give immediate results. We can supply fresh seeds; we can instruct the agriculturists in different methods of scientific and leaf manure and in the different methods of cultivation by which they would be able to reap the fruits in a short time, instead of the methods adopted in the agricultural farms at present."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANFULU :—" Sir, I am rather unwilling on an occasion like this to move a reduction of the grant, but I have to do so to ascertain from the hon. the Minister whether he is in a position to lay before us the policy adopted in the matter of these agricultural schools. I am glad to take this opportunity of thanking the hon. the Raja of Panagal for having made the offer of the lands and the buildings required for opening an agricultural school and the Government for having come forward with an undertaking to build a school at Kalahasti. But may I point out that in making proposals of this sort it will be quite proper for the Government to review the various proposals made from time to time with regard to these schools? I remember it was in the year 1916 that various requests were made for the purpose of opening agricultural schools in other parts of the Presidency. I would particularly mention the instance of Nellore which is a paddy-breeding district. Even the origin of the word 'Nellore' has its origin in the production of paddy. When proposals were made, I believe at the time when the hon. Sir Alexander Cardew was Member in charge of the subject, for the opening of some ten schools, we were hopeful that within a year a school would be started in Nellore. Meanwhile there were changes in the machinery of the administration and the idea of having middle schools there was lost sight of.

" In addition to it, Sir, may I point out that when the question of the Chintaladevi cattle farm came up before us it was expressly pointed out that a paddy-breeding farm was very necessary for Nellore? There was a costly building constructed for the cattle farm at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000 and now, as a matter of fact, I know that several portions of the building are empty and there are not enough cattle to breed. The lands around that building are not in use whatever the expert officers of the department might say. I brought this fact to the notice of the hon. the Minister and requested him to consider the desirability of opening an agricultural middle school there if no use is to be made of those costly buildings and if the lands around them are not required for the purpose of the cattle-breeding farm. But I find that no action has yet been taken in that direction, and the hon. the Minister has not moved in the matter at all. I take this opportunity of

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asking the hon. the Minister whether he proposes to establish agricultural schools in different parts of the province, whether he is going to think of only those districts which are already known to be paddy-breeding districts and whether he is not going to establish schools where there are none and where it would be very useful to extend this sort of agricultural education. I wish to have a clear indication of his policy in regard to this matter before I give my vote for this grant. I brought the necessity for a paddy-breeding farm at Nellore to the notice of the hon. the Minister last time when a similar grant was moved, but nothing has been done."

Mr K KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I am very glad that the Development Department is making some attempt to open vernacular middle schools for agriculture. But I must say that I really fail to see how an agricultural school at Kalahasti is going to benefit the people of the Ceded districts. If it is the intention of the hon. the Minister to open a vernacular school for agriculture in each district, then I have nothing to say, but if he intends this school to serve the purpose of half the Telugu districts, I really fail to see how a more central place could not be found for the same. Unless, therefore, he gives me an assurance that he is going to open schools in each and every district I am afraid I shall have to oppose the grant he has moved."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" So far as the opening of a paddy station in South Malabar is concerned, I have to reply only to Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. As the House would be aware, on the last occasion when we discussed the subject it was not only Malabar and South Kanara that were brought in, but Cuddapah also was brought in by my hon. Friend, Mr. Koti Reddi. Then, after considering the matter over with reference to the old records and the correspondence, we found that it was more necessary to start one in Malabar than in any other place, although if we had money enough we would have opened similar paddy-breeding stations all over the Presidency, one for each district. But as our finances are limited and were limited at the time of the last preparation of the budget we were not able to provide any funds for the paddy-breeding station in South Malabar.

" It is only as a result of the exertions of our hon. Friend, Mr. Moir,

that we have got to our credit Rs. 126 lakhs of which the

3-45 p m.

Agricultural section of the Transferred departments has got four lakhs of rupees. It is from this four lakhs that we are going to find money for the paddy-breeding stations. If we had funds enough we would certainly take up Anantapur and for the matter of that various other claims for which money is needed badly. As regards agricultural schools our policy, as everybody knows, is to start a school wherever there is a need for it, i.e., where the people are anxious to get one opened. The anxiety is exhibited by philanthropic efforts made by gentlemen, who like the hon. the Raja of Panagal voluntarily come forward saying that they are prepared to find a large plot of land valued at a very high figure, and not only that but also find the necessary funds for the construction of the school building and the annexed farm, etc. We have only to pay Rs. 30,000. As regards the locality, Kalahasti is situated on the borders of Nellore, in the centre of the western Telugu districts, having Chittoor on one side, Kurnool on the other and Nellore on a third. So if only we had funds it would be within the region of possibility to open one agricultural school for each district. As regards the policy, we are going to discuss it this evening after the Council is over; because the policy that we have been pursuing till now is attempted to

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be rebutted by certain people. And it is necessary that I should reinforce myself with the advanced opinions of the hon. Members of the Legislative Council who form the Advisory Committee on agriculture. Our attention was drawn to the fact that Nellore is the land of paddy and that it has derived its name from the same crop. I may say that Tinnevely also is the land of paddy; not only does it grow paddy but paddy forms the fence of the land. It is very fertile and needs an agricultural school as much as Nellore itself."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I am not objecting to Tinnevely having a farm for itself. What I said was that ten years have elapsed since the promise, or rather an assurance, was given regarding Nellore and nothing has been done till now"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Yes, we know the correspondence; we are painfully aware of it; but we have not yet been able to find the funds necessary to start the school. A start has been made. We believe that this remission of 126 lakhs will not only be repeated next year and in the years to come but that it will be freely augmented in later years so that in the course of two or three years this incubus will be wiped off and we may be in a position to advance further and further in the line of agricultural progress. I request that this allotment of Rs. 1,27,625 under 'Agriculture—Transferred' may be granted."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member, Mr. Rameswara Rao, press his motion?"

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"When will these districts be taken into consideration by the Government?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"It is a question the answer to which must depend on a set of circumstances over none of which I have any control."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"May I know how the Government are going to utilize the 4 lakhs allotted to Agriculture?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"To-morrow the hon. Member will be able to know how we are going to utilize this 4 lakhs. This is only the first item for which I have provided Rs. 1,27,625. I have got supplementary demands for grants to cover the remaining amount."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"I hope Anantapur will come in for consideration."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Certainly."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member is not pressing his motion. I now put the question to the House"

The Demand was put to the House and carried and the Grant was made.

Grant XXI.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Sir, I beg to move

'that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 8,935 under "Civil Veterinary Services—Transferred".'

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"This item is made up of three sub-items, one of Rs. 3,187 for touring assistants, one of Rs. 5,148 for hospitals and dispensaries and lastly one of Rs. 600 for three compounders. All these three are considered to be necessary and we would have provided for them even at the time of the preparation of the budget had we had funds enough. Now we want to provide for them with the money placed at our disposal. All these three items have received the approval of the Finance Committee."

The motion was put to the House and carried and the Grant was made.

Grant XXII.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Sir, I beg to move

'that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 4,340 under "Agriculture—Co-operative Credit—Transferred".'

"As the House is aware we have long been trying to impart education in co-operative matters to those who have been engaged in that work. This object has been pressed upon us by several co-operative societies and conferences. We have provided as a tentative measure Rs. 1,200 for the Provincial Co-operative Union, Madras, and we now want to provide Rs. 1,000 each for the two district federations of South Kanara and Chingleput. Since the Labour section wanted some help Rs. 2,340 have been placed at the disposal of the Labour staff. The Finance Committee have recommended these two grants."

Mr T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Are not sums provided for South Kanara and Chingleput in the budget"?

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"A sum of Rs. 1,200 has been provided for the Provincial Union. Now we provide Rs. 1,000 for each of the districts of South Kanara and Chingleput."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Sir, I move

'that the allotment be reduced by Rs. 100'

for the purpose of discussing the necessity of recruiting assistant registrars from the Ceded districts. The Ceded districts are backward in every respect. It is given the least consideration in anything. When the Irrigation Commission of 1901 came up it was for the first time that it came to be known that there was some place known as the Anantapur district in the Presidency. It is only now that some attempt is made to give us water. I hope some attempt will be made to give us drinking water also. What I want to say now is that the Ceded districts must be given facilities for improvement in other ways as well, especially in regard to co-operative societies. In the Ceded districts there are a large number of co-operative societies and yet it is regrettable to find that the officers of the department have not been chosen from among the men of the district. I do not put it on the ground of communalism, but I put it on the ground of locality, the territorial backwardness of the place. The principle underlying the communal Government Order will apply with greater force to territorial backwardness than to communal backwardness. I appeal to the hon. the Minister for Development to give special consideration for the Ceded districts. I understand that a Government Order has been issued and that the Staff Selection Board has been considering the applications of candidates for the posts of assistant

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registrars of co-operative societies. I appeal to the hon. Minister to bear in mind the special claims of the Ceded districts when the Board send up the list of selected candidates to Government. The Ceded districts have been ignored consistently and continuously in the matter of appointments of officers in the Co-operative department. In co-operative matters it is only the people of the district who know the language of the people of the district and who know the local conditions that can be of real service to the people. They must be appointed as assistant registrars for those districts. I suggest therefore that Government will bear in mind the claims of the people of the Ceded districts in filling up the posts of assistant registrars."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Sir, my hon. Friend, Mr. Rameswara Rao, referred to the Staff Selection Board. It was to that Board that we referred the question of recommending sixteen or twenty persons to fill up eight vacancies. I understand that 690 applications were received, sixty were sent for and twenty were selected. The list came up to Government and of the twenty I do not find any candidate from the Ceded districts. Therefore it is out of the question to discuss the matter, as we have not got materials enough to go into the question. But if the hon. Member wishes that promotion should be given to Ceded districts men already in service I shall bear that in mind."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"As regards promotion, I am at one with the hon. Minister that the claims of the Ceded districts must not be ignored as in other cases. But even in recruitment may I suggest to the hon. Minister that he might refer the matter back to the Staff Selection Board with regard to the question raised here before coming to a final decision in making the appointments."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Referring the matter back to the Board will be going against the cardinal principle. It would be casting an unmerited reflection on the Board. We must take the matter as it is; and if we are not satisfied with it we must devise other ways and means. At present our hands are tied. There are twenty candidates selected by the Board and among them I do not find any candidate from the Ceded districts and therefore I am not able to afford the necessary help. As regards promotion, as the hon. Member himself said, I shall carefully remember the point when the occasion comes."

* Mr. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER:—"May I know whether there are any Coimbatore men in the list of twenty?" (Laughter.)

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Why not publish the list?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"I have passed the necessary orders and it is going to press and in a day or two everything will be known."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"May I ask how this Rs. 2,340 is going to be utilized by the Labour department? What are the conditions?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Twenty inspectors were asked for for work in the Labour department but provision was made only for ten in the budget for 1925-26. Provision is now proposed for seven inspectors to cope with the expansion of work in the districts in which the Labour department is already working. Hence the additional allotment of Rs. 2,340."

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ So it is for additional inspectors ? ”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Yes, for additional inspectors in that area.”

The motion having been by leave withdrawn, the Demand was put to the House and carried and the Grant was made.

Grant XXIII.

4 p.m. * The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir, I beg to move

that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 20,000 under “ Cinchona—Reserved ”.”

“ From the note that has been supplied to hon. Members it will be found that Rs 40,000 for ‘ Blocks in development ’ was omitted by an oversight from the budget provision ; and then it was put before the Council as a supplementary grant in March but the Council postponed it. We found afterwards that we could not get on without giving some money to the department. These ‘ Blocks in development ’ contain young cinchona trees ; if we did not spend money, they would have been ruined. Under these circumstances His Excellency the Governor has authorized an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 as an urgent measure. Till the end of August I wish to say that the Cinchona Department is a paying department. In 1922 we earned 3 lakhs of rupees. There is nothing unusual about this demand. Every year we used to budget for it but this year by an oversight it was omitted. I therefore request the Council to vote for Rs 20,000.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I am sorry I have to oppose this motion. I am sorry because this is the maiden motion of the hon. the Home Member. But I have to oppose it and I hope that my hon. Friends on both sides will support me not because we are dealing with this question on merits but because we want to show our resentment at the way in which the Secretary of State made a speech in the House of Lords and at the fact that His Excellency the Governor has disallowed the adjournment motion on that subject. We have waited till now because the hon. Members on the Executive Side are supposed to be primarily responsible to the Government of India and to the Secretary of State ; and therefore it is, that we have chosen this first motion for grant on the Reserved Side to be attacked to show our resentment, as I said, at the very unsatisfactory way in which the Right Hon’ble the Secretary of State has dealt with India and the Reform question in his recent speech and because we have been completely deprived of the only possible opportunity of discussing the question and showing our attitude. I, therefore, Sir, appeal to hon. Members on all sides of the House to express the resentment we all feel and the whole country feels at the way in which the Secretary of State has dealt with us. I would certainly appeal to the hon. Member, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, who has come recently from England to tell us how Indians in England feel as regards the speech. There need be absolutely no fear that we are doing any harm to the cinchona plantations. The very reason why we did not touch the Transferred subjects grant but we selected the first Reserved Side motion is because it is sure to be certified by His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency the Governor has already, in virtue of one of his extraordinary powers, sanctioned a portion of the expenditure in anticipation of the sanction of the Legislative Council.

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Therefore even if we do not sanction it, it does not matter at all. His Excellency the Governor would certify this provision. Therefore as this is the first motion on which we can possibly express our opinion as regards the Secretary of State's conduct and His Excellency the Governor's attitude in disallowing the proposition that we wanted to move, as the first opportunity of showing our resentment, I certainly oppose this motion not because, as I said, of anything personal against the hon. the Home Member or upon the merits of the case but solely and entirely to show our resentment at the speech of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I wish to reaffirm the feelings of my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. I heard some laughter on the other side when the hon. Member spoke."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" On your side also."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I must say it is not a matter for laughter at all. Our position in the country as Indian Nationalists has become almost ridiculous after the Secretary of State's famous speech. The position is this. The hon. Members of this House have recognized that the Legislative Council . . ."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—" On a point of order, Sir. May I ask whether the remarks put forward by the hon. Members are relevant to the question under discussion? I can understand hon. Members opposing this grant but I do not see the relevancy of the remarks on the Secretary of State's speech."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The hon. Member used the plural; I am deprived of the opportunity of answering that. He was sitting quiet while I was speaking and now he used the plural."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—" I was hoping against hope that the hon. Member would correct himself."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" That may be in a school or college."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I think we may rightly call the Legislative Council nothing but a glorified debating society to which it has been reduced under the scope of the Reforms Act. The Act has been so interpreted and the rules so turned that it is reduced to such a stage. Considering the position to which we have been reduced we looked forward for something more tangible in the speech of the Secretary of State, for some advance in the progressive reforms for which we aspire. Now considering that there has been so much disappointment, we expected that some debate would have been allowed to-day in connexion with the Secretary of State's speech but under some rule or other the adjournment motion put forward has been disallowed. So we decided deliberately after full discussion at a meeting held of our party, to oppose the first motion that came from the reserved half and it has come. So far as the Cinchona Department is concerned it is a very mysterious department. The Cinchona Department issues through the post office piee packets of an inferior sort of stock of quinine. The price has now increased to 9 pies. I have asked questions more than once as to how this piee packet has become 9 pies packet. We do not know the reason why. The high price at which it is sold deserves our consideration. I am not going to dwell on that point but I only wish to draw the attention of the

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House to the serious defects in this Cinchona Department. In connexion with the new scheme of hospitals and dispensaries for the poor, I wonder what the Government is going to do in order to reduce the high price at which quinine is sold at present. From the answer to a question put by Dr. Rama Rao it was found out that a pound of quinine costs about Rs. 27-8-0 whereas one pound of Howard's quinine is sold at about Rs. 28. We know very well that Howard's quinine is far superior to the quinine sold at post offices. I wonder why it should be sold at such a high price to the poor people. There are so many defects in connexion with the sale of this quinine that it would take a long time to dwell upon them, and they have to be reformed. There will be another occasion for it and I hope the Government will carefully enquire into all these defects and remedy them in the interests of the poor classes. For these reasons I join my hon. Friend in opposing this motion."

* The hon Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I do not propose to say a word about the speech of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. But in regard to the action taken by His Excellency the Governor I think it is necessary to point out to the hon. House that what is not primarily a concern of the Local Government is a matter with regard to which he has jurisdiction of disallowance and he has disallowed the motion mainly on that ground. I may mention, moreover, that this disallowance follows on the disallowance made by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and that a debate on this very question is expected in the Legislative Assembly, which is a more natural and proper forum, not many days from now."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know if it is not our concern that diarchy should be abolished for which the whole House has voted? That is our primary concern."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is the province of His Excellency the Governor to decide what is and what is not the primary concern of the Local Government. He has disallowed the motion because it is not the primary concern of the Local Government. He is authorized to do so."

Mr C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" We are not questioning the decision of His Excellency the Governor. May I point out that the motion put forward by my hon. Friend had some reference to the state of things in Madras? Surely, Madras can be allowed to express its opinion on its own affairs."

* Mr. O. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" But I never questioned the correctness of the decision. If His Excellency the Governor has power to veto the motion under the rules and standing orders we have a right to express our dissatisfaction that we have been deprived of the opportunity of expressing our opinion. Hon. Members will remember that a small speech was made by Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyar on one occasion when His Excellency the then Governor disallowed the adjournment motion regarding the Puliantope affair. I had that precedent in view and therefore I think I was in order in spite of the Principal of the Pachaiyappa's College raising a point of order."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I had no idea that I would feel myself called upon to take part in to-day's debate. My name has been dragged in by my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. I feel I would not be justified if I did not say a word or two on this proposition. I am not going to discuss the merits or the basis or the

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legality of His Excellency's decision over the adjournment motion this morning. Nor do I think with all respect to my hon. Friend from Coimbatore that this is the proper occasion when we are to speak about the Secretary of State's speech or the effect of his speech. As regards my own opinion on the point, I do not think even my hon. Friend from Coimbatore or anybody else would have any two opinions on that matter. To whatever party a man may belong, to whatever school of politics he may adhere, there can be no question of his profound dissatisfaction at the speech of the Secretary of State. My hon. Friend has told us that I have just returned from England. Let me tell him and others who are of his way of thinking and also my party that the Secretary of State, after all, is the exponent of the views and sentiments which prevail in the whole of England. I have ceased to look upon the speech of the Secretary of State as merely a speech of the authority who has perfect power over India and I look upon it as symptomatic of the attitude of the whole English public on Indian questions. I say this because I want my friends on both sides of this House as also every school of politics in India to realize the gravity of the situation in India. I want them to understand that the Secretary of State has not made a statement merely because he has a conservative mind. On the other hand anybody who knows, Lord Birkenhead knows perfectly well, that if there is one thing that the Secretary of State is not, he is not a conservative. He is not a conservative in the technical sense of that word at all. I want this House and others to realize that Lord Birkenhead's statement is merely a reflex indication of the feelings and sentiments of those that govern; I mean the governing class in England. What I have to state to-day is this. I am not at liberty to elaborate on that point. This is not the occasion. The point of it is this: if you realize the gravity of the situation, my friends will realize how ridiculous it will be for the suggestion to be adopted that this small supplementary grant should be thrown out. We have to realize that our responsibilities are greater. I know the feeling which my hon. Friend has on this matter. I know what my Friends referred to with reference to a similar matter, viz., the adjournment motion of my hon. Friend Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyar. I have a faint recollection about it and I know that Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyar wanted to follow the same method which my hon. Friend is now pursuing and when his (Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyar's) adjournment motion on the Puliantope disturbances was ruled out of order he very much resented it. In any case I want my hon. Friend to do justice to himself and to the country by realizing that the point raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyar was infinitesimal when compared to the point which my hon. Friend from Coimbatore has just now raised. I want him to realize that this is a grave problem arresting the attention of all politicians and it is not going to be met by an attitude such as the one which he has advised us to take. I speak this with the fullest sympathy, with the fullest comprehension of the ideas and motives that underlie his speech. I therefore ask him not to press this proposition on this ground and on this motion because we will be stultifying ourselves and we will not really be echoing that sentiment and that amount of feeling which animates all politicians of this country with reference to this question. My hon. Friend need not despair that the opportunity of expressing his resentment has been lost for ever. There are other ways by which this question can be raised in this Legislative Council in spite of what my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha has said. I have opposed the system of diarchy; why the very

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Ministers who are working it have said that it should be scrapped and that it cannot function. I know that he can think of a much more effective and much more organized step than this, than by showing his resentment at the attitude adopted by the authorities in England by attempting to vote down a small grant. What steps we are to take, what our attitude will be, what depth of feeling we have in the matter, are all matters which are to come up for discussion in days to come, perhaps in the near future, probably at a conference of the leaders of all parties in this country and I do hope that that conference will decide upon the course of action to be taken. I do appeal therefore to my hon. Friend and make this as the last appeal not on behalf of Government, not certainly on behalf of the reserved half but on behalf of ourselves, responsible politicians as we are; I do appeal to him not to press this proposition to a division and personally I would not be justified in supporting the proposition because I would not be doing full justice to the gravity of the problem."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I fully endorse the views expressed by my hon. friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, though perhaps I shall not fall in with his conclusion. It is true that we are fighting against a small and bitter pill, viz., a small demand which we are asked to vote upon, while we are being served with larger and more effective pills from 6,000 miles away. I am glad to notice that my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar gives us the assurance—I know how true and how appealing it is—that all shades of politicians, to whatever rank or community they may belong, depressed or oppressed, high or low, women or men, are all united in their minds at least to-day when expression is denied to our most poignant feeling with regard to the speech of the Secretary of State and it becomes more so when we are assured that the Secretary of State is only the exponent of the governing class in England."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is open to hon. Members to oppose the motion for any reasons stated or not stated but I do not think I can allow a debate on a point which has been disallowed by His Excellency the Governor. It is open to hon. Members to state their reasons for opposing this motion, but a debate on the Secretary of State's speech is a thing I cannot allow."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I obey your ruling, Sir. Anyhow coming to the point, I may say that if we are opposing the measure and do not vote for this grant it is because we feel that we are at our wits end on account of certain events which have happened recently in England and also because we feel that, however ill-advised it may be, and however ineffective it may be, this is the only way of expressing our dissatisfaction. It is not because we are unwilling to vote for this grant that we are opposing this motion, but because our minds are not composed but are disturbed and hence it is that we urge that we cannot allow this motion."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I have not much to say because in the course of this debate some political issues have been raised with which I have nothing to do. With regard to the merits of the question, my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha has raised the question of the price of cinchona. It is now going down and I shall also look further into this question and do the needful. My hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar referred to the adjournment motion of Mr. Tanikachalam Chettiyar on Puliantope disturbances. I may tell him that the House after

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discussing that adjournment motion, eventually passed the demand moved at that time. I therefore appeal to the House to do the same thing now and pass my demand."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

Grant XXIV (i).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"I beg to move
'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 1,300 under Industries (Major Head 22-E-C—General Administration—District Administration—Other Establishment—Establishments for stamping weights and measures)—for payment of a bonus to the stamping establishments.'

"Sir, last year the question of giving bonus to the members of the establishment was raised and then it was decided that in order to induce them to work better it was necessary to give them a small bonus of 25 per cent of the profits annually as an incentive to good work. The estimated expenditure during the current year is Rs. 1,300 but before we could provide for the same in the current year's budget the time for the preparation of budget elapsed and therefore it has come before you now and the Finance Committee has also recommended the same."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"It seems to me that the policy underlying this demand is very questionable. My hon. Friend the Minister for Development has told us that those who are engaged in this work should be given this bonus as a sort of inducement to good work. I suppose these clerks are paid their salaries, and they get their promotion. If paid servants are to be given bonus for doing their work properly, and if we accept this particular motion, in course of time we may land ourselves in a very dangerous position. I would not have opposed this small grant but for the fact that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. the Minister for Development and also to the notice of this House that the policy underlying this demand is very inadvisable."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"I would point out that as a sort of stimulus these clerks should be given some bonus. For we know that people who own bazaars and shops may use improper weights and measures in their dealings with the public. It was the unanimous opinion of the Collectors last year that unless some sort of incentive was given to these clerks they would merely do that portion of work which was legitimately allotted to them and would not bring before the authorities cases of all improper weights and measures. To serve as a sort of incentive to good work being done by the establishment the Collectors recommended this step. This amount of Rs. 1,300 is to be doled out among 15 or 16 individuals and the amount which each individual would get may not after all be an appreciable figure."

At this stage Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai (Deputy President) took the chair.

The demand was put and carried and the Grant was made.

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Grant XXIV (ii).

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—
4-30 p.m. “ Sir, I beg to move

‘ that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 1,63,640 under “ Industries—Transferred ”.’

“ The total is made up of four items. The first represents grants-in-aid that have to be paid to industrial schools which come to Rs. 49,900 while the Trades School gets Rs. 8,500 and Sericulture Rs. 240. Additional machinery for the department of Industries consumes Rs. 1,05,000.

“ Taking the first item, it will be known to all hon. Members here that in the matter of encouragement of industrial schools however much our desire may be to promote them we have not been actually helping them to the extent that we need. In the budget for the current year we provided for Rs. 69,000 under maintenance grant, Rs. 15,000 under equipment grant and Rs. 25,000 under building grant. The grants under the last two items came to only 25 per cent of the amount needed for this purpose. With the money that is now come to us it is proposed to give another sum of Rs. 13,000 for maintenance and Rs. 36,900 for buildings and nothing for equipment because even if we give any amount, the authorities are unable to spend it

“ As regards the Trades School, it is a matter of common knowledge that the printing trade has not been taken notice of by the Industrial department for a long time in the past. The Government Press itself employs about 2,000 hands, the European agency employs about 1,000 and the Indian between 2,000 and 3,000 while the newspaper agency employs another 1,000. So, for the benefit of the young men with low educational qualifications who are not able to compete, it is intended to open training classes in printing attached to the Trades School so that the future employers will be in a position to offer better terms for these young men.

“ The third item is about sericulture. We have three Italian silk filatures. One of them is being attended to by a demonstrator in the Government Technical Institute and for working the other two we want a demonstrator on Rs. 40. A sum of Rs. 240 is provided for as pay for six months.

“ I come now to the last item. After the budget estimate for 1925-26 was framed we got intimation from the High Commissioner that an additional provision of £8,000 would be necessary for the power drills and other machinery indented for in 1924-25. On account of exchange and customs duty, the amount comes up to Rs. 1,22,667 of which we are able to find about Rs. 17,667 by reappropriation and the amount that we now require is a lakh and five thousands.

“ I request the House will be pleased to pass the grant. ”

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ Sir, my motion is—

‘ To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,63,640 by Rs. 100.’

“ I am glad that there is some attempt made to solve the problem of unemployment. In this connexion I suggest the question of improvement of paper industry. It is very recently that I had occasion to write to the hon. Minister for Development about the improvement of the paper

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[Mr. G. Rameswara Rao]

industry. In fact, I sent him some specimen sheets of paper that were actually being manufactured on a small scale as cottage industry. He was pleased to tell me that there was no machinery at his disposal either by way of an expert or by way of any other technical agency to give him the necessary advice as to how to improve the industry ; and therefore he was not able to do anything in the direction. The hon. the Deputy President also knows that paper industry as a cottage industry is being carried on in some parts of the Dharmavaram taluk and the people in those parts have applied now and then for proper guidance in the industry so that it may thrive better. When we approach the Government they say that there is no machinery to assist us. It is therefore that I suggest by this motion that the Government may devise some measures to improve the industry for which material is available locally and abundantly. Here is a suggestion for necessary action and I move my motion."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I remember the correspondence and the discussion that I had with my hon. Friend, Mr. Rameswara Rao, and I also told him that I would take the earliest opportunity of going to that place and finding out the possibilities of the development of this cottage industry. I am sorry I have not been able to do so. In addition to this district there are so many other districts which I have not seen and from every one of which I am getting calls. I have arranged just now for a tour in the Bellary district at the beginning of the next month and I will take the opportunity to spend a day or two in connection with this matter. So far as the general question of the paper industry is concerned, hon. Members will be glad to learn that this Government have sanctioned a loan of 4 lakhs of rupees to the Carnatic Paper Mills. The House will, I believe, be satisfied to hear from me that if I find the industry can be developed as a cottage industry, I shall be the first to undertake its execution."

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I request the hon. Minister to start correspondence with the Imperial expert on the lines suggested by me ? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" The request will be noted."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I beg to move

' that the allotment of Rs. 1,63,640 be reduced by Rs. 10. '

" Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I have nothing to say about the details of the grant which have been furnished by the hon. the Minister. All that I wish to bring to the notice of the Government and this House is the necessity of reorganizing the department of the Industries on the lines suggested by the Industrial Commission, especially by the separate note appended to the report by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviyya. It is a pity, Sir, that during the budget discussion we do not get time or opportunity to discuss this question. This Council has been agitating and agitating for the last four or five years this question and now we have only to reiterate the arguments urged. The Development Department was itself created as an outcome of the Industrial Commission's report published in 1918 after an elaborate enquiry. It was then left in charge of a Minister with proposals to have a Director for all the Industries assisted by Deputy Directors. Unfortunately, Sir, we find in

[Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo] [18th August 1925]

the department too many directors, one for Industries, another for Agriculture and a third one for Fisheries. To add to this instead of the directors being non-officials or men with technical knowledge as has been advocated in paragraph 311 of the Industrial Commission Report, we now find Government officials, especially I.C.S. officers, whenever they do not have any other work available for them elsewhere. That has been the complaint and that I believe is the complaint even to-day. Both the Majority Report and the Minority Note appended to the Report have made it abundantly clear that there should be one post of a Director of Industries and that place should be filled by some expert who has some industrial experience, some business knowledge so as to be in a position to give expert advice to the Minister who is solely entrusted with the development of the province in his charge. None of these has been realized in practice. Again, Sir, four years have passed and yet no Indian has been appointed as Director. Now that the Bombay Government have taken the bold step of appointing an Indian Industrialist, I think that should serve as a useful guide for the Madras Government and it is with that hope that I move this motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I beg to support the motion. The Industrial department is one which shows very little development and growth. We have got a large number of officials as Directors and Assistant Directors, but the department shows very few signs of growth in any direction. By the way I may say that the only industry which shows a good expansion is the liquor manufacture. (Laughter.) And that liquor is a bad stuff. I really wonder in what other way has there been a development in the industries of the province. Industrial schools as such we have hardly any in this Presidency except the elementary schools. If you study the progress of industries in an Asiatic country like Japan, you find that in almost every district, town or even in every headquarters corresponding to our taluk centres, there are well equipped industrial schools as well as agricultural schools."

"But here for the whole Presidency I think we have got only one industrial or trades school which corresponds to a district school in Japan or a village school in Germany. The report of the committee appointed to recommend steps for the growth of industrial education shows that the committee made some suggestions, but they are suggestions of a kind which would show that this Presidency is in a very infant state in regard to industrial progress. If we want to educate our boys we have to send them to the Victoria Technical Institute at Bombay. That institution can only be compared to an elementary school in Germany, if I am quite correct in my estimate of the kind of industrial schools they have got in Germany. So, the only big industrial institution in India is the Victoria Technical Institute which corresponds to what may be called a small district school in Germany (A voice : 'That idea is wrong'). I know that institution well and I have seen it many times in Bombay and I am of opinion that it is in a very elementary condition. There has been some progress already in this Presidency in the matter of agricultural schools."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid it is rather not relevant to the motion before the House. The motion wants an Indian Director, but you are going on speaking about schools of different kinds."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, may I explain? We are asked to give sanction for a certain amount under 'Industries.'"

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The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ You are supporting the amendment moved by Mr. Das, and that is ‘ that the allotment be reduced by Rs. 10, to press the necessity of reorganizing the Department of Industries under one Director with technical qualifications and preferably an Indian.’ That is the question before the House.”

* MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I have dealt sufficiently I think with my point in regard to which people in this Presidency feel much. They feel that there has been very little development and that very little has been done for the growth of industries in this Presidency by the Government. We have to improve in every direction. In fact we want industrial development in every direction. I would appeal to the hon. the Minister for Excise to see that the Government brew good liquor also.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ In regard to this matter of filling up the Director's place, I should say that an occasion will shortly arise when the whole question will have to be taken up for consideration, and I promise the hon. Member that his representation on this subject will be borne in mind on the occasion when the appointment has to be made.”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The Demand was then put and carried and the Grant was made.

Grant XXV.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move —

‘ that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 44,300 under “ Fisheries—Transferred ”.’

“ This again is made up of two items, that is, an additional allotment for the pearl fishery in February-March 1926 for Rs. 10,200, and an allotment for the purchase of a trawler for conducting deep-sea fishing experiments, of Rs. 34,100. We know that in the month of February 1926 there will be a big pearl fishery which will be going on at the port of Tuticorin. Previously we estimated that certain items would cost a certain amount, but now we see that on that occasion (February 1926) when the Ceylon pearl fishery will be in operation, it will be very difficult to find coolies on the wages we had already allotted, and it has also become necessary to provide for an additional superintendent and a medical officer and also some schooners and cutters. The number of coolies that will be taken up will be from 300 to 500, and for that purpose the Director of Fisheries estimates that Rs. 10,200 will be required. I may point out to hon. Members that with the money that has already been allotted and with this money now asked for we would only be within our profit account. The whole expenditure is estimated at about Rs. 37,000, but it is also estimated that the profits will be about Rs. 50,000.

“ As regards the purchase of a trawler, we had a sea-going launch purchased in 1923 for the very same purpose, and we brought out a master fisherman for that purpose, but it was subsequently found that that launch was not good for the purpose for which it was intended, and now we think of going in for a second-hand trawler. With that trawler when received we will be able to do deep-sea fishing, and we will also be able to solve one of

[Mr. T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai]

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the problems that are now engaging the serious attention of the Government, that is, what becomes of the shoals of mackerel and sardines that periodically visit the Malabar coast and where they are going when they are not found on this coast, and if we are able to find their habitation we will be able to take our deep-sea fishing nets with the trawler and be able to fish them in large proportions. They will yield us a large item of profit, and so I recommend that on account of the pearl fishery and the purchase of a trawler the allotment of Rs. 44,300 may be made."

At this stage Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan rose to speak.

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"Do you want to take much time?"

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"I want to take about ten minutes."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"You may make your speech to-morrow. The House is adjourned to to-morrow 11 a.m."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 41 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th August 1925, page 45 supra.]

List of Members of the Ambur Union Board.

Names of members.	Caste or community to which the member belongs.
Janab Khan Sahib Banghi Abdul Razaek Sahib Bahadur.	Muhammadan.
M.R.Ry. S. Newman Avargal	Indian Christian.
„ C. Doraiswami Avargal	Adi-Dravida.
Janab V. L. Muhammad Husman Sahib Bahadur.	Muhammadan.
M.R.Ry. D. V. Sivalingam Chettiyar Avargal.	Non-Brahman (Devanga).
Janab Banghi Hyath Batch Sahib Bahadur.	Muhammadan.
Janab A. Rukmutheen Sahib Bahadur ...	Do.
M. Sabju Sahib Bahadur	Do.
V. Shaik Alli Sahib Bahadur	Do.
M.R.Ry. S. M. Poongavana Nattar Avargal	Non-Brahman (Sembadava).
„ H. S. Sivalingappa Chettiyar Avargal.	Non-Brahman (Lingayat).
„ V. Sabaratna Mudaliyar Avargal ...	Non-Brahman (Vellala).

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 44 asked by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th August 1925, page 46 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 894, P.H., dated 28th April 1925.

READ—the following papers:—

G.O. No. 1014, P.H., dated 25th June 1923.

„ „ 366, P.H., „ 4th March 1924.

From the Surgeon-General, dated 19/25th November 1924, No. 2542-1-Gl.

Memorandum No. 23515-2, P.H., dated 2nd February 1925.

From the Surgeon-General, dated 26th February 1925, No. 2542-5-Gl.

Order—Mis. No. 894, P.H., dated 28th April 1925.

The Government have carefully considered the Surgeon-General's proposals for the exemption of the students who joined the Medical Colleges in Madras and Vizagapatam prior to 1st July 1924, from payment of the enhanced rates of fees fixed under G.O. No. 1014, P.H., dated 25th June 1923, and agree with him that they should be granted some concession. They are accordingly pleased to allow such students to pay fees, at the old rates, for the period normally occupied for the full prescribed course, viz., five years. If, for any reason, they are compelled to stay on for more than five years, they should pay fees at the enhanced rates only for the period in excess over five years. If, in applying the above principle, it is found that any student has already paid in excess such overpayment should be adjusted towards future fees due from him or refunded to him in case it cannot be so adjusted.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

V. PANDRANG ROW,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Surgeon-General.

„ Accountant-General (through Finance).

„ Finance Department.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 71 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th August 1925, page 62 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 1893, L. & M., dated 1st June 1925.

READ—the following papers:—

From the Vice-President, Taluk Board, Tiruturaipundi, dated 4th February 1925.

Endorsement of the President, District Board, Tanjore, No. 59, dated 2nd May 1925.

[18th August 1925]

Order—Mis. No. 1893, L. & M., dated 1st June 1925.

Recorded.

2. The Government expect the members and presidents of all local boards to work harmoniously for the good of the administration.

3. The President, Taluk Board, Tiruturaipundi, has not placed the statements and papers called for by the Board in its resolution No. 9, dated 29th April 1924. His explanation that the printing of the papers 'must necessarily take time' cannot be accepted as sufficient justification for the unconscionable delay of about one year. The Government cannot too strongly condemn the remissness of the President in this regard. The statements and papers called for by the Board should be placed before it without further delay.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the President, District Board, Tanj. re.

.. President, Taluk Board, Tiruturaipundi (through the President, District Board, Tanjore).

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item 1X (1) Communications to the Council on page 68 supra.]

G.O. No. 299, Development, dated 26th February 1925.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from Dr. B. SUNDARA RAJ, M.A, PH. D., Director of Fisheries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (through the Accountant-General), dated Madras, the 14th January 1925, Ref. No. 2152-P/24-3.

[Cannery Accounts—Audit report.]

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter, dated 18th December 1924, received from Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Chartered Accountants, Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Government of Madras, together with the Balance Sheet, Production, Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts for the quarter ending 30th September 1924. The loss of Rs. 2,067-14-4 is due to poor sales during the quarter.

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2. With reference to the remarks of the auditors contained in paragraph 1 (b), I have to state that the Superintendent of the Cannery has already been asked not to pack any more Sardires-in-oil which is the only line of which there is a large stock. A report on the points raised in paragraphs 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 1044, Development, dated 28th November 1924, will be submitted separately.

ENCLOSURE

Letter from Messrs. FRASER & ROSS, Chartered Accountants, Commercial Accountants and Auditors to Government, to the Director of Fisheries, dated Madras, the 18th December 1924.

[Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam—Accounts for the quarter ending 30th September 1924.]

We have the honour to enclose herewith, in duplicate, the Balance Sheet of the above as at 30th September 1924, duly certified, together with the relative Production, Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts for the quarter ending that date, one copy of which please forward to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Development Department.

In connexion with the accounts herewith submitted we have the following observations to make :—

1. Balance Sheet—

(a) *Raw materials*.—Book balances have been accepted and the materials have been valued at cost

(b) *Stock-in-trade*.—The remarks in paragraph 1 (d) of our report, dated the 4th July 1924, on the accounts to 31st March 1924 still hold good. Sales have not been increased nor have stocks been reduced ; stocks have been valued on the same basis as on 31st March 1924.

(c) *Personal Ledger Accounts*—The balance in the Pass Books as at 30th September have been reconciled with the balances in the Ledger

2. Production, Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts—

These have been prepared on the same lines as for the previous quarter.

Interest charges, as per Development G.O. No. 1941, dated the 13th November 1924, will be reversed during the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

The accounts show a loss of Rs 2,067-14-4 for the quarter which is subject to the realization of stocks being not less than book values.

* * * *

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Reserve for bad and doubtful debts.	..	279 15 0	Profit and Loss Account—	1,897 15 11
Liabilities—			Loss for the quarter ending 30th June 1924.	
For purchases ..	568 4 0		Loss for the quarter ending 30th September 1924.	2,067 14 4
For expenses ..	195 15 3			
For customers' credit balances.	12 4 0			3,965 14 3
		776 7 3		
Total ..		1,13,320 3 4	Total ..	1,13,320 3 4

(2)

Production account for the quarter ending 30th September 1924.

	ES.	A.	P.	ES.	A.	P.
To Opening stock—	12,432	5	8	By Sundry sales ..	..	..
Raw materials ..	1,166	0	0	By Value of Canned Fish produced.	..	..
Empty cans ..	165	0	0	By Closing stock—		
Guano ..	10	0	0	Raw materials ..	10,844	4 5
Fish oil ..	10	0	0	Empty cans ..	1,105	0 0
Prawn shells ..	6	0	0	Guano ..	4	4 0
Pit manure ..	10	0	0	Prawn shells ..	6	0 0
				Fish oil ..	5	0 0
To purchases—	618	5	1	Solder sticks ..	86	4 0
Fish for canning ..	298	2	1			
Raw materials including condiments.					12,050	12 5
	939	8	6			
To Manufacturing Wages ..						
To salaries—						
Mechanic ..	106	3	0			
Canning overseer ..	112	15	0			
Store clerk—half pay ..	55	14	6			
Superintendent—one-third ..	100	0	0			
To repairs					
To Depreciation on tools					
Total ..				Total ..		
					16,049	15 1

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(3)
Trading account for the quarter ending 30th September 1924.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To Opening stock— At Chaliyam and Madras	54,267 13 4	..	4,752 10 6
Packing materials ..	333 4 0	..	27 4 0
To Canned Fish as per production account.	..	54,601 1 4	..
		3,707 12 2	54,821 4 3
To selling expenses— Packing materials ..	27 9 0	..	315 2 0
Railway freight ..	106 1 0	..	..
Petty coolie ..	54 8 10	..	..
Postage and telegrams ..	813 3 0	..	..
Advertisement charges ..	425 8 3	..	..
Salaries ..	325 6 6	..	..
Commission and discount ..	69 10 1	..	..
Travelling expense ..	57 11 0	..	..
	1,379 9 8	..	..
Total ..	60,188 7 2	Total ..	60,188 7 2

(4)
Profit and loss account for the quarter ending 30th September 1924.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To balance transferred from trading account.	..	326 10 5	..
To establishment ..	269 8 0	..	183 7 2
" Printing and Stationery ..	67 8 8	..	2,067 14 4
" Miscellaneous expenses ..	4 6 5	..	..
" Law charges ..	10 0 0	..	..
" Share of direction expenses ..	105 0 0	..	..
" Interest on capital ..	581 10 0	..	..
" Audit fee ..	200 0 0	..	..
" Contribution for leave and pension.	237 4 0	..	..
	1,476 5 1	..	..
To depreciation on— Buildings ..	139 8 0	..	..
Plant and machinery ..	291 14 0
Furniture ..	18 0 0
	449 6 0
Total ..	2,251 5 6	Total ..	2,251 5 6

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II

*Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. H.A. Comml. 8-525,
dated 22nd January 1925.*

Forwarded.

2. The amount actually to be debited for the quarter on account of Audit fee is Rs. 224-2-9 as against Rs. 200 shown in the Profit and Loss Account. The difference may be adjusted in the Profit and Loss Account of the next quarter after taking into account the sum of Rs. 15-6-0 reserved in excess in the account of the previous quarter and referred to in paragraph 2 (e) of this office H.A. Comml. No. 8-438, dated 7th November 1924. In the Government accounts, a sum of Rs. 408-12-9, being the actual charges for audit in the first two quarters, will be transferred from the personal deposit balance of the Cannery to the credit of "Recoveries of indirect charges from Government commercial undertakings". A similar adjustment will also be made as regards contribution for leave and pension in respect of such of the employees as hold permanent pensionable posts under Government, and the correct figures advised to the Auditors and to the Director of Fisheries.

3. With reference to the instructions in item II of G.O. No. 1941, Development, dated 13th November 1924, regarding the fixation of the capital of a going concern as at the date of starting with a personal ledger account, the Director of Fisheries may be requested to report whether any of the assets shown in the balance sheet at 31st March 1924 (paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 2041, Development, dated 28th November 1924) require to be revised with reference to their existing condition or usefulness.

J. F. MITCHELL,
Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Order—No. 299, Development, dated 26th February 1925.

Recorded.

2. The attention of Messrs. Fraser & Ross is invited to paragraph 2 of the Accountant-General's endorsement. The Director of Fisheries is requested to furnish information on the point raised in paragraph 3 of the Accountant-General's endorsement.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Legislative Council Office

[18th August 1925]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item IX (1) 'Communications to the Council' on page 68 supra.]

G.O. No. 402, Development, dated 19th March 1925.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from E. F. THOMAS, Esq., C I E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (through the Accountant-General, Madras), dated Madras, the 23rd January 1925, No. 457-E/24.

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Fruit-Preserving Institute, Coonoor, for the quarter ending the 30th September 1924, received from Messrs. Fraser & Ross with their letter dated the 7th January 1925, a copy of which is enclosed.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from Messrs. FRASER & ROSS, Chartered Accountants, Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Government of Madras, to the Director of Industries, dated Madras, the 7th January 1925.

[Government Fruit-Preserving Institute, Coonoor—Accounts for the quarter ending 30th September 1924.]

We have the honour to hand you herewith, in duplicate, the balance sheet of the above Institute as at the 30th September 1924, duly certified, together with the relative Profit and Loss Account for the quarter ending that date, one copy of which please forward to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Development Department.

Kindly acknowledge receipt of the enclosures.

We are not making a separate report on the accounts herewith submitted, as there are no points calling for special mention.

SUB-ENCLOSURES.
GOVERNMENT FRUIT-PRESERVING INSTITUTE, COONOR.

Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1924.

Capital—

	Es. A. P.	Es. A. P.	Es. A. P.	Es. A. P.
Capital—				
Government of Madras—				
Balance as per balance sheet as at 30th June 1924	1,31,180 15 4			Es. A. P.
Add Withdrawals as per Contingent Bills.	21,068 7 8			9,280 12 9
	<u>1,52,239 7 0</u>			
	6,613 8 5			
Less Remittance into Treasury, etc...	<u>1,45,725 14 7</u>			41,973 0 0
Add Reserves for expenses—				
Direction Charges ..	750 0 0			
Audit and Organization ..	1,021 10 8			
	<u>1,48,097 9 3</u>			
Liabilities—				
For expenses ..	3,895 13 1			
For customers credit balances ..	19 12 3			
	<u>3,915 9 4</u>			12,876 0
Fixed capital expenditure—				
Land—				
As per balance sheet as at 30th June 1924				
Buildings—				
As per balance sheet as at 30th June 1924				
Less Depreciation to date ..				
	<u>15,514 8 7</u>			2,500 0 0
Plant and machinery—				
As per balance sheet as at 30th June 1924				
Add Additions during the period ..				
	<u>15,548 6 7</u>			
Less Depreciation to date ..				
	<u>2,672 6 7</u>			
Office furniture—				
As per balance sheet as at 30th June 1924				
Less Depreciation to date ..				
	<u>2,799 15 4</u>			
Water-supply—				
As per balance sheet as at 30th June 1924				
Less Depreciation to date ..				
	<u>299 15 4</u>			
Road—				
At original cost ..				
Less Depreciation to date ..				
	<u>3,836 15 6</u>			
Utensils, as per valuation ..				
Laboratory, as per valuation ..				
Library, as per valuation ..				
Graden account ..				
	<u>2,772 0 0</u>			
	<u>69,401 12 9</u>			
				368 0 0
				844 8 3
				778 4 0
				131 4 0
				521 8 0

Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1924—cont.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—cont.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS—cont.		RS.	A.	P.
Preliminary expenses—	As per balance sheet as at 30th June 1924.	..	..	..
Experimental charges—	As per balance sheet as at 30th June 1924.	..	..	..
Loose tools, as per valuation	..	..	..	..
Store stock, at cost	..	..	..	..
Stationery stock, at cost	..	..	..	..
Stock-in-trade—	15,777 lb. at As. 7 per lb. in containers at the Factory.	6,902	7	0
	461 lb. at As. 7 per lb. in containers at the Exhibitions.	201	11	0
Advertisements prepaid	..	..	..	..
Book debts—	..	..	..	..
Considered good	..	..	..	..
Cash and other balances—	..	..	..	..
Stamps in hand	..	121	15	6
Cash in hand	..	92	9	3
Profit and Loss Account—	As per balance sheet as at 30th June 1924.	45,639	8	5
Less interest on fixed assets reserved to end of 30th June 1924 now reversed as per G. O. No. 1941.	..	10,209	8	0
Add Loss as per Profit and Loss Account.	..	35,430	0	5
	..	7,205	12	0
Total ..	1,52,013 2 7	42,635	12	5
	..	1,52,013	2	7

Examined and found correct.

MADRAS,
7th January 1925.

FRASER & ROSS,
Chartered Accountants, Commercial Accountants and
Auditors to the Government of Madras.

[18th August 1925]

[18th August 1925]

II

*Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. Nilg. 4-555,
dated 18th February 1925.*

Forwarded.

2. The withdrawals according to the books of this office during the quarter ending 30th September 1924 amount to Rs. 15,186-3-11 against Rs. 21,058-7-8 shown in the balance sheet attached.

3. The report does not state whether the calendar of fruits showing daily variations in price, quantities offering, etc., prescribed in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 1600, Development, dated 12th September 1924, had been opened since. The usefulness of such a calendar record is also referred to in paragraph 5 of Mr. George's report of the 14th November 1922.

4. The value of the stocks held on the 30th September 1924 was more than twice the cost of the stores in stock at the close of the three previous quarters. As a good portion of the stock may be fruits which require to be worked up rapidly, it may be desirable to inquire whether a proportionately large increase in output during the third quarter was anticipated when laying in these heavy stocks in the previous quarter and what portion of these has since been used up.

5. Even excluding the pay of the laly manager, the actual cash expenditure on the production and sale of Jam during this quarter amounted to Rs 11,638-13-8, which works out at an average of 11.87 as per lb. against which only an average of 8.18 annas per lb. has been obtained in sales.

M. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Deputy Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Order—No. 402, Development, dated 19th March 1925.

Recorded.

2. The Director is requested to submit a report on the points raised by the Accountant-General in paragraphs 3 and 4 of his endorsement.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Industries.
 „ the Accountant-General (through Finance).
 „ the Finance Department.
 „ Messrs. Fraser & Ross.
 „ the Auditor-General (with C.L.)
 „ the Secretary, Legislative Council office, for placing on the Council Table.

18th August 1925]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item IX (1) 'Communications to the Council' on page 69 *supra*].

G.O. No. 612, Development, dated 24th April 1925.

READ—the following papers:—

I

G.O. No. 222, Development, dated 11th February 1925.

II

Letter from H. TIREMAN, Esq., Acting Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (through the Accountant-General, Madras), dated the 14th January 1925, Ref. No. 8373/24-2.

[Russellkonda Saw Mill—Accounts and audit report for the quarter ending 30th September 1924.]

I forward herewith a copy of Messrs. Fraser & Ross, report and accounts relating to the Russellkonda Saw Mill for the quarter ending 30th September 1924.

2. The only point which calls for remarks is whether the commission payable to Messrs. Parry & Co. is to be calculated on the "sale price obtained" or on the "sale price realized". Messrs. Parry & Co., to whom I referred the matter, state that the commission payable to them is calculated on the sale price realized f.o.r. Berhampur less the selling expenses, i.e., commissions and brokerage.

ENCLOSURES

(1)

RUSSELLKONDA SAW MILL.

Report and accounts for the quarter ending 30th September 1924.

1. *Fixed capital expenditure*—(a) *Buildings*.—Details of additions, amounting to Rs. 10,610-8-3, are shown per contra in the capital account.

(b) *Machinery*.—The demurrage charge of Rs. 486-6-0 included in original cost of the machinery has been deducted as the amount was refunded to Government partly in August 1922 and partly in January 1923 as per the Chief Conservator's letter to us dated 25th September 1924.

2. Stocks have been valued on the same basis as at 30th June 1924.

3. *Sundry debtors*.—Doubtful debts, totalling Rs. 3,954-7-5, will be written off in the final accounts for the year ending 31st March 1925 unless previously realized.

The agreement between the Government and Messrs. Parry & Co. provides for payment of commission on sales at "five per cent on the sale price obtained". This is not necessarily the same as the sale price realized.

[18th August 1925]

At present commission is debited to profit and loss account on all sales and credited to a reserve account and Messrs. Parry & Co. only draw such commission on the actual realization of sale-proceeds. The figure of Rs. 1,757-0-11 shown under liabilities for other finance in the balance sheet includes Rs. 1,235-11-1 due to Messrs. Parry & Co. on account of commission not drawn which is a little more than 5 per cent on the total sundry debtors Rs. 24,605-0-3.

We shall be glad to hear that Government and Messrs. Parry & Co. are agreed as to the figure on which commission is definitely payable.

4. *Cash and other balances.*—A pass book has been issued by the treasury and the balance as per that book has been reconciled with the mill books as at the date of the balance sheet

5. *Capital.*—The following is a reconciliation of the balance to the credit of capital account as per the mill books with the balance as shown by the Accountant-General in his letter to us No. H.A. Comml. 12-442, dated 12th November 1924 :—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance as per Accountant-General's letter.	..			1,54,449	13	1
Less—Cost of sinking a well included in the mill books in the month of October 1921.	2,797	8	6	..		
Refund of demurrage on machinery.	486	6	0	..		
Loss up to 31st March 1921	..	59,075	6 10	..		
				62,359	5	4
Balance as per balance sheet	..			3,92,090	7	9

The loss up to 31st March 1921 as per the previous balance sheet was Rs. 59,195-3-10 from which has been deducted depreciation and interest on the demurrage charge of Rs. 486-6-0 charged to the profit and loss accounts to that date.

6. *Profit and loss account.*—The output has been increased to 16,573.48 c.ft. from 6,791.33 c.ft. in the previous quarter, thereby reducing the direct cost of production from Rs. 1-7-11 per c.ft. to Rs. 1-2-9 per c.ft. Loss on conversion from log to sawn timber was 63.4 per cent as against 58.3 per cent for the previous quarter.

Interest and depreciation have been charged at the rates adopted for the year ending 31st March 1924, but they will be subject to final adjustment at the end of the financial year.

The accounts shew a profit of Rs. 1,914-8-10 against a loss of Rs. 2,075-12-5 for the previous quarter. The profit is mainly due to a sum of Rs. 3,899-9-5 realized by sales of rejections and firewood and to the reduced cost of production, but a comparison of the results with those of the previous quarter is not possible due to the fact that for 45 days during the three months to 30th June the mill was not working, while standing charges were not affected, and to the fact that there was a great difference in sales during the two periods.

(2)

Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1924.

[illegible]

[18th August 1925]

Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1924—cont.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—cont.		PROPERTY AND ASSETS—cont.	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Brought forward ..	4,60,130 13 11	Brought forward ..	3,55,225 5 3
For 44,850 cubic feet at 4 annas per cubic foot.	11,212 8 0	Motor and other conveyances—	
For 42 cubic feet at 3 annas per cubic foot.	7 14 0	At cost less depreciation ..	.. ..
	11,220 6 0	Stores and spare gear—	4,245 6 8
	43,362 6 0	Machinery spare parts ..	6,686 11 4
	14,921 0 0	Tools and stores in stock.	349 6 10
Less—Payments during quarter .. ..	.. ..	Tools in use .. ..	.. ..
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts	.. ..	Stock—	
Liabilities—		32,601.17 c.ft. cut Timber.	57,894 10 5
For expenses	451 5 8	242 c.ft. logs	57 14 0
For Customers Credit Balances	1,223 8 0	Transport charges to mill.	2 8 4
For other finance	1,757 0 11		
	3,411 14 7	Sundry debtors—	
		Due for timber sold considered good.	60 6 4
		Due for timber sold considered doubtful.	20,650 8 10
		Advances and deposits ..	3,954 7 5
		Cash and other balances—	.. ..
		Cash with Treasury	29,694 1 10
		On hand	245 8 2
		Profit and Loss account—	
		Loss for the quarter to 30th June 1924.	2,075 12 5
		Less profit for the quarter as per profit and loss account	1,914 8 10
			161 3 7
Total ..	4,96,938 9 11	Total ..	4,96,938 9 11

[18th August 1925.]

Profit and Loss Account for the quarter ending 30th September 1924—cont.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
	Brought forward ..			Brought forward ..			Brought forward ..		
To Cart-hire and loading charges ..	69,085	8	11	237	10	3			
" Cart-hire to Berhampur ..	4,497	6	6	290	8	8			
" Charges, Calcutta ..	789	13	11	1,060	0	0			
" Berhampur Depot expenses ..	3,658	1	5	200	0	9			
" Managing Agents' fees ..	114	0	6	63	4	3			
" Office establishment ..	270	12	9	1,954	9	3			
" Stationery and Advertisement ..	2	13	9	215	10	7			
" Postage and Telegrams ..									
" Travelling expenses ..									
" General expenses ..									
" Commission on sales ..									
" Repairs to buildings ..									
" Motor-car expenses ..									
" Depreciation on—									
Buildings ..	907	12	4						
Machinery ..	3,216	13	9						
Furniture ..	76	14	2						
Motor, etc. ..	1,038	10	11						
Tram line ..	200	0	0						
Interest on capital ..	6,439	3	2						
" Audit fees and expenses reserved ..	6,818	11	10						
" Net profit for the quarter ..	700	0	0						
	1,914	8	10						
	97,292	12	4						

18th August 1925]

III

Endorsement No. 160-I/25-1, Development, dated 17th February 1925.

Referred to the Accountant-General for favour of very early remarks.

(By order)

G. H. COOKE,
Under Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.

IV

Letter from H. TIREMAN, Esq., Acting Chief Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated the 21st March 1925, Mis. No. 86.

[*Reference.*—Paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 222, Development, dated 11th February 1925.]

The commission payable to Messrs. Parry & Co. is calculated on the sale prices actually realized as already reported in my Reference No 8373/24-2, dated 14th January 1925.

V

Letter from J. F. MITCHELL, Esq., I.C.S., Accountant-General, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated the 27th February 1925, No. H. A. Comml. 12-583

In returning herewith the Auditor's Report on the accounts of the Russellkonda Mill for the second quarter of the year forwarded with your Endorsement No. 160-I/25-1, dated 19th February 1925, I have the honour to observe as follows:—

1. Doubtful debts aggregating Rs. 3,954-7-5 which have been reserved for, by debiting the profit and loss account, are proposed to be written off in the accounts of the last quarter of the year if not recovered meanwhile. On such final write-off, the Chief Conservator has to decide with reference to paragraph 3 of the agreement with Messrs Parry & Co. [printed at page 25 of G.O. No. 1911, Revenue (Special), dated 2nd November 1920] whether the loss is to be borne by Government as a *necessary* charge for the sale of its products or has to be made good by the firm. In coming to a decision on the point, reference is necessary to paragraph 15 of the agreement drafted by the Government Solicitor (at page 20 of the above Government Order) which specifically provided that 'all sales shall be at the risk of the managing agents who shall be responsible for the payment of the purchase price to Government and the Secretary of State shall not in any way be concerned with the default of the buyers or with any dispute as to the quantity or the quality of the timber.' When discussing this condition (vide page 14 in the above Government Order) Messrs. Parry & Co. had no remarks on the first portion regarding *default* of the buyers but merely wished for power be given to the Board of Control to sanction rebates in case of mistakes in or disputes about *delivery* referred to in the second portion of the clause. The suggestion of the agents on the latter has been embodied in paragraph 6

[18th August 1925]

of the final agreement and it seems therefore that the intention is to hold Messrs. Parry & Co. liable to make good losses due to insolvency of their customers.

2. *Commission payable to the agents.*—It appears from the Auditor's Report that the agents charge commission of 5 per cent on the net amount (i.e., gross invoice price less allowance or brokerage granted to the customers) of the sales actually effected. This commission is charged in the profit and loss account by credit to a reserve account, and when the sale-proceeds are actually realized, the percentage due on that portion is drawn out by the firm from the 'reserve.' The result of this procedure is that the profit and loss account gets charged with the commission on the total amount of the net sales though what may be due to the firm as a commission is only a percentage on the sale-proceeds actually received. To avoid this, it is preferable that the charge for agents' commission in the profit and loss account is limited to 5 per cent on the portion of the sale amounts actually paid in.

Order—No. 612, Development, dated 24th April 1925.

Recorded.

2. *Paragraph 1 of the Accountant-General's letter dated 27th February 1925.*—When submitting the audit report and accounts for the year ending 31st March 1925, the Chief Conservator of Forests should examine and report on the point raised by the Accountant-General, namely, whether the doubtful debts, if any, actually written off in the accounts should be borne by Government as a necessary charge for the sale of the products of the mills or should be made good by the firm.

3. *Paragraph 2 of the Accountant-General's letter.*—The Government agree with the Accountant-General that the charge for agents' commission in the profit and loss accounts should be limited to 5 per cent on the sale amounts actually paid in.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.
 „ the Accountant-General.
 „ the Finance Department.
 „ Messrs. Fraser & Ross.
 „ the Auditor-General (with C.L.).
 „ the Secretary to the Legislative Council (for placing the Government Order
 on the Council table).

18th August 1925]

APPENDIX VII

[Vide item IX (1) Communications to the Council, on page 69 supra.]

G.O. No. 629, Finance, dated 23rd July 1925.

The Public Accounts Committee and the Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council for 1925-26 will be constituted as follows:—

A.—PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

Nominated by His Excellency the Governor.

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr. T. E. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., *Chairman.*
- (2) G. T. Boag, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.
- (3) M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja Avargal, M.L.C.

Elected by the Non-Official Members of the Council.

- (4) M.R.Ry. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai Avargal, M.L.C.
- (5) „ Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan Avargal, M.L.C.
- (6) „ P. C. Venkatapathi Raju Garu, M.L.C.
- (7) Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo, M.L.C.
- (8) M R.Ry. A. V. Bhanoji Rao Avargal, M.L.C.
- (9) K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.
- (10) Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.

B —STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Nominated by His Excellency the Governor.

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr. T. E. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., *Chairman.*
- (2) G. T. Boag, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.
- (3) M R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu Garu, M.L.C.

Elected by the Non-Official Members of the Council.

- (4) M.R.Ry. C. Ramalinga Reddi Garu, M.L.C.
- (5) „ P. N. Marthandam Pillai Avargal, M.L.C.
- (6) „ K. Prabhakaran Tampan Avargal, M.L.C.
- (7) Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.
- (8) Muhammad Moosa Sait Bahadur, M.L.C.
- (9) Khan Bahadur P. Khalifulla Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

G. T. BOAG,
Secretary to Government.

To all Departments of the Secretariat.

„ the Accountant-General.

„ all Secretaries to Government.

„ all Members of the Public Accounts and Finance Committees.

„ the Secretary to the Legislative Council (for communication to the Members of the Legislative Council).

[18th August 1925]

APPENDIX VIII

[Vide item IX (1) Communications to the Council on page 69 supra.]

G.O. No. 967, Development, dated 6th July 1925.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 222, Development, dated 11th February 1925.

,, ,, 176 ,, ,, 3rd February 1925.

II

Letter from Messrs. FRASER & ROSS, to the Acting Chief Conservator of Forests, dated Madras, the 26th February 1925.

We have the honour to hand you herewith, in duplicate, the balance sheet of the above as at 31st December 1924 duly certified together with the Profit and Loss Account for the quarter ending that date, and schedules.

We note that the following purchases have been made by Messrs. Parry & Co. direct and debited to Machinery Spare Parts account :—

(1) Simonds Wide Bandsaws for dollars 672.12 (Rupees 2,050-12-0) from New York.

(2) Mitre for £14-16-9 from Rochdale.

Kindly forward one copy of each of the accounts to the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

ENCLOSURES.

RUSSELLKONDA SAW MILLS.

(1)

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1924.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

Capital—	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Fixed Capital Expenditure—	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Government of Madras—Forest department—					Buildings—				
Balance as per balance sheet as at 31st March 1924	..		4,64,041	12 4	At cost as per Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1924	1,44,746	13 5		
Less Loss for 1922-23 as per schedule A	..	8,311 1 8			Add Additions (cost of a well)	2,797	8 6		
Less refund by Government on account	..	6,216 0 9						1,47,544	5 11
					Less Depreciation to date	9,844	3 7	1,98,200	2 4
Loss for 1923-24 as per schedule B	..	2,096 0 6							
					Machinery—				
		6,059 5 3	8,154	5 9	At cost as per Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1924	2,42,186	2 10		
					Less Depreciation to date	35,324	7 3	2,06,861	11 7
Less Working Capital surrendered	..	23,000 0 0	4,55,887	6 7					
Refund of demurrage on machinery	..	486 6 0			Tram line—				
			23,486	6 0	At cost as per Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1924	4,000	0 0		
					Less Depreciation to date	800	0 0	3,200	0 0
Add Cost of Berhampur Depot		9,108 7 4	4,32,401	0 7					
Cost of Lorry Shed	..	1,448 13 1			At cost as per Balance Sheet as at 30th September 1924	6,178	8 3		
Cost of Sinking Well	..	2,797 8 6			Add Additions	90	0 0		
Supervision charged on fixing barbed wire	..	53 3 10						6,268	3 3
			13,408	0 9	Less Depreciation to date	827	15 2	5,440	4 1
			4,45,802	1 4					
								3,53,702	2 0

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Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1924—cont.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—cont.		PROPERTY AND ASSETS—cont.	
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Provision for expenses—		Motor and other conveyances	15,540 4 10
Audit fee .. .. .	.. .. .	Stores and spare gear—	
District Forest Officer, Ganjam—		Machinery spare parts ..	6,232 9 2
Balance as per Balance Sheet as at 30th		Tools and stores in stock ..	6,809 6 1
September 1924	28,441 6 0	Tools in use	155 0 0
For 43,521 c.ft. at 4 annas per c.ft. supplied during the quarter ending this date	10,880 4 0		13,196 15 3
Less Payments during the quarter ..	39,321 10 0	Stock—	
	4,989 0 0	42,905-77 c.ft. cnt timber ..	74,655 11 6
Reserve for bad and doubtful debts ..	.. .. .	202 c.ft. logs	50 8 0
Liabilities—			74,707 3 6
For expenses	748 15 3	Sundry Debtors—	
For other finance	2,142 14 6	Due for timber sold considered good ..	19,157 13 1
Customers' credit balances	1,860 11 6	Due for timber sold considered doubtful.	3,954 7 5
Profit and loss account—			23,112 4 6
Interest reversed for the quarter ending 30th June 1924.	6,905 8 0	Advances—	
Less Loss as per profit and loss account for that quarter.	2,075 12 5	For expenses and cart-hire	.. .. .
	4,829 11 7	Cash and other balances—	
Interest reversed for the quarter ending 30th September 1924.	6,818 11 10	Cash with Treasury	29,322 5 11
Add Profit as per profit and loss account for that quarter.	1,914 8 10	On hand	305 13 4
	8,733 4 8		29,628 3 3
Less Audit expenses short provided for in the accounts.	8,707 7 8		
Profit for the quarter ending 31st December 1924, as per profit and loss account.	3,551 7 10		
	17,088 11 1		
Total ..	5,10,068 5 4	Total ..	5,10,068 5 4

We report that we have examined and audited the balance sheet of the Russellkonda Saw Mills, as at 31st December 1924, and above set forth and that we have received all the information and explanations we have required ; we certify that, in our opinion, such balance sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Mills as at that date according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Mills.

MADRAS, 28th February, 1925.

(2)

	ES.	A. P.	ES.	A. P.	ES.	A. P.	ES.	A. P.
To Stock—								
32,601·17 c.ft. timber	57,894	10 5				
" Purchases—								
48,521 c.ft. logs at 4 annas per		10,880	4 0					
o.ft.								
242 c.ft. logs in stock on 30th		57	14 0					
September 1924.								
43,763 c.ft.		10,938	2 0					
Less—								
202 c.ft. logs in stock on 31st		50	8 0					
December 1924.								
43,561 c.ft. logs worked	..	10,887	10 0					
To Cart-hire on logs	..	626	12 9					
" Machinery running costs	..	1,798	5 4					
" General stores (spares)	..	350	2 7					
" Mill establishment	..	4,147	12 1					
" Boiler fuel	..	297	0 0					
Cost of 17,172·83 c.ft. of sawn		..		18,106	10 9			
timber at Rs. 1-0-10 per c.ft.								
Cost of 26,388·17 c.ft. loss on con-								
version.								
43,561 c.ft.								

Profit and Loss account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924—cont.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Cart-hire and loading charges	104	4	10
" Cart-hire to Berhampur	2,673	10	8
" Charges, Calcutta	391	6	8
" Berhampur Depot expenses	575	11	7
" Managing Agents' fees	1,050	0	0
" Office establishment	3,436	5	7
" Stationery and Advertisement	172	10	8
" Postage and Telegrams	75	15	2
" Travelling expenses	316	6	3
" General expenses	33	8	4
" Commission on sales	1,053	3	2
" Repairs to buildings	158	13	8
" Motor-car expenses	269	12	11
" Audit fees and expenses reserved	700	0	0
" Depreciation on—						
Buildings	922	2	6		
Machinery	3,211	5	9		
Furniture	77	3	6		
Motor-car, etc.	1,039	9	9		
Tram line	200	0	0		
				5,450	5	6
				120	0	0
" Travelling salesman			
" Subscription to Lady Amphyll Nurses' Institute and the South Indian Nursing Association	50	0	0
" Net profit for the quarter	3,551	7	10
Total	96,175	0	0
				</		

N.B.—Interest has not been debited in the accounts. Interest on the Capital of Rs. 4,45,809 for the quarter at 5 per cent is Rs. 5,572-10-0

[18th August 1925]

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(3)

SCHEDULE A.

Profit and Loss adjustment for the year 1922-23.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
To Loss as per Profit and Loss account	4,638	11	7			
„ Interest paid to Messrs. Parry & Co. during construction and referred to in paragraph 3 of our report, dated 22nd March 1924, on the accounts for nine months to 31st December 1923 ..	1,344	9	0			
„ Interest debited on Capital ..	23,467	0	7			
„ Preliminary expenses	1,577	5	2			
„ Audit fee and expenses	1,223	4	3			
By Interest on Capital reversed ..	..			23,467	0	7
„ Excess of audit fee reversed as per G.O. No. 176, dated 3rd February 1925 .. .. .	..			450	0	0
„ Depreciation reversed .. ..	..			22	12	9
„ Net loss for 1922-23 .. ..	..			8,311	1	3
	32,250	14	7	32,250	14	7

SCHEDULE B.

Profit and Loss adjustment for the year 1923-24.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
By Profit for nine months to 31st December 1923 as per Profit and Loss account .. .. .	..			..			4,879	2	2
To Loss for the quarter to 31st March 1924 as per Profit and Loss account. ..	..			18,475	6	4	..		
To Audit fee and expenses for nine months to 31st December 1923 .. ..	..			1,015	9	0	..		
To Interest for nine months to 31st December 1923 paid to Messrs. Parry & Co. during construction at	1,344	9	0	..			..
On Capital	20,125	14	0	21,470	7	0	..		
By above interest reversed.			21,470	7	0
By Interest for the quarter to 31st March 1924 reversed			6,708	10	0

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Profit and Loss adjustment for the year 1923-24—cont.

		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
By Excess of audit fee reversed as per Accountant-General's letter No. H.A. Comml. 12-550, dated 14th February 1925..			243	12	0
By Preliminary expenses adjusted to 1922-23 account .. ..	..	..			1,577	5	2
By Depreciation reversed.. ..	..	..			22	12	9
„ Net loss for 1923-24.. ..	..	..			6,059	5	3
Total .. ..	..	40,961	6	4	40,961	6	4

Endorsement of the Acting Chief Conservator of Forests, dated Madras, the 16th March 1925, Ref. No. 1293/25-1.

Submitted to Government. If the charge for timber into the Mill were 5 annas per cubic foot instead of 4 annas, there would still be a profit—Rs. 831.

H. TIREMAN,
Acting Chief Conservator of Forests.

To the Secretary to Government, Development Department (through the Accountant-General).

III

Endorsement of the Accountant-General, Madras, H.A. Comml., No. 12-658, dated the 14th May 1925.

[Russellkonda Saw Mills—Audit report for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.]

Forwarded. The balance sheet for the quarter is reported to have been submitted direct by the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras.

2. To audit fees and expenses reserved Rs. 700 shown in the Profit and Loss account. As the actual amount to be debited for the quarter under report is Rs. 667-15-0, the auditors may be requested to credit the difference of Rs. 32-1-0 in the Profit and Loss account of the quarter ended 31st March 1925. An extract of this paragraph is also being sent to them for information.

3. The Chief Conservator of Forests has been requested to state in this office letter No. H.A. Comml. Mis. 605, dated 11th March 1925, if necessary sanction has been obtained for the following items:—

- (a) Purchase of Simonds Wide Bandsaws for § 672.12 (Rs. 2,050-12-0) from New York.

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(b) Mitre for £14-16-9 from Rochdale.

(c) Subscription to Lady Amphill Nurses' Institute and the South Indian Nursing Association—Rs. 50.

4. The Chief Conservator will also be asked to say if sanction exists for the expenditure of Rs. 120 for travelling salesman.

Order—No. 967, Development, dated 6th July 1925.

Recorded.

2. As the actual amount of audit fees and expenses to be debited for the quarter under report is Rs. 667-15-0, Messrs. Fraser & Ross are requested to credit the difference of Rs. 32-1-0 in the Profit and Loss account for the quarter ending 31st March 1925.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.

the Accountant-General

the Finance Department.

Messrs. Fraser & Ross.

the Auditor-General (with C.L.).

the Secretary, Legislative Council, for placing the Government Order on Council table.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item IX (2) Communications to the Council on page 69 *supra*.]

(i)

Proceedings of the Twentieth meeting of the Finance Committee, 1924-25, held on Friday the 20th March 1925 at 1-30 p.m. in the Cabinet Chamber, Fort St. George.

P R E S E N T :

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Chairman).

M.R.Ry. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR Avargal, M.L.C.

„ P. N. MAETHANDAM PILLAI Avargal, M.L.C

„ M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR Avargal, M.L.C

R. W. DAVIES, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

Messrs. G. T. H. Bracken, I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Development Department, and V. T. Krishnama Achariyar, Secretary to Government, Law Department, were also present

Further demands for 1925-26.

Establishment of a remand home in Madras for children dealt with under the Madras Children Act—

							Rs.
Average cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,040
Cost in 1925-26	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,900

[18th August 1925]

The Committee recommended that the scheme be introduced but advised that, in the first instance, one probation officer be appointed and not two.

	RS.
2. (i) Purchase of power drills for the pumping and boring branch of the Industries Department.	69,000
(ii) Payment of bonus to the stamping establishment employed in the mufassal	1,300
Total ..	<u>70,300</u>

The Committee recommended that a further demand be moved.

3. Grant XXIII. Cinchona—56-C.a.—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development—Investment on Government Commercial undertakings—Cinchona, Rs. 40,000.

The Committee recommended that a further demand be moved.

* * *

Supplementary demand.

4. “ 46. Stationery and Printing—Transferred ”—	RS.
(i) Stationery articles supplied to the Transferred departments	10,000
(ii) Printing at private presses	100
Total ..	<u>10,100</u>

The Committee recommended that a supplementary demand be moved.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
20th March 1925.

R. A. GRAHAM.

(ii)

Proceedings of the Twenty-first meeting of the Finance Committee for 1924-25 held on Thursday the 26th March 1925 at 1-30 p.m. in the Cabinet Room, Fort St. George.

P R E S E N T :

The hon. Mr. R. A. GRAHAM, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Chairman).

M.R.Ry. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR AVARGAL, M.L.C.

„ C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR AVARGAL, M.L.C.

„ P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI AVARGAL, M.L.C.

R. W. DAVIES, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

Mr. E. W. LEGH, I.C.S., Second Secretary to Government, was also present.

Scheme for introduction in 1924-25.

Andamans—Mappilla convicts—Settlement in—Grant of Rs. 10,000.

The Committee expressed the opinion that the expenditure should be a charge on Central Revenues. In view, however, of the circumstances

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attending the Mappilla settlement in the Andamans, they recommended that a special grant of Rs. 10,000 be made from Provincial revenues. They also advised that an account of the disbursements made from this sum should be obtained from the Andamans administration.

Further demands for 1925-26.

2. Grant XVII—Education—Grants to local bodies for sessional schools for backward classes—Rs. 27,000.

The Committee recommended that a further demand be moved.

3. Grant XXVIII—Civil Works—Transferred—Reconstruction of the Kutupozha bridge on the Tellicherry-Coorg road—Rs. 75,000.

The Committee recommended that a further demand be moved.

4. Grant VIII—General Administration—Reserved—Construction of a new residence for the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor—Rs. 70,000.

The Committee recommended that a further demand be moved.

* * * *

Supplementary demands for 1924-25.

5. Grant II—Land Revenue—Reserved—Grant of enhanced special pay to the First Assistant Director of Survey in the Central Survey office—Rs. 600.

The Committee recommended that a supplementary demand be moved.

6. Grant IV—Stamps—Reserved—Purchase of additional stamps—Rs. 84,000.

The Committee recommended that a supplementary demand be moved.

MADRAS,
27th March 1925.

R. A. GRAHAM.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide item IX (3) Communications to the Council on page 69 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending March 1925.

A. PERMANENT.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Date of creation.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Agriculture.</i>			
	RS.		
Four Deputy Registrars in the Co-operative department.	500—50—850	12th March 1925.	Posts created in consequence of the reorganization of the Co-operative department.

[18th August 1925]

B. TEMPORARY.

(i) EXTENSIONS OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>General Administration.</i>			
RS.			
<i>Chief Secretariat—</i>			
Deputy Secretary.	Grade pay in the Indian Civil Service cadre plus special pay of Rs 200.	From the 1st March 1925 to the 30th June 1925.	Originally created in March 1924.
<i>Finance Secretariat—</i>			
Special officer for a test check of the contingent expenditure in selected offices.	500—30—800	For two months from the 1st January 1925.	Originally created in October 1923.
<i>Administration of Justice.</i>			
Additional Sessions Judge, Agency.	1,500 plus overseas pay of £30 plus Judicial pay of Rs. 150.	For six months from the 1st February 1925.	Originally created in February 1923.
<i>Police.</i>			
Special Superintendent of Police for Kallar reclamation in Madura and Ramnad districts.	650	For one year from the 12th February 1925.	Originally created in October 1920.
<i>Public Health.</i>			
Director of Town-Planning.	1,750—100—1,950	For three years from the 7th December 1924.	Originally created in 1921.

(ii) TEMPORARY POSTS NEWLY CREATED.

General Administration.

<i>Chief Secretariat—</i>			
Special officer.	1,300	From the 4th January 1925 to the 24th March 1925.

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Department and designation of the post	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

B. TEMPORARY—cont.

(ii) TEMPORARY POSTS NEWLY CREATED—cont.

*General Administration—cont.**Chief Secretariat—cont.*

RS.

Secretary to Government.	2,750 plus overseas pay of £30	From the 1st February 1925 up to the termination of the March session of the Legislative Assembly.	Created on account of the deputation of the Hon'ble Mr. T. E. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., as a Member of the Legislative Assembly.
Special officer.	2,500 plus overseas pay of £30 plus special pay of Rs. 250.	From the 30th March 1925 to the 20th May 1925.	Created in connection with the separation of functions of the Chief Engineer from those of Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

Finance Secretariat—

Special officer for Control of Expenditure.	500—35—850	For four months from the 1st March 1925.	Created to assist in the introduction of the scheme for control of expenditure.
Collector ..	1,900 plus overseas pay of £30.	From the 3rd February 1925 to the 31st March 1925.	Created in connection with the bifurcation of the Kistna district.
Do. ..	2,800	From the 8th to the 28th March 1925.	Created on account of the deputation of Mr. P. C. Dutt, I.C.S., as a Member of the Council of State.

[18th August 1925]

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

B. TEMPORARY—*cont.*(ii) TEMPORARY POSTS NEWLY CREATED—*cont.**Administration of Justice.*

	RS.		
District Judge.	1,950	From the 27th July 1924 to the 15th August 1924.	Created on account of the deputation of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C.V. Viswanatha Sastri as a co-opted member of the Civil Justice Committee. [Orders were issued only in February 1925.]
Do. . .	2,050	From the 20th January 1925 to date of termination of the March session of the Legislative Assembly.	Created on account of the deputation of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur C.V. Viswanatha Sastri as a Member of the Legislative Assembly.
Additional Sessions Judge, Coimbatore.	Grade pay of District Judge plus Judicial pay of Rs. 150.	For two months from the 12th March 1925.	....
Additional Sessions Judge, Salem	Do.	From the 6th to the 25th April 1925.	....

Civil Works.

Executive Engineer for work in connexion with the Coimbatore water-supply scheme.	1,325	One month (March 1925).
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18th August 1925]

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem	Period of tenure	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

B. TEMPORARY—*cont.*(ii) TEMPORARY POSTS NEWLY CREATED—*cont.**Civil Works—cont.*

	RS.		
Executive Engineer for charge of the special construction division constituted for work in connexion with the Cauvery Irrigation system	1,475	From February 1925 to the end of March 1926.	....

J. B. BROWN,
Deputy Secy. to Govt., Finance Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item IX (4) Communications to the Council on page 69 *supra*.]

(i)

G.O. Mis. No. 181 I., dated 23rd April 1925.

Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council has authorized an expenditure of Rs. 4 lakhs during the current year on the Kattalai Right Bank Canal scheme, Trichinopoly district, chargeable to the head '55. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works—Productive'.

(ii)

G.O. Mis. No. 186 I., dated 27th April 1925.

Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council has authorized an expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh during the current year on the work 'Constructing locks and regulators across the Ellore and Bandar canals at 1 m. 16 ch. and 1/0 190 feet, respectively', Kistna Central division, chargeable to the head '55. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works—Productive'.

[18th August 1925]

(iii)

G.O. Ms. No. 187 I., dated 27th April 1925

Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council has authorized an expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs during the current year on the Polavaram Island project, Godavari district, chargeable to the head '55. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works—Productive'.

(iv)

G.O. Ms. No. 216 I., dated 19th May 1925.

Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council authorizes an expenditure of Rs. 86,000 during the current year on urgent protective works required at the Periyar headworks under the head 'XIII Working expenses—Productive—Periyar system'.

(v)

G.O. Ms. No. 217 I., dated 19th May 1925.

Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council authorizes an expenditure during the current year of Rs. 50,000 on 'Improvements to the down-stream apron of the Pennar anicut at Adinimayapalle' Madanapalle division, under the head 'XIII. Working expenses—Unproductive—Kurnool-Uddapah canal', and of Rs. 9,000 on 'Reforming the left flood bank of the Bahuda river', Ganjam division, under the head '15. Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues'.

(vi)

G.O. Ms. No. 330 I., dated 20th July 1925.

Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council authorizes an expenditure during the current year of Rs. 44,150 in connexion with the investigation of hydro-electric schemes, under the head '30. Scientific departments—A. Hydro-electric Surveys'.

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APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item IX (5) Communications to the Council on page 69 supra.]

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the undertaking given by the Hon'ble the Minister for Development on 5th March 1925, the accompanying statement giving the names, caste, educational and other qualifications of the Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies appointed for 1924-25 is placed on the Council table :—

Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1924-25
with their caste, educational and other qualifications.

Serial number.	District.	Name of Honorary Assistant Registrar.	Caste.	Educational qualifications.	Other qualifications.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Anantapur..	1. M.R.Ry. Basavanna Gowd Garu.	Non-Brahman Hindu, Lingayat.	..	1. Member of the governing body of the Kambadur Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
2	Do.	2. M.R.Ry. N. Khimaseena Rao Garu	Brahman.	..	2. Connected with the co-operative movement for 15 years.
3	Do.	3. M.R.Ry. Locherla Gangadhara Sastri Garu	Do.	..	1. Member of the governing body of the Kalyandrug Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
4	Do.	4. M.R.Ry. P. Venkata Rao Garu.	Do.	..	2. Connected with the co-operative movement for 15 years.
5	Arcot, North.	1. M.R. Ry. K. M. Singaravela Mudaliyar Avargal.	Non-Brahman Hindu	Read up to Matriculation class.	1. Secretary, Co-operative Town Bank Limited, Hindupur.
					2. Secretary, Parigi Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited, Hindupur.
					3. Director, Anantapur Co-operative District Bank, Limited.
					4. Member of Executive Committee of Co-operative Union Representatives.
					1. Connected with the co-operative movement for the past eight years.
					2. Secretary, Tanakal Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
					3. Director, Anantapur Co-operative District Bank, Limited.
					1. Secretary, Kalavai Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
					2. Member, Executive Committee, Co-operative District Council of Supervision, Limited.
					3. Member, Executive Committee, Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, Vellore.

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**Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1924-25
with their caste, educational and other qualifications—cont.**

Serial number.	District	Name of Honorary Assistant Registrar.	Caste	Educational qualifications.	Other qualifications.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6	Aroot, North.	2. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. A. Arunachala Mudaliyar Avargal.	Non-Brahman Hindu	Read up to Lower Secondary class	1. President, Vadaganur Co-operative Society. 2. President, Wandiwash Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 3. President, Co-operative District Council of Supervision, Limited, Vellore.
7	Do. ..	3 M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur V. Murugesu Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do ..	Read up to Matriculation class.	1. President, Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited, Vellore. 2. Secretary, Co-operative District Council of Supervision, Limited, Vellore. 3. Vice-President, Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, Vellore.
8	Do. ..	4. M.R. Ry. P Sama Ayyar Avargal.	Brahman.	Do. ..	1. President, Polur Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited, Polur. 2. Member, Executive Committee, Co-operative District Council of Supervision, Limited, Vellore
9	Do. ..	5. M.R.Ry. V. Manikka Mudaliyar Avergal.	Non-Brahman Hindu.	Read up to Lower Secondary class.	1. President, Ambur Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. Member, Executive Committee, Co-operative District Council of Supervision, Limited, Vellore.
10	Aroot, South.	1. M R.Ry. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, B.A., B.L.	Brahman	B.A., B.L.	1. Secretary, Tirukkoyilar Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. Secretary, Tirukkoyilar Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
11	Do. ..	2. M.R.Ry. F. K. Venkata rama Ayyar Avargal.	Do. ..	Second-grad- Pleu-der.	1. President, Tindivanam Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited. 2. President, Tindivanam Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
12	Do. .	3. M.R.Ry. K. Sitaram Reddiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., M.L.C.	Non-Brahman Hindu	B.A., B.L.	Director, South Aroot District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited.
13	Do. .	4. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Kolandaivelu Odayar Avargal	Do.	1. President, Agricultural and Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, Kallakurihi taluk. 2. President, Kallakurihi Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.

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**Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1924-25
with their caste, educational and other qualifications—cont.**

Serial number. (1)	District. (2)	Name of Honorary Assistant Registrar. (3)	Caste. (4)	Educa- tional qualifica- tions. (5)	Other qualifications. (6)
14	Arcot, South	5. M.B.Ry. M. G. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar Avargal.	Non-Brahman Hindu	Second-grade Pleader.	1. Secretary, Vriddhachalam Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. Secretary, Vriddhachalam Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
15	Bellary ..	1. M.R.Ry A. D. Tandu Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do.	..	1. Member, Hospet Co-operative Town Bank, Limited. 2. Member, Hospet Co-operative Building Society, Limited. 3. Member, Hospet Co-operative Central Bank, Limited.
16	Do. ..	2. M.R.Ry. H. Basavanna Gowd Garu.	Non-Brahman Hindu, Lingayat.	..	1. Secretary, Hadagalli Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. Director, Hospet Co-operative Central Bank, Limited. 3. Member, Hadagalli Co-operative Society.
17	Chingleput.	1 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. Annayya Nayudu Garu.	Roman Catholic Christian.	..	Connected with the Co-operative movement ever since it was started.
18	Do.	2. M.R.Ry. C. Sambasiva Chettiyar Avargal.	Non-Brahman Hindu.	..	1. Secretary, Conjeeveram Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. Secretary, Co-operative District Federation of Unions, Limited, Conjeeveram.
19	Do.	3. M.R.Ry. K. Venugopala Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do.	..	President, Madurantakam Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
20	Do.	4. M.R.Ry. P. Venkataswami Mudaliyar Avargal.	Do.	Matriculate.	Secretary, Ponneri Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
21	Do.	5. M.R.Ry. Veeraraghavalu Bahadur.	Adi-Dravida.	..	President, St. Thomas' Mount Co-operative Society.
22	Do.	6. V. S. Mark, Esq.	Christian, Protestant.	..	1. Secretary, Sanaputtur Co-operative Society. 2. Member of the governing body of the Ponneri Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
23	Chittoor ..	1. M.R.Ry. T. C. Maniswami Mudaliyar Avargal.	Non-Brahman Hindu.	..	1. President, Tiruvelangadu Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. President, Tiruvelangadu Co-operative Society.

[18th August 1925]

Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1924-25
with their caste, educational and other qualifications—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Name of Honorary Assistant Registrar.	Caste.	Educational qualifications.	Other qualifications.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
24	Chittoor ..	2. M.R.Ry. T. N. Ramakrishna Reddi Garu, B.A., B.L.	Non-Brahman, Kapu.	B.A., B.L.	3. Director, District Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, Chittoor. 4. Member of the Executive Committee of the District Committee of Union Representatives, Chittoor. 1. Director, Chittoor Co-operative Town Bank, Limited. 2. Member of the Executive Committee of the Chittoor Co-operative Central Bank, Limited. 3. Member of the governing body of the Chittoor Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. Secretary, Madanapalle Co-operative Town Bank, Limited.
25	Do. ..	3. M.R.Ry. G. Peddappa Reddi Garu.	Do.	Undergraduate.	Member of the governing body of the Vayalpad Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
26	Do. ..	4. M.R.Ry. N. Narayana Reddi Garu.	Do.	Studied up to Matriculation class.	1. President, Kottur Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited. 2. President, Kottur Malayandipattam Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 1. President, Erode Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited. 2. President, Erode Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
27	Coimbatore.	1. M.R.Ry. S. Rajaratna Mudaliyar Avargal.	Non-Brahman Hindu, Vellala.	..	1. President, Perundurai Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. President, Appichimarmaduthupalayam Co-operative Society.
28	Do.	2. M.R.Ry. T. Srinivasa Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.	Do.	B.A., B.L.	President, Rayachoti Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
29	Do.	3. M.R.Ry. M. A. Andamuthu Gownder.	Non-Brahman Hindu.	..	Missionary of the London Mission Society. Missionary of the S.P.G. Mission Society.
30	Cuddapah ..	1. M.R.Ry. P. Seshacharlu Garu.	Brahman.	Sanskrit Scholar.	..
31	Do. ..	2. Rev. L. J. Thomas.	Christian.	..	..
32	Do. ..	3. Rev. M. Ephraim.	Do.	Cambridge Theological graduate	..
33	Ganjam ..	1. M.R.Ry. Koka Appa Rao Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.	Non-Brahman Hindu, Adi Velama.	B.A., B.L.	Member, Berhampur Co-operative Urban Bank.

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Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1924-25
with their caste, educational and other qualifications—*cont.*

Serial number.	District.	Name of Honorary Assistant Registrar.	Caste.	Educational qualifications.	Other qualifications.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
34	Ganjam ..	2. M.R.By. Veerabhadra-swami Garu.	Non-Brahman Vaisya.	..	President, Narasannapeta Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
35	Godavari .	1. M.R.Ry. O. Seshagiri Rao Garu, M.B.A.S.	Brahman.	Matriculate.	President, Kotipalli Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
36	Do. ..	2. M.R.Ry. V. Kameswara Rao Garu.	Do.	Studied up to III form.	President, Pittapuram Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
37	Guntur ..	1. M.R.Ry. K. Kesava Reddi Garu.	Non-Brahman Hindu	..	Ex-President, Dachepalli Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
38	Do. ..	2. M.R.Ry. G. Simbachalam Pantulu Garu.	Brahman	..	Secretary, Narasaraopet Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
39	Do. ..	3. G. Premayya Garu, M.L.C.	Indian Christian.	Holds Diploma in Agriculture (American University).	
40	Do. ..	4. Rev. G. R. Hraaf, M.A.	American Protestant Christian.	M.A. ..	President, Economic Section, A.E.L. Mission Council.
41	Kanara (South)	1. M.R.Ry. K. L. Ebandari Avargal, B.A.	Hindu Gowd Saraswat Brahman.	B.A. ..	1. Secretary, Coondapur Co-operative Town Bank, Limited. 2. Secretary, Coondapur Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 3. Director, Co-operative District Council of Supervision, Limited.
42	Do. ..	2. M.R.Ry. G. Venugopala Rao Avargal.	Do.	F.A. Pleader.	1. Secretary, Puttur Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. Director, Co-operative District Council of Supervision, Limited.
43	Do. ..	3. M.R.Ry. M. Ramakrishna Avargal.	Non-Brahman Billaver.	..	1. Secretary, Suratkal Co-operative Society. 2. President, Mangalore Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 3. Director, Executive Committee Members of the South Kanara Co-operative Central Bank, Limited.

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Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1924-25
with their caste, educational and other qualifications—*cont.*

Serial number. (1)	District. (2)	Name of Honorary Assistant Registrar. (3)	Caste. (4)	Educational qualifications. (5)	Other qualifications. (6)
44	Kistna ..	1. M.R.Ry K. Nagabhusnam Nayudu Garu.	Non-Brahman Hindu.	Matriculate.	4. Director, Co-operative District Council of Supervision, Limited. 5. Director, Sadananda Co-operative Printing Works, Limited. Member, Ponangi Co-operative Society.
45	Do. ..	2. M.R.Ry. T V. L. Narasimhaacharu Garu, M.A., L.T.	Brahman.	M.A., L.T.	1. Director, Kistna Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, Masulipatam. 2. Member, Masulipatam Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
46	Do. ..	3. M.R.Ry. C. Venkata-swami Garu.	Adi-Andhra.	..	President, Chittigudur Adi-Andhra Co-operative Society.
47	Do. ..	4. Khan Sahib Munshi Muhammad Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur.	Muhammadan.	..	1. President, Ellore Muslim Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited. 2. Retired Registrar of Assurances.
48	Kurnool ..	1. Khan Sahib Jamman Hussain Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Do.	Matriculate.	Retired Deputy Collector.
49	Do ..	2. M.R.Ry. Balaji Singh Garu.	Non-Brahman Kshatriya.	..	President, Peapally Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
50	Madras ..	1. M.R.Ry. G. Sriram Babu Garu, B.A.	Non-Brahman Hindu	B.A. ..	1. Joint Secretary, Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited. 2. Secretary, Padupet Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. Interested in Co-operative Societies for the depressed classes.
51	Do. ..	2. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu.	Non-Brahman Hindu, Vaisya.	.	
52	Do. ..	3. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja Avargal, M.L.C.	Adi-Dra-vida.	..	Do.
53	Do. ..	4. M.R.Ry. P. Ramanathan Avargal, B.A., M.B.A.S.	Non-Brahman Hindu.	B.A. ..	1. President, Central Co-operative Printing Works, Limited, Chintadripet. 2. President, Vellala Co-operative Society.

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**Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1924-25
with their caste, educational and other qualifications—cont.**

Serial number.	District.	Name of Honorary Assistant Registrar.	Caste.	Educational qualifications.	Other qualifications.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
54	Madras ..	5. M.R.Ry. T. Sundara Rao Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.	Non-Brahman Hindu.	B.A., B.L.	Treasurer, Vaniandadu Co-operative Society.
55	Do. ..	6. M.R.Ry. A. Somasundara Mudaliyar Avargal	Do.	..	Interested in co-operative societies.
56	Do. ..	7. M.R.Ry. S. G. Rangaramanujam Avargal, B.A., B.L.	Do.	B.A., B.L.	Vice-President, Triplicane Co-operative Bank, Limited.
57	Madura ..	1. M.R.Ry. M. V. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	Brahman.	B.A.	1. Director, Melur Co-operative Bank, Limited. 2. Director, Melur Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society, Limited.
58	Do. ..	2. M.R.Ry. L. Dharmaraja Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	Do.	B.A.	1. Secretary, Periakulam Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. Director, Madura-Ramnad Co-operative Central Bank, Limited.
59	Malabar ..	1. M.R.Ry. Kandunni Nayar Avargal.	Non-Brahman Hindu.	..	President, Valappad Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
60	Do. ..	2. M.R.Ry. M. C. Udayavarma Rajah Avargal.	Do.	..	President, Perintalmanna Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
61	Nellore ..	1. M.R.Ry. O. Viswanadha Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L.	Brahman.	B.A., B.L.	1. President, South Pennar Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. Director, Nellore Co-operative District Bank, Limited.
62	Do. ..	2. M.R.Ry. P. Venkatasubba Reddi Garu	Non-Brahman Hindu.	..	President, Gudur Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
63	Do. ..	3. M.R.Ry. M. R. Chalapathi Rao Garu.	Do.	Matrioulate.	Retired Chief Inspector of Co-operative Societies.
64	Do. ..	4. Muhammad S. Abdur Rahman Sahib Bahadur.	Muhammadan.	..	Secretary, Nellore Muslim Co-operative Society.
65	Nilgiris, The	M.R.Ry. H. Ari Gowder Avargal, B.A., M.L.C.	Badaga	B.A. ..	President, Nilgiris Co-operative Labour Union, Limited.

[18th August 1925]

**Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1924-25
with their caste, educational and other qualifications—cont.**

Serial number.	District.	Name of Honorary Assistant Registrar.	Caste.	Educational qualifications.	Other qualifications.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
66	Ramnad ..	1. M.R.Ry. R. G. Nallakuttalam Pillai Avargal.	Non-Brahman Hindu.	Upper Secondary; 2nd grade Pleader.	1. Director, Srivilliputhur Co-operative Central Banking Union, Limited. 2. President, Srivilliputhur Co-operative Trading Union, Limited.
67	Do. ..	2. M.R.Ry. P. A. Subramania Ayyar Avargal.	Brahman.	Matriculate.	1. Secretary, Tirupattur Co-operative Town Bank, Limited. 2. Secretary, Tirupattur Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 3. Director, Madura-Ramnad Co-operative Central Bank, Limited.
68	Salem ..	1. M.R.Ry. P. L. Ramaswami Naicker Avargal.	Non-Brahman Hindu.	F.A. ..	President, Pagalpatti Co-operative Society.
69	Do. ..	2. M.R.Ry. N. V. Krishniah Chettiyar Avargal.	Non-Brahman Vaisya.	..	Secretary, Salem Co-operative Urban Society, Limited.
70	Do. ..	3. M.R.Ry. E. Subramania Pillai Avargal, B.A.	Non-Brahman Hindu	B.A. ..	Secretary, Hosur Co-operative Town Bank, Limited.
71	Do. ..	4. M.R.Ry. M. K. Sitarama Chettiyar, Avargal	Non-Brahman Hindu Vaisya.	..	President, Sendamangalam Co-operative Society.
72	Tanjore ..	1. M.R.Ry. S. Venugopala Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.	Non-Brahman Hindu	B.A., B.L.	1. President, Pattukottai Co-operative Labour Union, Limited. 2. President, Pattukottai Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited 3. President, Pattukottai Co-operative Society Urban Bank, Limited. 4. Director, Tanjore District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited.
73	Do. ..	2. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib A. Sethurama Ayyar Avargal.	Brahman	Holds Diploma in Agri culture	1. Secretary, Tanjore District Co-operative Manure Society, Limited, Nidamangalam. 2. Secretary, Nidamangalam Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 3. Secretary, Nidamangalam Co-operative Agricultural Bank, Limited. 4. Director, Tanjore District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited.

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**Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1924-25
with their caste, educational and other qualifications—*cont.***

Serial number. (1)	District. (2)	Name of Honorary Assistant Registrar. (3)	Caste. (4)	Educational qualifications. (5)	Other qualifications. (6)
74	Tanjore ..	3. M.R.Ry. C. S. Srinivasa Mudaliyar Avargal.	Non-Brahman Hindu.	Matriculate.	1. President, Shiyali Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. Director, Kumbakonam Co-operative Central Bank, Limited.
75	Do. ..	4. M.R. Ry. T. M.C. Kuppuswami Vandayar Avargal.	Kallar ..	..	Director, Nicholson Co-operative Town Bank, Limited.
76	Do. ..	5. M.R.Ry. N Panchapagesa Ayyar Avargal, B.A., L.T.	Brahman.	B.A., L.T.	1. Secretary, Tirukattupalli Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited 2. Secretary, Tirukattupalli Co-operative Trading Union, Limited 3. Director, Tanjore District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited. 4. Director, Tirukattupalli Co-operative Society.
77	Tinnevely ..	1. M.R.Ry. C. S. Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal.	Do.	..	1. President, Chintamani Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. President, Chintamani Co-operative Society. 3. Director, Tinnevely District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited.
78	Do. ..	2. M.R.Ry. M. Veerabhadra Pillai Avargal.	Non-Brahman Hindu.	..	1. President, Ottapidaram Hemingway Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. Director, Tinnevely District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited.
79	Do. ..	3. M.R. Ry. M. Sankarapandia Reddiyar Avargal	Do.	..	1. Secretary, Koilpatti Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. Director, Tinnevely District Co-operative Banking Union, Limited.
80	Trichinopoly.	1. M.R.Ry. T. Nataraja Pillai Avargal.	Do.	Matriculate.	1. President, Lalgudi Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. President, Lalgudi Co-operative Society
81	Do. ..	2. M.R. Ry. M.R. Sethuratsnam Ayya Avargal, M.L.C.	Brahman.	Do.	1. President, Kulitalai Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. President, Kulitalai Co-operative Urban Bank, Limited.
82	Do. ..	3. M.R.Ry. P. Manikkam Chettiyar Avargal.	Non-Brahman Hindu.	..	President, T. Paloor Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.

[18th August 1925]

**Honorary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies for 1924-25
with their caste, educational and other qualifications—cont.**

Serial number.	District.	Name of Honorary Assistant Registrar.	Caste.	Educational qualifications.	Other qualifications.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
83	Trichinopoly	M. R. Ry. P. K. Vaidyalin-gam Pillai Avargal.	Non-Brahman Hindu.	..	President, Jayankonda-chola-puram South Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited.
84	Vizagapatam	M. R. Ry. D. Venkatapathi Raju Garu.	Non-Brahman Hindu Kshatriya.	Matri-culate.	1. President, Polepalli Co-operative Supervising Union, Limited. 2. President, Tallavalasa Co-operative Society.
85	Agency	M. R. Ry. S. V. Yegnanarayana Pantulu Garu	Brahman	Do.	1. Revenue Divisional Supervisor in the Jeypore Samasthanam. 2. Active worker in the field of Co-operation in the Agency District.
86	Tanjore and Trichinopoly.	M. R. Ry. K. G. Sivaswami Ayyar Avargal, B. A.	Do.	B. A. ..	Joint Secretary, Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
30th March 1925.

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item IX (6) Communications to the Council on page 69 supra]

Resolution passed at the meeting of the Committee appointed in April 1925 to consider the question of the safeguards that should be provided for and the conditions that should be imposed on the holder of the office of President of the Legislative Council.

“The Committee agreed that it was desirable to lay down by convention rather than by legislation that the President should not engage in any remunerative avocation other than his office.

“The Committee, while expressing its opinion that the office should be above all parties and ultimately have a fair security of tenure and a pension, if possible and necessary, attached to it, was inclined to defer legislative or other action until public opinion and the experience of our own and other legislatures had been brought to bear on the subject.”

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Council.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 19th August 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI AVARGAL, C.I.E., I.S.O.) in the chair.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

M.R.Ry. DHARMASTALA MANJAYA HEGDE AVARGAL.

Mr. ROBERT GEORGE GRIEVE.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—*

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Agriculture

Fixed travelling allowance for demonstrators in the Agricultural department.

* 76 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that demonstrators under the Agricultural department drawing Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 and those drawing Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 are allowed fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 respectively;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are given jurisdiction over two taluks;

(c) how many days, on an average, per month they travel beyond five miles' distance from their headquarters;

(d) how many days, every month, they remain at headquarters or travel only within a five-mile radius of their headquarters, on account of this restricted provision for their travelling allowance; and

(e) the reason for not allowing these demonstrators travelling allowances as the other officers of Government?

[19th August 1925]

A.—(a) & (e) Demonstrators draw travelling allowance under the ordinary rules and not fixed travelling allowance.

(b) No definite area is prescribed.

(c) & (d) Demonstrators are expected to tour beyond the five miles' radius for 20 days in the month.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Are these demonstrators paid the usual travelling allowance?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"Yes."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Is there any restriction about mileage they can make?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"They are paid according to rules ordinarily applicable in the public service."

Agricultural farm in Tiruchengodu taluk.

* 77 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have come to a conclusion as to the establishment of an agricultural farm in Tiruchengodu taluk, Salem district; and

(b) if so, the place where the farm is to be established?

A—(a) & (b) The Government have come to no definite conclusion as to the site of an agricultural farm in Salem district. It is proposed to open a paddy breeding station in Malabar and a sugarcane station in the Northern Circars in the course of the next two years. The question of opening agricultural farms in other areas will be considered as and when funds permit.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Is it not possible to find some money out of the new windfall for opening agricultural farms in other areas?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"I am afraid it is not possible."

Mr. SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"Where is the sugarcane farm to be located? In what place in the Northern Circars?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"The Government have no idea at present. But as soon as information is received from the expert, it will be communicated to the hon. Member."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Was there not a provision in the budget for 1924-25 for sugarcane breeding in the Anakapalle farm?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"After the handing over of the sugarcane farm at Coimbatore to the Imperial department, the scope of operations at Anakapalle was extended. In the budget there was only the provision for continuing the Anakapalle farm."

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Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Was there not a provision made in the budget for a sugarcane breeding station at Anakapalle, and if so, did the Government allow it to lapse ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ I am unable to say off-hand.”

Stout sugarcane breeding.

* 78 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what are the steps taken by the Local Government regarding stout sugarcane breeding ?

A.—No breeding work has yet been done for thick canes, but the Government Sugarcane Expert has been experimenting in several varieties imported from abroad. Such of the new varieties produced as seem to be most suitable will be transferred for test to the Anakapalle Agricultural station the area of which will, if necessary, be extended for the purpose.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Is it to be understood that the Government has not done anything till now for breeding stout sugarcane ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Beyond the answer given on the paper, I am unable to say more off-hand.”

Co-operative Societies.

Reorganization of the Co-operative Department.

* 79 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the new scheme of reorganization of the Co-operative Department has been given effect to and if so, from what date ;

(b) how many deputy collectors there were as assistant registrars on the date of passing the “ order ” sanctioning the reorganization ;

(c) how many deputy collectors retired or “ reverted ” subsequent to the scheme ; and

(d) how many non-deputy collector assistant registrars were appointed as deputy registrars under this scheme ?

A.—(a) The reorganization was sanctioned in G.O. No. 378, dated 12th March 1925, and has gradually been brought into effect.

(b) Ten.

(c) Two.

(d) Two—one in a permanent vacancy and the other in a temporary vacancy.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With reference to clause (d), can I have the names of the non-deputy collector assistant registrars who were appointed as deputy registrars ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ I do not remember them just now. But I will furnish the hon. Member the names later on.”

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Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Who has been taken in the permanent vacancy ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Mr. Giriappa has been appointed permanently, and Mr. Nayagam put in the temporary vacancy."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Is the hon the Minister for Development of opinion (with reference to clause (b)), that it is necessary for him to retain the deputy collectors in the Co-operative department as deputy registrars or as assistant registrars, or is he going to make new appointments of these officers by direct recruitment ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I do not quite understand what my hon. Friend is asking. Out of ten deputy collectors who were working as assistant registrars, eight were taken as deputy registrars."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is Mr. Giriappa, who was appointed permanently, senior to Mr. Nayagam ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Mr. Giriappa has put in a much longer service than Mr. Nayagam."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know whether any member of the depressed classes has been taken in the reorganization scheme as an assistant registrar or a deputy registrar ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I understand that Mr. Giriappa belongs to a backward community."

Share capital of co-operative societies.

* 80 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any co-operative societies wherein the members have not paid up their share capital according to the by-laws ;

(b) whether such members are exercising, and are admitted to, all the privileges of members ;

(c) whether such members can take part in the meetings of the societies and are eligible for loans ; and

(d) whether any steps are taken to prevent such irregularities and enforce strict compliance with the laws and regulations in the matter ?

A —(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b), (c) and (d) Such defaulters continue to exercise the privileges of membership and take part in general meetings of the Society until debarred under the provisions of the by-laws of the Society. It is within the discretion of the panchayat to refuse a loan to a member who is in default.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" Does not section 12 of the Act prohibit persons from exercising the rights and duties of members unless they make due payments of share capital ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Unless they have not paid anything, they are not absolutely prohibited."

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Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" Any member who has not paid his share capital is not entitled for membership. Is that not so ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" That refers only to the initial payment towards the share capital. There are also subsequent payments to be made."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I can also give the hon. the Minister any number of cases where people without paying share capital have been exercising the powers and privileges of members."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" As regards that, I agree with the hon. Member. But as regards the procedure we seem to be at variance."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" I suppose the model by-laws will make provision for not allowing defaulters to exercise the powers of members."

Education.

Subsidy to the Municipal High School, Tiruvannamalai.

* 81 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has made inquiries regarding the very low subsidy paid to the Municipal High School, Tiruvannamalai, in North Arcot district ;

(b) whether the subsidy has been enhanced recently ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Council of Tiruvannamalai has applied to Government for a building grant ;

(d) whether the same has been granted and if so, what sum ?

A.—(a) & (b) An application has been received from the Municipal Council, Tiruvannamalai, for an increase to the subsidy paid to it for the maintenance of the high school and is under consideration.

(c) Yes.

(d) The question is under consideration.

Transfer of Government Elementary schools to local bodies.

* 82 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR. Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many elementary schools managed by Government were transferred to local bodies during the last five years ;

(b) how many elementary schools still remain under Government management ;

(c) how many ' permanent ' teachers were there under Government service in those schools at the time of the transfer to local bodies ;

(d) whether it is a fact that while under Government they were all on a time-scale of pay ;

(e) whether necessary funds are provided to meet the time-scale of pay by the local bodies at least for these ' permanent ' men ;

(f) if not, whether Government have made any arrangements with the local bodies to continue the time-scale of pay to these ' permanent ' teachers ;

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(g) whether these 'permanent' men are not to be considered as still under Government service and entitled to all the benefits of that service like the other teachers who still continue under regular Government service;

(h) whether it is a fact that permanent teachers under the changed management have got several grievances which were duly represented to Government; and

(i) whether he will be pleased to inquire into those grievances?

A.—(a) One hundred and seventy-six.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to tables (37) and (57) of the supplemental statistics in volume II of the Public Instruction Report

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The teachers were not on a time-scale of pay at the time of the transfer of the schools.

(e) & (f) Do not arise.

(g) Under article 804 of the Civil Service Regulations, teachers and other members of the pensionable establishment transferred with the schools to service under local bodies will continue to render service qualifying for pension from the Provincial revenues. In other respects, they are purely servants of the local bodies

(h) & (i) The teachers should represent their grievances, if any, to the local body which employs them.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR.—“If the local bodies do not redress the grievances of permanent teachers, is the hon. the Minister prepared to consider their applications?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—“Will the hon. Member kindly specify which clause he refers to?”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR.—“Clauses (h) & (i) of the question.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“It is an hypothetical case which I am not prepared to answer.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“May I say that it is not a hypothetical case? Most of the taluk boards are working at a deficit, and when they were applied to they had to plead poverty.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“If a particular taluk board is labouring under such a disadvantage, and if an application is received, the whole thing will be reviewed and considered.”

Constitution and work of the Tamil Lexicon Committee.

* 83 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what is the constitution of the present Tamil Lexicon Committee and what are the special qualifications of the members for the work the Committee has to do;

(b) what is the total grant given for the work and what is the balance they have at present out of the grant;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the last report of the Committee;

19th August 1925]

(d) when was the last volume of the Lexicon published; how many volumes have been published up to date; what is the reason for the delay in publication;

(e) how many copies are printed; how many copies of the first volume have been sold; what will be the saving if only half the number of copies now printed are printed;

(f) whether there is any contract with any printer for printing the work; if so, with whom; whether the printer has been fulfilling his contract; if not, what steps have been taken against him either to get the work properly done in future or to get damages for non-fulfilment of the contract; and

(g) when the Government think the work will be completed and what additional cost it will involve before completion?

A.—(a) (1) M.R.Ry. T. V. Seshagiri Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
(Chairman).

(2) The Reverend J. S. Chandler, M.A., B.D.

(3) The Reverend F. Kingsbury, B.A. (Assistant Editor).

(4) M.R. Ry. S. Kuppuswami Sastriyar Avargal, M.A.

(5) Mr. W. H. Warren, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.

(6) The Reverend G. Matthews, M.A., B. Litt.

(7) M.R. Ry. E. V. Anantarama Ayyar Avargal.

(8) „ S. E. Ranganathan Avargal, M.A., L.T.

(9) „ K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.

(10) „ Mahamahopadyaya V. Swaminatha Ayyar Avargal.

(11) „ C. K. Subrahmanya Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A.

(12) „ S. Anavattavinayakam Pillai Avargal, M.A., L.T.

(13) The Reverend W. Meston, M.A., D.D.

(14) The hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, C.I.F.,
I.S.O., M.A., B.L., LL.B.

(15) M.R. Ry. C. P. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, M.A., L.T.
(Editor and Correspondent)

Appointment of members to the Committee rests with the University. It is presumed that the members are appointed because they are considered suitable for the work.

(b) A grant of Rupees one lakh was sanctioned by the Government in the first instance. By the end of 1920 this had been completely utilized. The University has been incurring further expenditure on the Lexicon from the recurring Government grants annually paid to that body. The aggregate expenditure up to the 31st March 1925 was Rs. 1,71,666-11-2

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 714, Law (Education), dated the 6th May 1925, placed on Editors' Table.

(d) One volume has been published till now. The progress of work is watched by the University.

(e) & (f) The Government have no information.

(g) It was estimated by the University in 1921 that it would take six years to complete the work and that a total expenditure of Rs. 2.61 lakhs would have to be incurred.

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—“ With reference to clauses (e) & (f) will the hon. the Minister call for information ? ”

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The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"The hon. Member can himself obtain the information from the University or the Syndicate"

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Has the hon. the Minister nothing to do with the University or the Syndicate, or have we no right to put the question to the hon. the Minister?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I have only suggested that the direct course would be more helpful."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"It is not possible for us to get the information. The University is not bound to give the information to everybody, and so far as the Senate and the Syndicate are concerned, we are strangers to them. Will the hon. the Minister care to send for the information? Because so far as my information which I got from outside is concerned, it seems that heaps of money are being wasted on this matter. We are anxious that this money is well spent."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"As to the wastage of money alleged by the hon. Member, it is the University that is responsible and not the Government."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"There has been considerable delay in the matter of this publication. Will the hon. the Minister kindly direct the Committee in charge of the work to suggest new measures to bring about early publication of the work?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I will certainly communicate what the hon. Members have said to-day to the University."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Is the Government aware that the composition of the Committee is not very satisfactory? It seems there are people in the Committee whose qualifications with regard to Tamil is not high."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I am not prepared to think so. Because those members were selected by a responsible body, as being capable of serving in a Committee like that."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Are there not many persons on the Committee who are not really authorities on Tamil?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"That depends on the standard we apply for the purpose of judging."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"I am told there are some people who cannot intelligently understand anything like literature in Tamil."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"If my hon. Friend will only make the statement to the body who appointed this Committee, they will be able to answer him and defend themselves."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"We are financing a scheme in which we have no hand. That is the trouble. That is why we adopt the circuitous way of putting questions here."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"This is a matter in which the University has full responsibility with which we do not interfere."

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Progress made in the preparation of the Tamil Lexicon.

* 84 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the progress so far made in the preparation of the Tamil Lexicon and when it is likely to be published?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the half-yearly progress reports submitted by the Tamil Lexicon Committee. The latest reports are contained in G.O. No. 714, Law (Education), dated the 6th May 1925, placed on the Editors' Table. The Government have no definite information as to when the Lexicon will be completed.

High schools in the Presidency aided by Government in certain ways.

* 85 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the high schools in the Presidency, the net cost of which is borne by the Government, the proportion of the cost so borne, and the scale of pay of the headmasters in the concerned institutions respectively;

(b) whether the municipal high schools at Bellary, Hospet and Adoni and the board schools at Harpanahalli, Penukonda and Nandalur are such net cost schools;

(c) whether the scale of pay of the headmasters of Bellary, Hospet and Harpanahalli is fixed at Rs. 125—5—150 and that of the headmasters of Nandalur and Adoni at Rs. 150—5—175 and that of the headmaster at Penukonda at Rs. 150—10—200 and, if so, the reasons for the variations in the scales in the several cases;

(d) whether the scale of pay of the first assistant in the school at Hospet is fixed at Rs. 90—100, at Bellary and Harpanahalli at Rs. 90—110, at Adoni at Rs. 100—120 and at Penukonda and Nandalur at Rs. 100—125 and, if so, the reasons for the variations in scale in the different schools;

(e) whether the scale of pay of the second assistant in the schools of Bellary, Hospet and Harpanahalli is fixed at Rs. 80—100, in Penukonda and Adoni at Rs. 90—110, and in Nandalur at Rs. 90—2—120 and, if so, the reasons for the difference in scales of the said schools; and

(f) whether the scale of pay of the third assistant of the schools at Bellary, Hospet, Harpanahalli, Penukonda and Adoni is fixed at Rs. 80—100 and in Nandalur at Rs. 90—120 and, if so, the reasons for the difference in the respective scales of pay?

A.—(a) A statement is laid on the table.^a

(b) Yes.

(c), (d), (e) & (f) The answer is in the affirmative except in respect of the municipal high school, Hospet, and in the case of second assistant, Nandalur, where the increment is Rs. 3 annually. The scales of pay vary according to local conditions and the particular circumstances of the school.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“A reference to the appendix to the question will show that the scales of pay vary. It is said that the ‘scales

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of pay vary according to local conditions and the particular circumstances of the school.' In my own district, there are headmasters who get only Rs 125, there are others whose pay goes up to Rs. 150 and others again whose pay goes up to Rs. 175, and in the neighbouring district the pay is Rs. 200. It does not seem that the variation is on any satisfactory basis. I request the hon. the Minister to see and bring about a uniform scale in districts which are really similar. I should like to know whether this matter is engaging the consideration of the hon. the Minister "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO.—"The matter was considered some time back, and again it was carefully examined on receipt of the question from the hon. Member. The difficulty is that in certain districts and certain areas, there is a paucity of qualified teachers. In such cases we have to fix a standard different from the one where very many graduates are available, and so a uniform standard cannot be applied to every district. For instance, in the Ceded districts we have to apply a different standard from the one applicable to the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly or Madura "

11-15 a m Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR —"That is my point also. I only want that in the same class of districts there should be some uniform rate. For example in the Ceded district itself there are different grades. In the Bellary district there are different scales for which there appears to be no justification. The same is the case in Anantapur and other districts."

The Headmaster of the Municipal High School at Adoni.

* 86 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have lent the services of any of their officers to act as headmaster of the Municipal High School at Adoni from 1922;

(b) whether the Government in the beginning were defraying the cost of the contribution that had to be made towards his pension; and

(c) whether they have since asked the municipality to bear that cost and, if so, the reasons for the change in the policy of the Government?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Government as a special case and in view of the unsatisfactory financial condition of the municipality authorized the inclusion of the extra cost to municipal funds on account of the employment of M R.Ry. B. A. Kameswara Rao in the net cost of the school which was to be met from provincial funds. This concession was limited to the two years, 1921-22 and 1922-23. It is not usual for Government to bear the leave and pensionary charges of officers who are transferred to foreign service.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR —"May I know whether, as the same teacher continues there the Government will be pleased to continue to bear the pensionary contribution as they have been doing so long?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"The answer is already given there and I am not in a position to add anything more to it."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The headmaster is the same person that has been lent by them. In the answer it is stated the contribution was for two years. I am now asking if the Government may not continue the contribution in his case as there is no change in the personnel."

The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination.

* 87 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the principles governing the selection of chief and assistant examiners for Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the desirability of appointing senior assistants in the high schools as chief superintendents in the examination halls?

A.—(a) The main principles which govern the selection of the chief and assistant examiners for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates public examination are—

- (1) that the persons selected are competent to be examiners;
 - (2) that in order to ensure continuity of work and invariability of standard, at least the majority of the chief examiners in any year should be retained for the succeeding year;
 - (3) that all secondary schools in the Presidency are, so far as is possible, represented on the Board by members of their staff as chief examiners or as assistant examiners;
 - (4) in order to give effect to (3) supra, assistant examiners are selected generally from among those who were not appointed previously, and that if any exception is to be made, it is laid down that the persons so selected should not have acted as assistant examiners within the past five years. The appointment is also usually made for only one year at a time; and
 - (5) Chief examinations should not ordinarily be held by the same person for more than three consecutive years.
- (b) No, as principals or headmasters of high schools are available.

Increments to Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

* 88 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the annual increments due from 1st March 1925 to a number of officers in the cadre of deputy inspector of schools who are holding the posts permanently have been stopped by the Director of Public Instruction by an order issued after the date of the accrual on the ground of these officers not having passed the 2nd Vernacular test;

(b) whether the order has been made to apply not merely to officers in the marginal limit of pay (viz., Rs. 100) contemplated to be provided for by the rules and notifications on the subject, but in addition, also to officers who have long ago crossed the limit;

(c) whether the order has been made further applicable also to officers admitted into the selection grade, some of them being even on the verge of retirement;

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(d) whether prior to the introduction of the time-scale of pay for deputy inspectors of schools, confirmation in the post of sub-assistant inspectors of schools in the last class (V class on Rs. 100) generally required the completion of all the tests; and

(e) whether it is the intention of the department to apply the order referred to in (a) regarding the stoppage of the annual increments also to officers who had been confirmed as sub-assistant inspectors of schools in the V class (on Rs. 100) or above and thus had been placed above the bar for special reasons, long before the introduction of the time-scale?

A.—(a) Yes; the officers had been given two years' time to complete the test.

(b) & (c) The rules contemplate that all deputy inspectors drawing pay in excess of Rs. 100 should pass the test.

(d) Yes.

(e) Yes; the fact that officers were confirmed in certain grades when the fixed rates of pay were in force is no ground for allowing them increments in the time-scale of pay when they have not completed the prescribed tests

Vernacular tests to graduates with a classical second language.

* 89 Q.—MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the notification published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th September 1923, pages 796 and 797, has been modified so as to require graduates with a classical second language to pass in two vernaculars; and, if so, to lay it on the table?

A.—No.

Transfer of educational officers beyond their linguistic areas.

* 90 Q.—MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions generally prohibiting the transfer of subordinate educational officers beyond their linguistic areas?

A.—No. The hon. Member is, however, referred to the general instructions issued in G.O. No. 82, Public, dated the 27th January 1922, placed on the Editors' Table.

Stoppage of increments to educational officers who do not qualify themselves in more than one vernacular.

* 91 Q.—MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been made to the Director of Public Instruction or the Government complaining of the hardship caused to the officers by the stopping of their increments on the ground that they did not qualify themselves in more than one vernacular; and

(b) whether it is intended to restore the grant of increments accrued to them from 1st March 1925?

A.—(a) The Government have not received any representations.

(b) No.

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Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Arising out of the answer to clause (a), may I ask whether any representations have been made to the Director of Public Instruction ? The question is ‘ whether representations have been made to the Director of Public Instruction or the Government ’ and the answer is ‘ the Government have not received any representation ’. I want to know whether the Director of Public Instruction has received any.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ No intimation is available now.”

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Alleged faction in the Union Board of Arni.

* 92 Q.—**Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a serious faction among the members of the Union Board of Arni in North Arcot district ;

(b) whether the working of the union is rendered difficult and inefficient owing to such factions ; and

(c) whether Government have inquired into the matter ?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have made enquiries and understand that there is no serious faction.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Are the Government aware that week after week most serious allegations are made against the management of the union board in the vernacular paper ? ”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL :—**“ The Government have made enquiries and as a result of the enquiries I am in a position to state that there is no such thing.”

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ May I know, if the Government understand the question that it will involve the question of the abolition of the board ? ”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL :—**“ Yes, may be so.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I explain my question ? Week after week serious allegations are made against the management of the board. It is not my intention to suggest the abolition of the board. What I wanted was that the Government may publish the report so that people may know the correct state of things.”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL :—**“ May I say, Sir, that allegations are sometimes made without any foundation for them ? An inquiry has been made and as a result of the inquiry we learn that there has been no such thing. May I ask the hon. Member if he is prepared to vouch for the truth of those allegations ? ”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ I would be glad if a report is published.”

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Meeting of the Advisory Committee for Local Self-Government at Ootacamund.

* 93 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Advisory Committee for Local Self-Government met at Ootacamund in May last; and

(b) whether he will be pleased to lay the proceedings of the Committee on the table of this House?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"The answer to clause (b) is 'The answer is in the negative'. Does it mean that no business was transacted or that business was transacted of a kind that could not be published?"

THE HON. THE RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I have no objection to place the proceedings on the table of the House. There was business transacted."

The presidentship of the Mangalore taluk board.

* 94 Q.—MR. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL: With reference to my question No. 320 and to the answer given to it on 4th March 1925 regarding the presidentship of the Mangalore taluk board, will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the report has been now received and whether the report will now be placed on the table?

A.—The report ^a of the President of the South Kanara District Board is laid on the table.

Elected President for the Dharmavaram taluk board.

* 95 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the people of Dharmavaram division requested the privilege of electing their own president for the taluk board, Dharmavaram;

(b) whether mahazars were sent up praying for such a privilege;

(c) whether the board also passed resolutions to that effect;

(d) whether the president, district board, Anantapur, recommended total abolition of the said taluk board; and

(e) whether the Government have passed orders in the matter and if so, what they are?

A.—(a) & (b) Only one petition was received which was from the Mahajanasangam of Dharmavaram.

(c) The board passed a resolution on 28th February 1925 with the vice-president in the chair, requesting Government to grant the privilege of electing its president.

(d) The answer is in the negative. He recommended the dissolution and reconstitution of the board.

(e) Orders were passed in G.O. No. 2090, L. & M., dated 17th June 1925, a copy of which is placed on the table.^b

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 257 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on page 258 infra.

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Prevention of encroachments on country tracks.

* 96 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government are satisfied that the local boards are taking suitable steps to prevent encroachments on, and damage to the country tracks not maintained by the local boards and the measures they propose to take to safeguard the interests of the public in the adequate protection of these tracks?

A.—Local boards are not at present in a position to take suitable steps to prevent encroachments on country tracks; the matter is already engaging the attention of the Government.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I think in this matter the people are between the deep sea and the other amiable gentleman. These tracks are needed very much by the ryots and the Revenue Department do not pay any attention to them. I do not know if the Department of Local Self-Government is safeguarding the interests of the ryots. I would like to know at what stage the matter stands."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I have already stated the matter is engaging the attention of the Government."

MR. T. ADINARAYANA (HETTIYAR:—"May I ask how it is engaging the attention of the Government?"

Adverse balances in the taluk board of Rayadrug, etc.

* 97 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR. Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the average annual deficit which the taluk board of Rayadrug, Bellary district, was not expected to make good from its resources; and

(b) how many of the boards mentioned in paragraph 39 of the enclosure to the letter of the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, published in G.O. No. 1603, L. & M., dated 11th May 1925, have closed with adverse balances in excess of that of the Rayadrug taluk board?

A—(a) Rupees 3,455.

(b) Eleven boards (exclusive of two Agency taluk boards and one union board). The Accountant-General has reported that none of the eleven boards has an adverse balance in the treasury at present. The policy of Government is to disestablish only such boards as have recurring deficits and are unable to attain solvency.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to clause (b), may I know if the eleven boards mentioned here had adverse balances in excess of that of the Rayadrug taluk board?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"That might be so. At present the eleven boards have no deficits."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know if the hon. Minister is prepared to say that for instance the Harpanahalli Taluk Board does not end with a deficit balance?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"No,"

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The action taken against the President, Chicacole taluk board, for alleged irregularities.

* 98 Q.—**Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR** : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the action the Government have taken regarding the President of the Chicacole taluk board who spent during 1921-22 and 1922-23 large sums of the taluk board money on improvements to his land and property in certain villages so as to appreciate their selling price, and who gave the chief contracts of the board for 1922-23 amounting to Rs. 29,544 out of a total of Rs. 48,000 to a single contractor?

A.—The land for the improvement of which taluk board funds were spent has since been transferred to the taluk board.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I would like to know how the rate-payers are benefited by the inclusion of this land in the taluk board.”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—“ The taluk board ought to know it best.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The taluk board president admittedly wanted to improve his own land and the Government have acquired it or something like that has been done. Is that considered to be an adequate compensation for the loss of the money of the board ? ”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—“ That is matter left to the discretion of the board.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Is that transference an action taken against the president of the board for his having spent the money towards his own lands ? ”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—“ The complaint was that the land did not belong to the local board and the land has been transferred to the board.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ My question is whether transference was made as an action against the president by the Government.”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—“ Yes.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Does the Government think that it is sufficient action against the president who according to the audit report is guilty of so many misdeeds ? ”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—“ Yes.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ May we know to which political party that president belongs ? ”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—“ I cannot answer the question.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ My question has not been answered in full. My question is ‘ what action the Government have taken regarding the president of the Chicacole taluk board . . . who gave the chief contracts of the board for 1922-23 amounting to Rs. 29,544 out of a total of Rs. 48,000 to a single contractor ’ I want to know what action has been taken.”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—“ I have already answered the question.”

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Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Does not the Government think of a dissolution of the taluk board as a solution for finding out whether in an election that would be consequent he is returned ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I think the election is coming off in September next."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know if he is a nominated president ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I think he is an elected president."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" May I know whether any steps have been taken to launch any prosecution against this gentleman, the president of the taluk board, and whether there was any such proposal before the Government ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" There was no proposal of the kind before the Government "

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" Does the hon. the Minister say that no such attempt was made and that in that connexion the Law Department or the Public Prosecutor was not consulted about it ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" If there was any such proposal, the Government would be justified in consulting the Law Department. There was no such proposal."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" Did he not stand for election on the last occasion as a Justice candidate ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I do not know."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" Did he not subsequently withdraw from the contest ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I do not know."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I know who is to make the proposal that action has to be taken by the Government ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The Audit department may report ; or the president of the district board may apply for sanction for prosecution."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Do the Government say that there is no other remedy to set such matters right ? "

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Has not the Government seen that portion when it reviewed the audit report ? "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" And when I tabled the question ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The Government have taken notice of the audit report."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU : - " May I know, Sir, if we are not transgressing the rules you laid down yesterday in regard to interpellations ? "

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" May I know what money has been spent on it and what amount has been spent to appreciate the value of the President's own land ? "

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"The Government have no information. But I believe that the benefit of the improvement will go to the taluk board."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"First of all the taluk board money was spent on the president's private land in order to appreciate the value of the land. What money has been paid as also for improving the land itself?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I am sorry the hon Member is labouring under a mistake. No price was paid."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"Was it transferred as a gift, a free gift?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Yes"

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Was it a vacant land?"

Contribution to the Andhra Jatheeya Kalasala by the Chatrapur taluk board.

* 99 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the taluk board of Chatrapur, Ganjam district, sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25 for the Andhra Jatheeya Kalasala, Masulipatam; and

(b) whether objection has been raised to the said grant on the ground that it is not an institution recognized by Government?

A.—(a, & (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"May I know if the Government was not making a contribution to this Kalasala?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"They have been making the contribution. But the Director of Public Instruction since reported that it did not deserve the contribution."

Mr. C RAMALINGA REDDI :—"I was told that the Minister was going to reconsider the question."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Yes, if an application is made, it will be considered on its merits."

Alleged issue of surcharge certificate against certain municipal councillors of Tirupati.

* 100 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a surcharge certificate has been issued by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts against six municipal councillors of Tirupati in respect of a sum of Rs. 5-8-0 expended by the council for a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi regarding his grave illness in January 1924;

(b) the reason why the surcharge order was issued; and

(c) whether the Municipal Council, Tirupati, has protested against such surcharge?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Because the expenditure incurred in sending the telegram was not a legitimate charge on municipal funds incidental to municipal administration.

(c) No.

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" May I know why surcharge certificate was issued only against the six municipal councillors ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I want notice of the question."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" May I know whether the Government have no powers to authorize what may be termed ' extraordinary expenditure ' ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" They have ; but in this case they did not consider it necessary to exercise those powers."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Are not charges incurred with regard to postage, etc., within the powers of the municipality ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I do not think they can incur the expenditure in question."

Election of President of Rajampet taluk board.

* 101 Q.—MR S SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a copy of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Nandalur on 24th March 1925 to the effect that the presidentship of Rajampet Taluk Board should be thrown open to election ;

(b) whether the Government have any intention of doing so ; and

(c) if not, why not ?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Notification No. 585, dated 26th May 1925, nominating M.R.Ry. P. Raghava Reddi as President of the Rajampet Taluk Board.

(c) The Government considered that in the best interests of the taluk board a president should for the present be nominated.

Contract to Messrs. Hoe & Co. for printing the local and municipal forms.

* 102 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the contract for printing the local and municipal forms was given to Messrs. Hoe & Co. and for how long ;

(b) when the rates were revised and the contract was renewed and for what period ;

(c) the percentage of increase allowed on the existing rates ;

(d) when the contract is coming to a close ;

(e) why no public tenders were invited ; and

(f) when fresh tenders are going to be called ?

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A.—(a) & (d) The contract was given in 1911 and continued till October 1923.

(b) & (c) The appended statement gives the required information.*

(e) & (f) The question of inviting fresh tenders is under consideration.

Nominations to Salem Municipal Council.

* 103 Q.—**MR. R. VEERIAN** : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that five Brahman gentlemen were duly elected by the rate-payers of the Salem Municipal Council to that council during last November ;

(b) whether it is a fact that one more Brahman gentleman was appointed by the Government to the Salem Municipal Council ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there was a member nominated by the Government belonging to the Odda or Boyan community to the council and he was not re-nominated ; and

(d) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a), (b) and (c), whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the latest Annual Civil List.

(b) & (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

MR. R. VEERIAN :—“ Sir, with reference to clause (b) of the question, with due regard to all communities, I wish to know the reason
11-30 a.m. or the necessity for appointing a Brahman gentleman to the Salem Municipal Council, since I see from the Annual Civil List for 1925 that already there were five elected members belonging to the Brahman community ? ”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—“ The authority to make the recommendation has recommended the nomination of a Brahman. ”

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Should not the hon. the Minister exercise his own judgment in the matter whatever the authority's recommendation may be ? ”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—“ The very fact that he has been recommended by the authority concerned is a presumption in favour of his nomination. ”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ Was the fact that five Brahmans were there already made known to the Minister ? ”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—“ I am not quite sure whether at the time I was conscious of there being five Brahman members already. ”

MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Has the authority recommending this particular nomination brought to the notice of the Government the fact that there were already five gentlemen of that community in the council and has he put forward any extraordinary reasons for making this extraordinary recommendation ? ”

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I cannot say, when the recommendation was made, whether the fact was brought to the notice of the Government or not. I have already said that the very fact of his having been recommended is a presumption in favour of his nomination."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I know the authority that made the recommendation in this matter ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The Collector of the district "

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" May I know whether it is not a fact that unrepresented communities who would not be able to enter by the doors of election should be given nomination ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" What the Act contemplates is that due regard shall be had to the claims of unrepresented communities."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" Should not the Government see whether a particular community has already been elected or not before they make nominations ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The question is whether a Brahman could be nominated or not, not that a member of the unrepresented community is not recommended. Therefore the Government took it that there was necessity for the nomination."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Did the Government think that he is indispensable for the Salem Municipality ? "

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" May I know whether Government have not got extraordinary powers to interfere in matters of this kind ? "

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I know whether it is not usual, when these recommendations are made, for statements to be submitted containing a list of unrepresented communities ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Yes."

Medical.

Retention of Chowghat hospital.

* 104 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received from some of the prominent inhabitants of Chowghat division in Ponnani taluk in Malabar a petition requesting that the Chowghat hospital should be retained in its present status without being reduced to a dispensary ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal before the Government to reduce it as apprehended by the petitioners ; if so, for what reasons ;

(c) whether the Government have been contributing anything from the Provincial funds for its maintenance ; if so, what and whether they propose to withdraw it in future ;

(d) the cost of its maintenance during the last five years and the contribution from the Malabar District Board for this period ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the people of Chowghat have subscribed large sums for the erection of additional wards and other permanent investments in the hospital ;

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(f) whether from a statistical point of view the Chowghat hospital is more popular and serviceable than the Ponnani hospital ;

(g) whether it is a fact that the district board proposes to continue the Ponnani hospital as such ; and

(h) whether the Government agree with the district board that in case one of the two should be abolished it is the Chowghat hospital that should be done so ?

A.—(a) A petition was received.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The answer to the first part is in the negative. The second part of the question does not arise.

(d) The hon. Member is referred to statement II annexed to the annual returns of civil hospitals and dispensaries which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

The Government have no information as to the contribution made by the district board.

(e) From a report, dated 23rd March 1925, submitted by the District Medical Officer, Malabar, to the Surgeon-General, the Government understand that the public of Chowghat have recently built a big ward in the hospital at a cost of nearly Rs. 6,000.

(f) Statistics of attendance in recent years show that both the hospitals are more or less equally popular and serviceable.

(g) The Government have no information.

(h) The Government have had no occasion to consider the question and cannot therefore express an opinion.

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—" May I know whether Government have received any proposal with reference to this hospital, and if so, when it comes up before them will they be pleased to consider it ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" When the proposal comes up it will be considered."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Are presidents of local bodies permitted to make their own appointments in the hospital without obtaining the consent of the Surgeon-General ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" In the case of the appointment of ayurvedic doctors, there is no necessity for consulting the Surgeon-General. What the Government expect the local bodies is that qualified men are appointed as doctors."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" In the case of dispensaries, where sub-assistant surgeons are usually placed by the Surgeon-General, may I know whether the Minister can pass orders restricting his powers of withdrawal of those surgeons without the consent of the local bodies concerned ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. Member indicate the clauses upon which he puts his supplementary questions ? "

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Clauses (a) and (b)."

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Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries in the Presidency.

* 105 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) how many ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries have been opened in the Presidency during the last three years ;
- (b) what is the number of the medical officers appointed to such institutions ; and what are their qualifications ;
- (c) what is the number of patients treated in those institutions ;
- (d) how many of those institutions are meant for in-patients also ; and
- (e) what is the total cost of the maintenance of those institutions ?

A.—Fifty-two ayurvedic dispensaries have been opened by local bodies up to 1st March 1925. The Government have no information as to other ayurvedic institutions opened or as to the details asked for under (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the question.

Mr. ABDUL HYE SAHIB —“ May I know how many Uuani dispensaries were started during the period ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL.—“ I should like to have notice of the question.”

Relief of lepers in the Presidency.

* 106 Q — Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to the answers to questions as to the policy of Government in regard to leper asylums and relief of lepers in XVI-371, XIX-44, 655, 669, XXIII-622, 690, and to state—

(a) when Government are going to apply the Indian Lepers Act III of 1898 to the whole of the Madras Presidency or to any part of the Presidency ; if so, what part ;

(b) whether the leper settlement in Chingleput is intended for the lepers found all over the Presidency ;

(c) (i) whether it is contemplated to compel lepers to go to the leper colony in Chingleput if no room is found for them in any local leper asylum ; (ii) if so, what provision has been made as to the cost of conveyance and as to separate compartments in railway trains ;

(d) whether Government have considered the possible or probable objections of leper patients in distant parts of the Presidency to being taken and placed in a remote place in the Chingleput district on account of linguistic, climatic, and social differences, new environments, etc. ; and

(e) whether Government contemplate aiding more liberally the local leper asylums owned and managed by missionary and other agencies ; if so, to what extent ?

A.—(a) The question of applying the Indian Lepers Act III of 1898 to the whole of the Madras Presidency or part thereof is under consideration.

(b), (c), (d) & (e) The Government have not yet come to any decision in regard to the several points raised which will be considered in connexion with the proposal referred to in clause (a) above.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Government have stated that the increase of lepers in Mangalore was a great menace to the health of the town. In view of that fact, are Government going to take early action or not ? ”

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"The question is engaging the attention of the Government."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Are they going to pass early orders or not?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"They will do so as early as possible."

Closing of the allopathic dispensary at Gangareddigudem, Godavari district.

* 107 Q.—Mr S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the allopathic dispensary at Gangareddigudem in the Godavari district has been closed and if so, the reasons for the same?

A.—The Local Fund dispensary at Gangareddigudem has not been closed, nor it is proposed to close it.

Public Health.

Vaccination in the Presidency.

* 108 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to the discussion during the recent budget debate (i.e., on 30th March 1925) on vaccination in connexion with a grant for the King Institute at Guindy and to state—

(a) what steps are being taken —

(i) for conveying vaccine untainted to the hands of the vaccinators and

(ii) for preserving it in proper condition in the custody of vaccinators;

(b) what action has been taken or is contemplated for appointment of duly qualified and properly paid vaccinators and for supervising the work of vaccinators;

(c) what are the educational qualifications and training exacted from vaccinators; and

(d) what are the various grades of salaries and allowances of vaccinators whether under direct control of Government or under the control of local authorities?

A.—(a) (i) & (ii) The directions issued for the use of vaccine lymph in the Presidency specify among other things the precautions to be taken in conveying vaccine to the hands of vaccinators untainted and for preserving it in proper condition until it is actually used. Relevant extracts^a from these directions which have been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* are placed on the Council Table. The attention of the hon. Member is also invited to the answer given to question No. 123 at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 5th February 1925.

(b) The Government have prescribed by rules framed under the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act the

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qualifications necessary for vaccinators. Local bodies are themselves competent, under the above two Acts, to fix the scale of pay of their establishments.

The failure to offer adequate pay to the vaccination staff and to employ the full complement of qualified men has been commented on in the report on the working of vaccination in the Presidency and the review thereof and brought to the notice of the local bodies concerned. The duty of supervising the work of vaccinators has been entrusted to 'Health Inspectors' working under the control of District Health Officers in rural areas, to Municipal Health Officers in municipalities employing them and to the Medical officers in charge of the station in municipalities which do not employ Health Officers. The Director of Public Health has also been requested to issue instructions to ensure the efficient working and supervision of vaccination in the Presidency.

- (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No 753 which has been printed with the proceedings of the Legislative Council for March 1925.
- (d) The Government have no information regarding the salaries and allowances of vaccinators under the control of local bodies. In the Agency tracts where the vaccinators are employed by the Government they are given the following scale of pay :—

					RS.
8	vaccinators	...	...	...	23—30
14	do	...	...	...	15—23
3	do.	...	...	...	15

They are given, in addition, an unhealthy locality allowance of Rs. 5 each per mensem and a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 15 each per mensem.

Mr J. A. SALDANHA —“ With reference to the answer to clause (d), do the Government consider that the maximum of Rs. 23—30 was adequate enough to get properly qualified men for the important work they are doing? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL —“ These scales are decided by the local bodies ”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA —“ The Government are in a better position to judge of the importance of vaccination than the local bodies. Do the Government think that such pay was adequate enough for securing duly qualified vaccinators? In the Agency tracts the vaccinators are employed by the Government. Can Government get adequately qualified men for this small salary? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL —“ That is their opinion.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR —“ Have the Government been informed of the death of a vaccinated child in Tirupur? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Under what clause does the hon. Member put the question? ”

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Clause (d). We are dealing with the adequacy or inadequacy of the pay of vaccinators. May I ask the question whether Government have got information that, on account of the incompetency of a vaccinator, a child died in Tirupur after having been vaccinated ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ That is assuming that the child died on account of the incompetency of the vaccinator. The assumption is ill-founded.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know whether Government made any inquiry as to whether the officer was dismissed or not ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ There was no necessity for such inquiry.”

Qualifications of Sanitary Inspectors.

* 109 Q.—**Mr. R. VEERIAN.** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the local boards or municipalities can appoint persons as Sanitary Inspectors who have not got at least the required minimum educational qualification or training ?

A.—Yes, subject to the conditions laid down in rule 5 of the rules issued with ^a G.O. No. 1962, P.H., dated 1st December 1923, a copy of which is laid on the table.

Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Returns of incomes and expenditure of religious endowments to the Endowment Board.

* 110 Q.—**Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL :** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindu Religious Endowments Board has called from the trustees for returns of the past triennial incomes and expenditure of certain religious endowments ;

(b) whether such returns have been called for in respect of all endowments, or whether any exception has been made in respect of any ; if so, in respect of which ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the president and certain commissioners of the board have been recently touring in the Presidency ;

(d) if so, what duties they have performed while on such tours ;

(e) what is their monthly pay and what is the rate of their touring allowances ;

(f) whether the said president inspected any temples in South Kanara and other places visited by him ; if so, what are those ; and

(g) whether the Government have any objection to appoint a Jain as a commissioner of the Endowment Board ?

A.—(a), (b), (c), (d) & (f) The Government have no specific information.

(e) The pay of the President is Rs. 1,200 per mensem and that of the Commissioner is Rs. 700—50—800. The rate of their touring allowances has not yet been fixed.

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(g) The Act (I of 1925) does not apply to Jain Religious Endowments. There appears to be no necessity to appoint a Jain as Commissioner.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD.—“ May I ask the hon. the Minister, with reference to clause (b), if it is open to the members of the Religious Endowments Board to inspect temples on their own motion ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Yes ; I think so.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ Do not the commissioners draw travelling allowance ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Yes ; they draw travelling allowance when they go on tour.”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO.—“ With reference to answer to clause (g), viz., ‘ there appears to be no necessity to appoint a Jain as Commissioner ’, does the hon. the Minister know that a number of Hindu temples in South Kanara are controlled by Jains ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Yes ; there are such temples.”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ Is there no necessity to appoint a Jain as Commissioner ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ There is no necessity to appoint a Jain as Commissioner.”

Village Panchayats.

Employment of non-depressed classes sweepers in Narayanavaram.

* 111 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that the Registrar-General of Panchayats objected to the village panchayat of Narayanavaram employing non-depressed classes sweepers for the three Brahman streets at the extra cost of the tax-payers ?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Depressed classes sweepers in Narayanavaram.

* 112 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the members of the depressed classes (scavenging classes) are now being prevented from sweeping the public Brahman streets by the Brahman residents of Narayanavaram, Chittoor district ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the members of the depressed classes (scavenging classes) were sweeping the Brahman streets in Narayanavaram, for the past six years without any obstruction whatever from the Brahman residents of Narayanavaram ;

(c) whether after the Government Order, dated 25th August 1924, passed by the Government throwing open all public roads, streets, wells tanks, etc., such oppression is being caused by the Brahmans of the village ;

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(d) whether the Government have received any memorial from the Honorary Secretary, Hanuman Library and Free Reading Room, Narayanavaram, on or about the 16th November, explaining the persecutions to which the poor scavenging classes are subjected by the Brahman residents of the village ;

(e) whether the scavengers are employed only by the village panchayat of Narayanavaram and the village panchayat has no objection to the sweeping of the Brahman streets by the scavengers ; and

(f) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a) to (c), whether they will call for the information ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

(d) The answer is in the negative.

(e) The scavengers are employed by the village panchayat. The Government understand that the Narayanavaram Panchayat passed a resolution that Irula sweepers should be substituted for Mala sweepers and that Malas should not go into Brahman streets.

(f) The question does not arise.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ With reference to clause (e), may I know whether the Government cannot come to the rescue of the community whenever any injustice is done ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Whenever cases of the kind are brought to the notice of the Government, they will be considered.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ It seems to be admitted that people of particular classes are not permitted to use the public streets. Is it a matter again for the taluk board or union, or will the Government come to the rescue ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ It is a matter in which custom has to be considered.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ It has been admitted that for the past six years they were sweeping the streets without any obstruction. Now the practice is put an end to.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The local body concerned ought to be approached. The Government may sympathize with the people but it is a matter in which discretion is left to the local body concerned.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ The use of a public street is something more than a matter for a local body.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I think the servants of the local body are expected to do this work. It must be left to the local body. The Government cannot dictate that they must appoint such and such servant.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Does not the Government give them grant. They can withhold their grant in such cases. There are many ways open to the Government to put an end to this practice. They can withhold the grant or take other measures.”

Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ Has any grant been given to the Narayanavaram panchayat ? ”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR.—“I do not know; here is an elementary right denied to the people.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“With reference to (e), if any injustice is done by the local bodies, are not Government going to interfere in the matter?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“I have already answered that if cases of injustice done to these people are brought to the notice of Government, they will consider such cases.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI.—“With reference to clause (c), it is admitted that the Government Order dated 25th August 1924 is not respected by taluk boards. What action does the hon. Minister propose to take for disregarding the Government Order. It is practically admitted in the answer that the Government Order is being disregarded.”

Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“The Government say that from a particular community alone the sweepers are appointed.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“The question is whether after the Government Order throwing open public roads, streets, wells, tanks, etc., such oppression is being caused by the Brahmans—it is a question not with regard to sweeping alone, but with regard to throwing open public streets, roads, etc.—whether there is any persecution of a particular community. This is admitted in the answer. If the answer had been confined to saying that with the exception of sweeping there was no disregard shown to the Government Order, I can understand the argument advanced by the hon. the Minister. But he has practically admitted that oppression is caused by one community to the members of the depressed classes, thereby setting at naught the Government Order. So I want to know what action Government propose to take; whether it is in the portfolio of the hon. the Minister or the hon. the Law Member, I should like to know what action the Government propose to take in the matter.”

General.

Change of the official year.

* 113 Q.—Mr. C. MARUTHAVANAM PILLAI : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government are having under contemplation any proposal to change the official year to the fasli year?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR.—“Are the Government aware that March, April and May are the best months for doing road repairs and for the construction of pounds, etc.? What I mean is, that if the official year is changed to the fasli year the Government could carry on their works in the best part of the year when labour would be available.”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“Does the hon. Member want that the official year should be determined with reference to the question of road repairs, etc.?”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR.—“What I suggest is that road repairs, etc., might be done in the months of March, April and May when labour would be most available.”

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The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I may say that so far as I am aware the question of the official year does not interfere with the construction of buildings or other works."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" That is looking with complacency at the fact that in February and March building work is done hurriedly."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Does the hon. Member suggest that the building construction is confined to a part of the official year ? "

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" I believe there was some correspondence between the Government of India and the Local Governments on this subject and that the Local Governments were asked for their opinion."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" If my memory serves me, it was over two years ago that the Government of India, with whom the final decision rests, decided that the existing system should be adhered to."

Economic condition.

Purchase of produce from the Agency people in Gudum taluk.

* 114 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any notices were issued by the authorities that traders from the plains shall not purchase produce from the Agency people in the Gudum taluk except in weekly shandies ; and

(b) if so, what is the authority for issuing such notices ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Will the Government be pleased to call for the information ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" A report was called for at the time, but I am sorry this was not mentioned in the answer. As soon as the facts have been ascertained, they will be communicated to the hon. Member, or if he prefers it, he may put down a fresh question."

Land Revenue.

Levy on demarcation of lands for assignment.

* 115 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether of late a fee of Rs. 2 is being levied from each applicant for assignment of Government waste land before measuring and demarcating it by the village officers ;

(b) whether such levy is in accordance with the Madras Revenue Recovery Act or any other statutory provision ;

(c) whether such levy has been sanctioned by the Government ;

(d) if so, whether such sanction has been recommended by this Council ;

(e) whether it is a fact that a part of such fees is being paid to the village karnam as remuneration ;

(f) whether it is not an unnecessary hardship to collect such fees from all applicants indiscriminately ; and

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(g) whether the Government have any objection to direct the refund of such fees to applicants who happen to be unsuccessful in obtaining any portion of the land proposed to be assigned ?

A.—(a), (c) & (e). The hon. Member's attention is drawn to G.O. No. 1649, Revenue, dated 8th November 1923, which was placed on the Council table on 14th October 1924.

(b) & (d) Subdivision fee is not collected under the provisions of any Act. It is a payment demanded for service to be rendered.

(f) & (g) Subdivision fees are not collected indiscriminately. Exemption is granted in the case of assignments to members of depressed classes as such and discretion is given to Collectors to waive the subdivision fee in respect of assignments to ex-soldiers. Further the fee is refunded in all cases in which the subdivision for which the fee is paid is not made.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Is it not a fact that Re. 1 is asked for when an application is made for the subdivision of a plot ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I am not quite certain. The subdivision fee is, I think, Rs. 2."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Is it done under the recent rules published by the Government under the Survey and Boundary Rules or is it done under any other authority ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"No. It is not done under those rules. It is a matter determined by executive rules."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"May I know whether the sanction of this Council has been obtained for such a levy ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I am not aware that the sanction of this Council is necessary."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I know whether the rules to be published by the Government hereafter would affect these cases ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not think that they will affect these cases."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"May I know how much of the subdivision fees collected goes to the Government and how much to the village officer ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I think, Sir, I must refer the hon. Member to the papers mentioned in clause (a). I believe they contain the information necessary."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—"With reference to clause (f), seeing that the fee is collected for service rendered, may I know why a difference is made between one class of applications and another ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The Government have no objection to charge a uniform rate. In fact, they do so, but certain concessions have been made,"

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Survey and Settlement.*Reduction of work at resurvey and resettlement.*

* 116 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the suggestions received so far for the reduction of work at resurvey and resettlement with a view to minimising the cost thereof?

A.—The subject is now under the consideration of Government. The suggestions made are not yet ready for publication.

Resettlement in Trichinopoly

* 117 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the resolution of the Trichinopoly Landholders' Association on the orders of the Government regarding the resettlement of that district;

(b) what action, if any, the Government propose to take thereon; and

(c) whether the Legislative Council will be given an opportunity of discussing the orders of the Government and if not, why not?

A.—(a) The Government have received a copy of the proceedings of the meeting held on 13th February 1925 by the Trichinopoly Landowners' Association.

(b) The meeting resolved to send a deputation to His Excellency the Governor and, if necessary, one to England. This resolution does not require any orders of Government.

(c) The Scheme Report was published in January 1924. The orders of Government were passed on 29th January 1925 after a consideration of a detailed memorandum presented by the Landholders' Association supported by a representative deputation. It is open to this Council to express their views on these orders as on every other act of the Government.

Depressed Classes.*The Labour Commissioner.*

* 118 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the scope of duties and rights of the Labour Commissioner;

(b) whether he is in possession of all information which an intending emigrant to Assam or Malay States requires; and

(c) whether he has any control over the labour recruiting agencies in the Presidency and, if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 271, Revenue, dated the 2nd February 1920, which was placed on Editors' Table.

(b) Yes; in regard to Malay States.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 9 of the Government Order referred to in clause (a) above,

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Money spent on the Labour Department and for the amelioration of depressed classes.

* 119 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the actual amount of money spent during the past three years for maintaining the establishment alone of the Labour Department in the city as well as in other districts together with the amount set apart for same for the year 1925-26 ; and

(b) the amount of money actually spent during the past three years for the amelioration alone of the depressed classes in the city as well as in other districts together with the amount set apart for same for the year 1925-26 ?

A.—(a) & (b) Two statements furnishing the information required are laid on the table of the House.^a

Emigration.

Inspection of places of accommodation of coolies in Bellary and Anantapur.

* 120 Q.—Mr. A RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether the Government have appointed any non-official visitors and, if so, whom, to inspect the places of accommodation in Bellary and Anantapur districts where the coolies are kept prior to their despatch to Assam ?

A.—The answer is in the negative

Mr. A RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR —“ In view of the fact that a large volume of opinion has been growing up against this recruitment of coolies, will the Government be pleased to appoint some non-official visitor to each of the districts ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I will consider it.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR .—“ Will he also consider the suitability of authorizing the members of this House for such purposes by virtue of their office ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“ Certainly I will consider it.”

Emigrant ships from Madras.

* 121 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to refer to his answer to question No. 520 given on 19th March 1925 (XXIII-277) as to the information required in connexion with emigrant ships and state—

(a) how many ships sailed from Madras and other ports in this Presidency conveying emigrants since January 1925 ;

(b) how many passengers did each ship convey ; and

^a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 263-267 infra.

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(c) whether this Government have had any correspondence on the subject of the inadequacy of accommodation and comforts in these ships with the Government of India within the last one year, and if so, with what results?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 156.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I find from the papers supplied in answer to this question that S.S. *Tara* carried passengers numbering 333 up to a maximum of 1,617. I want to know whether the latter number is not excessive considering the size and capacity of the vessel?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"If the hon. Member writes to me I shall be able to supply the information. I cannot answer the question off-hand."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"With reference to clause (c), have the Government received any inspection report after inspection of the vessels by the Collector of Madras within the last six months?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am unable to say definitely."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Will he kindly place on the table the report, if any, on the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I will consider the question."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"May I propose to the hon. the Home Member to be good enough to pay a visit to the ship when these coolies are embarked and examine the condition of the ship?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I will consider it."

Forests.

Permit for cattle-grazing in Melarasampattu village.

*** 122 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :** Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state with reference to answer given to interpellations Nos. 127 and 425 of the meeting of the Council in February and March 1925, respectively, whether the Chief Conservator of Forests finds any difficulty in allowing cattle to graze in all the four blocks in Melarasampattu village taking out a single permit?

A.—A copy of the Chief Conservator's report with its enclosure is placed on the Council Table.^b

Disafforestation of Kudiramoli reserve.

*** 123 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :** Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether any proposal for disafforestation of a portion of Kudiramoli reserve forest in Tinnevely district has been received by the Government?

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 268-269 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix IX on pages 269-270 infra.

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A.—Yes; 1,952 acres of the Kudiramoli reserve have been disforested.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR.—“May I know whether the area disafforested has been assigned to the people in different villages?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“Sir, I shall call for the information.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“Will the hon. Member be also be pleased to furnish a statement showing the assignments made to different people?”

Action taken by Government on the resolution regarding supply of manure leaves.

* 124 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA. Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to refer to the proceedings of this Council, pages 317 to 331 of Vol. XXII, in which a resolution was carried by this House recommending to Government ‘that manure leaves should be given free to the ryots from the reserves under the management of village forest panchayats and from other forests at a seigniorage of 6 annas per cart-load without prejudice to any privileges now obtaining in any part of the Presidency’ and state—

(a) how far this recommendation has been carried out by Government; and

(b) in what parts of the Presidency any special privileges are now obtaining and to what extent?

A. —(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 652, Development, dated 2nd May 1925, which is placed on the Editors' Table.

Conservators of Forests.

* 125 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of Conservators of Forests in actual service since April 1925 or who will be in service in the remaining period of the year;

(b) what is the work they are engaged in;

(c) how many of them spend their time and how much of it in the Nilgiri Hills;

(d) now that a considerable portion of the reserved forests is passing under the control of the forest panchayats, what reduction will it enable Government to bring about in the conservative service of the Forest department; and

(e) whether any officer of the status and standing of Conservator of Forests has been employed this year on any special duty; and if so, which?

A.—(a) Six.

(b) Each of the six Conservators is in charge of a circle.

(c) The headquarters of the VI Circle and of the Working Plans Circle are at Ootacamund. The headquarters of the Conservator, V Circle, are also temporarily at Ootacamund for want of accommodation at Coimbatore. The minimum amount of

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touring prescribed for Conservators is six months. The time they spend at their headquarters should not therefore exceed six months.

(d) No considerable area of forest reserves can be transferred to panchayat management unless and until the Forest Panchayat staff is increased. The abolition of certain forest divisions is under consideration and the redistribution of circles will be considered in due course.

(e) None.

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ With reference to clause (a) I may say that the people of Coimbatore want that Coimbatore should be made the headquarters of the Conservator, V Circle.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Government have passed orders giving a bungalow to the V Circle Conservator at Coimbatore.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know what the special qualifications of the Panchayat staff are ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ They have all been trained specially in the Forest department. Some of them belong to the Revenue Department, but they have all been specially trained ”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it not a fact that except the special panchayat officer all the rest are drawn from the lower ranks of the clerical staff of the Revenue Department ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Not all, but a few of them are from the Revenue Department and it cannot be helped.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ My information is that many of them are from the Revenue Department. Are there not forest subordinates of the ranger class available for this kind of work ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I think we should leave the power of appointment in the hands of the Conservator of Forests ”

Government Houses.

Use of the Government House, Guindy, for race purposes.

* 126 Q.—Mr S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether any part of the Government House, Guindy, or the establishment attached thereto is used by the jockeys or others connected with the running of the Guindy Races and if so, with whose permission and on what terms ?

A.—Government House, Guindy, is not used by jockeys or others, but certain buildings (viz., stables, out-houses, etc.) in the grounds are let to the Madras Race Club up to 1st April 1926. The rent is credited to Government.

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Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ This question has not been fully answered. May I know on what terms the grounds were let to the Madras Race Club ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—
“ A rental of Rs 8,000 per annum is charged and it is credited to the Government.”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ With whose permission ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ With the permission of the Government, I think.”

Jails.

Representation of the Discharged Prisoners' Societies on the Boards of Visitors to Jails.

* 127 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether any orders have been passed for the representation of the Discharged Prisoners' Societies on the Boards of Visitors to the various jails; and if not, whether the Government propose to pass such orders?

A.—Yes; the Government have instructed the Commissioner of Police and the District Magistrates to see that preference is given to persons connected with the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in the selection of non-official visitors to the Board.

Use of pillows for prisoners in Cuddalore, etc

* 128 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether prisoners in the jails at Cuddalore and Trichinopoly are allowed the use of pillows; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) Pillows are not supplied to Indian prisoners except to those who are sick in the jail hospital. Rule 379 (1) of the Jail Manual, however, requires that the Indian prisoners in jails, where no pials with a head-rest exist, should be supplied with coir or aloe mats 8 feet in length and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in breadth, so that one end may be rolled up to form a pillow. The Superintendents of Trichinopoly and Cuddalore Jails have been instructed to comply strictly with the requirements of the above rule.

Labour.

Labour in Shoranur-Nilambur Railway.

* 129 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the rate fixed in the estimates for unskilled labour of men, women and children in the working of the Shoranur-Nilambur Railway and whether the contractors are allowed to give any wages as they choose; and

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(b) whether there are any rules to govern the conduct of the railway contractors in their relation to the labourers and whether Government can exercise any control over them either through the Commissioner of Labour or otherwise ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information regarding the rates fixed for unskilled labour. So far as they are aware, there is nothing to prevent contractors regulating the wages in accordance with the state of the labour market.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—" May I know whether the Government are aware, through memorials received from the coolies or otherwise, that the contractors are paying to the coolies only wages below the normal rate and that even that is not regularly disbursed ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government have no information."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—" Am I to understand that there is no remedy open to these coolies other than that of strikes or by direct action to get their grievances redressed ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If a representation is made to me I will go into the question."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—" Is it not part of the duty of Labour Officer to enquire into these things and get their grievances redressed ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes, but how is the Labour Officer to know their grievances."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" Have the Government taken powers to dictate terms to the employers of labour as to how much they are to pay to their labourers ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" No."

Bench Courts.

The first-class Bench at Mangalore

* 130 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the strength of the first-class Bench at Mangalore ;

(b) what are the qualifications of the President of the Bench at Mangalore and what were the qualifications of his predecessor ;

(c) what are the precedents and antecedents of the other members of the Bench ;

(d) how many cases were transferred from the Bench Court to the other courts during the year ending 31st May 1925 and under what classes of offences and by which magistrate ;

(e) how many cases under the Motor Vehicles Act were tried by the Bench during the year ending 31st May 1925 and what was the number of convictions ; and

(f) whether there has been an order made by the District Magistrate to the effect that no cases under the Motor Vehicles Act should be sent to the Bench and on what grounds ?

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A.—(a) The strength of the Bench is 15.

(b) The present President is a Bar.-at-Law and a landlord paying a large amount of assessment to Government. His predecessor was a law graduate and a retired Sub-Judge.

(c) A list showing the names of the magistrates with their qualifications is appended.*

(d) Forty cases were transferred to other courts. The classes of offences and the magistrates by whom transfers were made are shown below :—

Offences	Number of cases transferred	By whom transferred.
Indian Penal Code	27	Subdivisional Magistrate.
District Municipalities Act ..	2	Do.
Town Nuisance Act	3	Do.
Hackney Carriage Act	1	Do.
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	4	Do
Motor Vehicles Act	3	District Magistrate

(e) Thirteen cases under the Motor Vehicles Act were tried during the year out of which twelve ended in conviction.

(f) The Government are inquiring into the matter.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ Arising out of the answer to clause (b), may I know whether any qualifications are prescribed for the presidentship of first-class Bench Courts in any place in this Presidency ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ No qualifications are prescribed. But qualifications are generally expected.”

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“ With reference to clause (d), may I just ask the hon. the Law Member whether a subdivisional officer is not bound to show reasons when he transfers cases from the first-class bench magistrates' file to the file of any other court under section 528, clause (5), of the Criminal Procedure Code ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I presume that when cases are transferred they are transferred on account of specific reasons.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Is it a fact that the magistrates are not asking for the reasons against a transfer when an application for transfer is made ? ”

“ I take that statement made by the hon. the Law Member as authentic and it will be included in the enquiry referred to in clause (f).”

Composition of the Bench Court, Tirupattur.

* 181 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN. With reference to question No. 563 answered on 20th March 1925 regarding the Bench Court at Tirupattur, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the information has already been called for; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will lay the same on the table of this Council ?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The information furnished by the District Magistrate with reference to clauses (b) and (d) of the question referred to is given below :—

Clause (b) of question No. 563.—Yes.

Clause (d) of question No. 563.—The following is a list of the Honorary Magistrates in the Bench Court at Tirupattur :—

Name of member.	Community to which he belongs.
(1) M.R.Ry. N Narasinga Rao Avargal.	Christian.
(2) Sahib Peeran Sahib Bahadur ...	Muham- madan.
(3) M.R.Ry. Govindaswami Kavandan Avargal	Non- Brahman.
(4) M.R.Ry. T. P. V. Chandroya Chetti- yar Avargal	Do.
(5) M.R.Ry T. N. Hanumantha Upa- sakar Avargal	Adi- Dravida. Brahman.
(6) M.B Ry. C. Krishna Rao Avargal.	
(7) „ T. V. Sitarama Ayyar Avargal	Do
(8) M.R.Ry. C. Samundi Kavandan Avargal	Non- Brahman.
(9) Muhammad Ghouse Sahib Bahadur ...	Muham- madan.
(10) Khan Sahib Salar Sahib Bahadur .	Do
(11) M.R.Ry G. V Job Avargal ..	Christian.

Appointments to the Mettupalayam Bench Court, Coimbatore district.

* 132 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that three Brahmans and two non-Brahmans were already appointed Honorary Bench Magistrates to the Mettupalayam Bench Court, Coimbatore district;

(b) whether two more Brahmans have been recommended for appointment; and

(c) if so, why no member of the depressed classes was recommended as Honorary Bench Magistrate?

A.—(a) Prior to April 1925 there were five members on the Bench. Of these two were officials and three non-officials. Of the three non-officials two were Brahmans. In April 1925 a Muham-madan gentleman was appointed as an additional member.

(b) No.

(c) The question does not arise.

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Mr. R. VEERIAN.—“ I find from the answer to clause (a) that two Brahman gentlemen were appointed as honorary bench magistrates to the Mettupalaiyam Bench Court. I want to know the necessity for appointing two Brahman gentlemen ignoring the claims of the depressed classes? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ If the Government finds that there are members of the depressed classes available, they will take steps to include them on the bench courts.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ May I know whether any representation was received from the members of the depressed classes saying that they were not able to find a suitable person to represent them on the bench courts? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ No representations were received either pointing out anybody who was suitable.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ In that case, may I take it that the authorities did not care to find out whether there were suitable members among the depressed classes to serve equally well on the Mettupalaiyam Bench Court? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Those appointments are made on the recommendation of the local collectors and district magistrates. If communities which have a right, an undoubted right, to be represented on these bench courts, have competent men available, they should bring the matter to the notice of the local authorities. Then the Government will be in a better position to look into the matter.”

Composition of the Vaniambadi Bench Court.

* 133 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many members have been appointed to the Vaniambadi Bench Court, North Arcot district ;

(b) the names of the members appointed together with the caste or community to which each belongs ;

(c) whether any member belonging to the depressed classes has been appointed ;

(d) if not, the reason why a member of the depressed classes has not been appointed ;

(e) the population of each community or class to which the members already appointed belong ; and

(f) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a) Eight.

(b) & (e)—

Name.	Caste.	Popula- tion
M.R.Ry. E. Subrahmanya Chetti		
Avargal	Vania	Vysia ... }
M.R.Ry. Govindaraju Chetti		
Avargal	Do.	... }
		2,351

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Name.	Caste.	Popu- lation.
M.R.Ry. Radakrishna Lala		
Avargal	Agravala Baniya ...	2,749
M.R.Ry. Muniswami Nayudu	Kavarai ...	
„ Ramadoss Rao Avargal	Bhoushar Kshatriya.	
Malanga Lal Batcha Sahib		
Bahadur	Muhammadan ...	10,670
N. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.	Do. ...	
K Abdul Quddus Sahib Baha- dur	Do	

(e) No.

(d) It is reported that no suitable person belonging to the depressed classes is available.

(f) Does not arise.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I
12 noon. know whether any representation signed by the members of
the depressed classes was received saying that they were not
able to find any suitable person for the bench court?”

The hon Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“The answer is in the
negative”

Civil Justice.

Appointment of Official Receivers as per Civil Justice Committee Report.

* 134 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been called to the remarks made by the Civil Justice Committee, 1924–25, regarding the system of appointing local pleaders as official receivers (page 239 of the Report);

(b) whether Official Receivers in this Presidency are whole-time officers or whether they are proposed to be made so; and

(c) whether the Government accept the view of the Committee in this respect and, if so, to what extent?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) Official Receivers in this Presidency are not whole-time officers at present. The recommendation of the Civil Justice Committee on the subject is under consideration.

Elections.

Revision of the electoral rolls for the Legislative Council.

* 135 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what steps are being taken or will be taken to see that the electoral rolls for the general and special constituencies of the Madras Legislative Council are revised throughout the Presidency?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rule 9 (4) of the Madras Electoral Rules. The electoral rolls for the constituencies of the Madras Legislative Council were last revised and published in September 1923, and are in force now. There has been no

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direction by the Government for the preparation of a fresh electoral roll in regard to any of the constituencies of the Madras Legislative Council. Attention is, in this connexion, also invited to rule 9 (6) of the Madras Electoral Rules.

Mr J. A. SALDANHA —“ Would it not be desirable that Collectors and other authorities concerned should be asked to revise the electoral rolls ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Not just now, as hon. Members are aware an election is likely to come on next year and in the course of two or three months preliminary steps have to be taken.”

Electricity.

Alleged negotiation in London to tap the hydro-electric resources of the Presidency.

* 136 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the Leaderette in the *Hindu* of the 13th June 1925—

(a) whether the Madras Government has deputed a retired official of the Civil Service to negotiate in London as the authorized representative of the Madras Government to form an English Syndicate to tap the hydro-electric resources of this Province ;

(b) who is the retired I.C.S. Officer who is authorized to negotiate ; and

(c) what are the reasons for not making a reference to this authorization, if any, in the statement made by him in the Council during the Budget discussion in March last ?

A.—The answer to (a) is in the negative and (b) and (c) therefore do not arise.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU —“ With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know whether Government is negotiating with any firm or any syndicate in England to tap the hydro-electric sources of this Presidency ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR —“ Absolutely not.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ Is any attempt being made in England in that direction ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR —“ Not to the knowledge of the Government ; and Government is against the formation of any such syndicate.”

Alleged organizing of a syndicate in London for the hydro-electric schemes in South India.

* 137 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the information given by the special London correspondent of the *Radical* that

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a recently retired Government servant from Madras was occupying a room in the building occupied by the Secretary of State for India and organizing a syndicate for the hydro-electric schemes in South India ;

(b) whether the Government have authorized anybody to float a company or organize a syndicate for the hydro-electric schemes in South India and, if so, whom ;

(c) what are the instructions (written or otherwise) given by the Government ; and

(d) whether any negotiations are going on between the Government and any individual or company with reference to the hydro-electric schemes ; and, if so, in what stage are those negotiations and who are the persons negotiating ?

A.—The Government have seen the article in the *Radical*, but cannot find the statement that Sir Arthur Knapp is living in the India Office. Nor is it true that the Government have authorized Sir Arthur Knapp or anyone else to float a company or organize a syndicate for the hydro-electric schemes in South India. Sir Arthur Knapp has been engaged in some confidential negotiations with the present holders of some hydro-electric concessions which the Government desire to terminate. They hope to be able to make a further statement when these negotiations are completed. .

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it not a fact Sir, that Sir Arthur Knapp is holding his office in the office of the Secretary of State for India ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ We are not aware of that.”

Mr A RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Does Sir Arthur Knapp occupy a room in the High Commissioner's office at No. 42, Grosvenor Square, London ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It is true we have received letters from Sir Arthur Knapp addressed from the High Commissioner's office ; but we are not aware of the fact that Sir Arthur Knapp is holding his office in the High Commissioner's office ; nor did we make any arrangements for Sir Arthur Knapp to hold his office in the office of the High Commissioner.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ Are the negotiations completed ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Yes, Sir, as will appear from the speech of His Excellency the Governor yesterday.”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ When will the proposed statement be made ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Government will examine the whole question of the next step in the progress of the hydro-electric scheme and proposals with regard to the financing of these schemes will be published and placed before this Council.”

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General.

Report regarding the excision of the Oriya area from the Madras Presidency.

* 138 Q.—**Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU**. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of Messrs C. L. Philip and A. C. Duff on the proposed excision of the Oriya area of the Ganjam district from the Madras Presidency has been referred to the Government of Madras for opinion ;

(b) whether any opinion has been expressed by the Madras Government ; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place the correspondence on the table ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The correspondence cannot be placed on the table without the sanction of the Government of India.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU —“ With reference to the answer to clause (c), will the Government be pleased to obtain the sanction of the Government of India for publishing the report ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. **RAMASWAMI AYYAR** :—“ We shall communicate to the Government of India the wishes of the hon. Members of this House as expressed in this question.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ With reference to clause (b), may I know when the report was received by the Government of Madras, when the Government of Madras expressed their opinion, and may I have some idea of the opinion expressed by the Madras Government ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. **RAMASWAMI AYYAR** :—“ The answer to the last branch of the question is in the negative ; the first two branches of the question will be answered if the hon. Member repeats his question.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo —“ When did this Government receive the letter from the Government of India ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. **RAMASWAMI AYYAR** —“ I shall be glad to inform the hon. Member and if he so desires this hon. Council as to the date of the receipt of the communication, and the date of the reply. But as to the contents of the reply, as it has already been adverted to here, it is confidential and obviously no tentative idea of what it is can be given to this House.”

Irrigation.

Condition of the Periyar water in Satur hills.

* 139 Q.—**Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR** : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a portion of Periyar water in Satur hills, Ramnad district, is stagnant ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have made any investigation as to the possibility of bringing this water to the plains of Srivilliputtur and Sattur taluks ?

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A.—The Government are not sure to what the hon. Member refers. The outlet to the Periyar lake has recently been improved, and some of the channels are being remodelled. The question how best to use any surplus water available when these works are finished will then be considered.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR —“Sir, there is a printer's devil in clause (a); ‘Satur hills’ must be ‘Sethur hills’. May I ask the hon. Member to answer the question in the light of the correction made?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“The answer was not affected by the devil in the question.” (Laughter.)

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR —“May I have a specific answer to the question whether there has been any project to bring this water to the plains of Srivilliputtur and Sattur taluks?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Not so far as I am aware; but the question will be considered by me.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD —“May we have some information regarding the condition of the Periyar dam? We saw some alarming reports in the papers.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“On receipt of the information which has been referred to by the hon. Member the Raja of Ramnad, steps were taken to have the site inspected and it was found that the report was baseless and I may say that the report was so inaccurate that it provoked a great deal of discontent and alarm not only here but everywhere on the part of people who had estates in the locality concerned. We made expert enquiries and found that there was absolutely no basis for any theory or suggestion that the Periyar dam was in danger.”

Mr. T. ADINABAYANA CHETTIYAR —“Is it a fact that a sum of Rs. 1 lakh and odd was set apart for the repairs of this dam which was supposed to be in danger?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Not so far as I am aware, Sir.”

Utilization of water in the Arjuna river.

* 140 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any proposal to start a co-operative society in order to utilize the water in the Arjuna river from Watrap hills, Ramnad district, for wet cultivation by re-building an old anicut;

(b) whether there was any investigation into the matter by the Public Works Department; and

(c) if so, the result of the investigation?

A.—(a) Yes : a proposal was made by the Assistant Registrar, Tinnevely, and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in February 1923.

(b) & (c) A scheme for the purpose was already under the consideration of the Public Works Department but on investigation, the

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Executive Engineer reported that the site was unsuitable for an adequate reservoir and also that the construction of an anicut for direct irrigation would not be feasible as there was no perennial supply in the river

Protection by Government of certain lands within the reaches of flood in the river Kolladam.

* 141 Q.—MR. A CHIDAMBARA NADAR. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to purchase about 40 houses and 30 acres of nanja and punja lands in Ahagara Elathur village, Tanjore district, which are within the reaches of flood in the river Kolladam;

(b) if not, whether they have taken necessary steps to build a bund to protect the people and their lands; and

(c) if not, whether any other remedy is under the contemplation of the Government?

A.—The answer is in the negative

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: 'Sir, am I then to understand that the Government are not willing to protect the people of these villages?'

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"As will appear from the notification in the Gazette dated 28th October 1924, proposals are already on foot for acquiring land required for the formation of a new flood bank"

Major and minor irrigation works in the Ceded districts.

* 142 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to ascertain and state—

(a) the number of minor and major irrigation works in each of the Ceded districts—

(1) in charge of the Public Works Department;

(2) in charge of the Revenue Department;

(b) the expenditure incurred on them in 1923-24 for repairs;

(c) the amount allotted for each of the districts for 1924-25 and 1925-26 for their repairs; and

(d) the number of such works under each category in each of the said districts, which are in need of repairs and for which no provision is made and the probable amount required for the purpose?

A.—(a) to (c) A statement showing the particulars asked for as far as available is furnished.*

(d) The information is not available.

MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"With reference to clause (d), may I ask the hon. the Law Member to collect the information and place it before the Irrigation Committee before the Committee closes its business?"

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The Irrigation Committee to which reference has been made is itself authorized to call for them and I am sure my hon. Friend, who is a very prominent Member of the Committee, will proceed to do so.”

Panchayat Courts.

Housing of Panchayat courts.

* 143 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken with a view to housing panchayat courts in this Presidency, especially in South Kanara ;

(b) what accommodation is provided for clients and their witnesses so that the court is separated from the crowd that gathers in the court-house and for records ;

(c) whether it is a fact that many of the panchayat courts are like market places, with no arrangements for preventing rush of a crowd, noise and nuisance ;

(d) whether this is specially the case in the Mangalore panchayat court ;

(e) whether any provision has been made in the budget estimates for 1925-26 for village panchayat court buildings or whether it is to be made for the year 1926-27, and if so, for which courts ; and

(f) if not, at whose cost the courts are to be housed ?

A.—(a) A chavadi, any public place, or the verandah of any big house or a mahal or shed is generally used for holding a panchayat court. This rule is probably followed in South Kanara also.

(b), (c) & (d) So far the Government have not received any complaints in the matter.

(e) & (f) Do not arise.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Do not Government take notice of complaints regarding the housing of panchayat courts if they are made in the local papers ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR .—“ The general policy regarding the housing of panchayats is that they should be housed as cheaply as possible and we ought not to embark upon any project or scheme or constructing court-houses for the panchayat courts. That is in order to make it possible for them to work in the experimental stage at all events in such a way as to result in the greatest benefit and the cheapest cost. It is in pursuance of that policy that the answer has been given.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA —“ If panchayat courts are held in chavadis and other places where there is a great noise, the proceedings cannot be conducted in a decent manner. Do Government think that this is a desirable thing ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ If in a particular locality a chavadi is unsuitable and if the local authorities or the panchayat address Government and point out an alternative as a remedy, Government will undoubtedly consider it carefully.”

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Police.

Closure of traffic along certain roads during His Excellency's tour in Malabar.

* 144 Q.—MR. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that during His Excellency the Governor's tour in Malabar in last October the Pattambi-Perintalamanna road and other roads over which His Excellency motored were closed for ordinary cart-traffic for the entire day without previous notice;

(b) at whose instance it was done and whether His Excellency was consulted in the matter; and

(c) whether public roads are, as a rule, so closed for traffic whenever the Governor tours in the mufassal districts?

A—(a) No. Traffic was diverted only for a short time to prevent the possibility of His Excellency's car being held up.

(b) Necessary orders for the regulation of traffic were issued by the Superintendent of Police. His Excellency was not consulted.

(c) Public roads are generally cleared as above stated for short periods, as it is important in the public interests that His Excellency's programme should be carried out as punctually as possible.

MR. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN —“Sir, I find from the answer that order for the regulation of traffic was issued by the Superintendent of Police. But my information was that even the Superintendent of Police was held up. Are the Government sure that no other authority is involved in this matter?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR —“If my hon. friend says that any other authority is involved I shall look into the matter. I shall ask the Inspector-General whether the Superintendent himself was held up.”

MR. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—“Will it not be more useful if information is given beforehand before closing these roads to traffic?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“It would be useful, of course.”

MR. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—“Will the hon. the Law Member consider the desirability of doing so in future?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“I shall take note of the suggestion that has been made.”

Railways.

Construction of branch and feeder lines of railway.

* 145 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the speech of Sir Charles Innes in introducing the Railway Budget of this year in the Assembly and the policy of the Government of India recently laid down by them with regard to the construction and working of branch and feeder lines;

(b) whether the Madras Government was consulted in the matter and if so, when;

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- (c) whether the Government of Madras agree to this new policy ; and
 (d) if so, whether they consulted the district boards of the presidency concerned before giving their opinion and if not, why not ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to starred question No. 15.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Industries.

' Handbook of Industrial resources and facilities.'

146 Q.—Mr. J A SALDANHA Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what steps have been taken following his answer to question No 727 given on 31st March 1925 (Volume XXIII, page 961) on the subject of 'Handbook of Industrial resources and facilities' ?

A.—The handbook is not yet ready for publication

Education.

Increments to Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

147 Q.—Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, has recently issued a departmental circular to the effect that the annual increments of pay to such of the deputy inspectors as have not passed a second vernacular should be withheld from the current official year ;

(b) whether it is the practice in the Educational Department that the officers in the cadre of deputy inspectors of schools are not generally transferred to non-language districts and if so, what is the necessity to retain any more the linguistic test which was prescribed in the olden days ;

(c) whether Government are aware of the discontent prevailing among the officers in the cadre of deputy inspectors of schools on account of the issue of the above circular of the Director stopping suddenly their usual annual increments of pay ;

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove such discontent among the said officers ; and

(e) in view of the existing restrictions in the matter of promotion of the above officers—such as the efficiency bar and selection grade for 25 per cent—what is the necessity to impose an additional restriction, as the one contemplated in the Director's circular, in the intermediate stage and even before the officers reach the top of the ordinary grade ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (e) Transfers of Deputy Inspectors are ordinarily governed by linguistic considerations ; but as large areas in the Presidency are bi-lingual or multi-lingual it is necessary to retain the Linguistic Test so as to provide a sufficient number of officers able to conduct inspection and other work in the languages of such areas.

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- (c) & (d) The statement that the annual increments were suddenly stopped is incorrect. The Deputy Inspectors were given two years' time to complete the Linguistic Test

Indian Christian teachers in the Government schools in Malabar.

148 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Indian Christians, if so how many, have been appointed by Government as teachers in the Government Upper Secondary schools or High schools in the Malabar district within the last five years;

(b) whether any and if so how many Indian Christians have been appointed as Assistant Inspectors or Deputy Inspectors of schools in Malabar; and

(c) if there is a paucity of such appointments from among Indian Christians how is it to be accounted for?

A.—The information is not available.

Change of text-books in Government schools.

149 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA. Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether text-books of various subjects such as English, History and Geography are frequently changed in Government schools;

(b) whether Government have heard complaints on this score; and

(c) what remedies Government propose in order to give relief in this matter?

A.—(a) No representations to this effect have been received.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination.

150 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the dates on which the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination was held in the years 1923, 1924 and 1925;

(b) when the results were published in each year;

(c) whether there was a date fixed previously for the publication of the results; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the serious inconvenience caused to the public on account of the uncertainty of the date of the publication of the results and what steps they propose in order to remedy this grievance?

A.—(a) The date of commencement of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination was—

In 1923	22nd March.
In 1924	24th „
In 1925	23rd „

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- (b) If the question has reference to the date of return of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates with the public examination marks entered therein, the certificates were despatched from the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations between the 12th and 15th June in these three years.
- (c) No.
- (d) No.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Constitution of Udipi into a municipality.

151 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) why the town of Udipi has not been constituted into a municipality ;
- (b) whether it is still under an administration of the Udipi taluk board ;
- (c) what was the income of the Udipi taluk board in the year 1922-23, 1923-24, 1924-25, and the amount spent in each year respectively for the improvement of roads, lighting, sanitation and other amenities of life of the town of Udipi ; and
- (d) when Government contemplate constituting the Udipi town into a municipality ?

A.—(a) & (d) The question of constituting Udipi a municipality is under the consideration of Government. The Government are awaiting a report from the local boards and the Collector in the matter.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) The ordinary income of the Udipi taluk board (including Government grants) was as shown below :—

	RS.
1922-23 (actuals)	92,455
1923-24 („)	92,803
1924-25 (revised estimate)	1,02,680

Information is not available as to the amount spent in the Udipi town.

The removal of the dumping ground in Mangalore.

152 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer given to question No. 382 on 5th March 1925 (X XII-792), will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to call for information and state—

(a) in view of Dr. Matthew's opinion in the last sentence of his Inspection notes printed on pages 877 and 878, Vol. XXII, what steps the municipality of Mangalore has taken or proposes to take to remove the dumping ground to a distant spot ;

(b) whether Dr. Russell, Director of Public Health, endorses the opinion of Dr. Matthew, the late Acting Director, contradictory of his own unfavourable opinion regarding the condition of the dumping ground ;

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(c) whether having regard to the fact that during heavy rains for several months in the year, a factor not mentioned by Dr. Matthew, night-soil would be carried down the slopes of the hill on which the dumping ground is located, Dr. Russell's opinion still holds good; and

(d) whether Government have been approached by the municipality for an alternative piece of land in place of the S F No. 22 for the dumping ground, and if so, whether Government are prepared to meet the request of the municipality and with the grant of which plot?

A.—(a) In its resolution No. 10, dated 23rd December 1924, the Council has recorded its opinion that 'the present dumping ground is the best available.'

(b) & (c) There is no difference of opinion between Major Russell and Dr. Matthew, as regards the condition of the dumping ground. The questions do not therefore arise.

(d) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part does not arise.

Holidays

Treating Ash Wednesday as a holiday.

153 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) on whose recommendation and under what circumstances Ash Wednesday was declared to be a Government holiday general to all Christians;

(b) whether there was within the last five years a recommendation from any Catholic ecclesiastical authorities or Catholic laity for declaring Maundy Thursday a holiday for Catholics;

(c) Maundy Thursday being a day of special sanctity for Roman Catholics, whether the Government had before them the alternative of declaring that day as a holiday in preference to Ash Wednesday; and

(d) whether Government contemplate to declare Maundy Thursday as additional holiday for Roman Catholics?

A.—(a) Ash Wednesday has been a sectional holiday general to all Christians for a very long time. In old correspondence of 1852, it is shown as one of the sectional holidays granted to Christians under the practice then prevailing. The circumstances in which the holiday was originally granted are not known.

(b), (c) & (d) Maundy Thursday is already a public holiday except for the civil courts in the mufassal.

Appointments.

Improvement of the Staff Selection Board.

154 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to refer to the debates of the Council in Volume XXIII, page 589 et seq. and state what steps Government have taken or are going to take to increase or improve the Staff Selection Board in order to meet the criticism as to its defects?

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- 4.—The Government do not propose to take any steps to alter the present constitution of the Staff Selection Board.

Land Revenue.

Maintenance of a record-of-rights.

155 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to refer to the answers to question No. 485 given on 18th March 1925 and state in what stage the consideration of the question of maintaining a record-of-rights in connexion with lands is?

- A.—It is presumed the question has reference to ryotwari areas. For the maintenance of a record-of-rights to be undertaken with any prospect of success, it is first necessary that there should be an accurate survey and a properly trained and supervised staff. Such a survey exists in most districts and will, it is hoped, shortly exist in all. Arrangements for the training and better supervision of the staff are being introduced. Next, legislation will be necessary. The lines on which such legislation should be framed so as to effect the purpose in view and be acceptable to this House require further consideration. The Government cannot now say when it will be practicable to publish any proposals.

Emigration.

Increased accommodation in steamers to emigrants to Malaya.

156 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(a) to state what reply the Government of India have given to this Government's recommendation for increased accommodation in steamers to emigrants to Malaya (see Government Order, Law (General), dated 12th May 1925, paragraph 8) and

(b) to place before this House copy of the correspondence on the subject?

- A.—(a) No reply has been received from the Government of India.

(b) The Government do not consider it expedient to place on the table of the House copy of the correspondence on the subject.

Jails.

Appointment of Members of the Legislative Council as ex-officio jail visitors.

157 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to refer to the debates of the Council, Volume XXIII, pages 723 and 727, and state what steps Government have taken or propose to take on my suggestions for appointments of hon Members of this Council as ex-officio jail visitors?

- A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the reply given by Sir Arthur Knapp on page 727, Volume XXIII, of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council. The Government do not propose to take any further action in the matter.

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Congregational religious worship, etc., for prisoners.

158 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to reply to this Council's debates in Volume XXIII, page 733 et seq. and state what facilities are being provided for congregational religious worship and instruction of prisoners in several jails, especially of Christians (Roman Catholics and Protestants) and Muhammadans used to congregational worship and sermons?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rules 418—425 of the Jail Manual which set out in detail the facilities provided for the religious worship and instruction of Christian prisoners. As regards non-Christian prisoners the attention of the hon. Member is invited to rule 283 of the Jail Manual. The Government have also recently issued instructions to the Inspector-General of Prisons to see that a Moulvi is appointed in each jail to impart religious instruction to Muhammadan convicts.

Civil Justice.

The first-grade Pleaders' examination.

159 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of exemptions granted to persons for appearing for the first-grade Pleaders' examination under rule 10, clause (b) (of the rules framed by the High Court for the qualification of practitioners in courts other than the High Court) during the last ten years, with the qualifications of those exempted ;

(b) the number of pleaders who applied for exemption in the years 1923 and 1925 with their qualifications and to how many of them exemption was granted ;

(c) if the answer to clause (b) is in the negative, the qualifications required for granting the exemptions ; and

(d) in view of the opinion of the majority of the legal profession about a unified bar, whether Government have considered the desirability of granting the same privileges to second-grade pleaders as to first-grade pleaders ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information.

(d) The High Court is exclusively entitled to regulate this matter.

Action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee.

160 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state what action Government have taken or contemplate to take on the recommendations of the Civil Justice Committee so far as they affect Madras Presidency ?

A.—The recommendations are being examined in consultation with the High Court,

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Irrigation.*Alleged protest against the construction of Kattalai dam.*

161 Q.—Mr. C. MARUTHAVANAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any protest from the mirasidars of Tanjore district against the construction of the Kattalai dam across the Cauvery in Trichinopoly district;

(b) whether the Government propose to further investigate the matter and if not, why not; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place before the Council the entire correspondence on the subject or make a clear statement thereon?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) A special staff has been sanctioned for the investigation of the whole scheme and the investigation is going on. Detailed plans and estimates have been called for from the Superintending Engineer. In order to prevent a total failure of crops under some of the Korambu channels in the Trichinopoly district which is inevitable under the present altered conditions of the Cauvery channels, caused by last year's floods, the immediate execution of some urgent works for picking up the existing channels down to the Uyyacondan channel has been ordered.

Public Works.*Conferment of certain powers on the subordinate officers in the Department of Public Works.*

162 Q.—Mr. C. MARUTHAVANAM PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any letter from Rao Bahadur K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal of Negapatam regarding the conferment of certain discretionary and other powers on the subordinate officers of the Department of Public Works; and

(b) whether the Government propose to take any action thereon and if so, what it is?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter has been referred to the Chief Engineer.

III**MOTION FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE TO DISCUSS
MR. COURTENAY'S REPORT ON GOOTY PUNITIVE POLICE.**

[Note —An asterisk * at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member]

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: —“ Sir, I beg to move—

‘that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the question of expunging from the published records the remarks made against and the reflections cast on an hon. Member of this House in the report of Mr. Courtenay and the Government Order thereon.’

“ I move this under Rule 11 of the Madras Legislative Council Rules.”

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Before I give my ruling whether the matter is in order, I should like to know if any hon Member wishes to point out any reason why it is not in order."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Have the report and the Government Order been placed on the table of the House ? "

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I should like to know, Sir, how this is a matter of *primary concern* to this House ; I am not against the motion, Sir, but I simply want to know this point."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I know whether it would be in order to discuss the report and the Government Order when they are not placed on the table of the House ? After obtaining your ruling on this point, I would address myself to the other point. Or, if you want me to mention the other point now, I shall do so. The question is whether it would be in order for us to take cognizance of things which were done by my hon. Friend, Mr. Kesava Pillai, in his private capacity and not primarily as a Member of the Legislative Council. Once before we discussed the conduct of a District Collector who passed some remarks about the proceedings of this Council. He evidently referred to an hon. Member in connexion with what he did here and as a Member of this Council. But in this case it appears to me that it is a private matter with which it would be rather difficult to connect this Council. The subject matter of this motion is important, I do not want to deny that. But whether it is a matter of public interest is a different question. My submission is that no reference has been made to the conduct of any Member of this Council as a Member of this Council, to what he did in this Council or to any proceedings of this Council. I therefore fail to see how we can legitimately take cognizance of this report and the Government Order thereon."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" Mr. President, I do not understand what the hon. Member for Chittoor means when he says that the matter relates to things done by Mr. Kesava Pillai in his private capacity. Those who have known him for the last 35 or 40 years know him as a public man. We all know him as a Member of the Legislative Council, we have known him as a Member of the Forest Committee who had done some service to this Presidency ; we have known him as a member of the Jail Committee ; we have known him as a representative of this province and of this country to the far off Fiji Islands ; we have known him as the Joint Secretary of the great Indian National Congress. If such a public man with such a record of 40 years' service is condemned in a document under circumstances which perhaps left him no option to choose his own method of defence, it is the duty of a Council like this to protect the individual concerned from such attacks "

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" My hon. Friend, Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu, has to a certain extent—I do not think he has deliberately intended it—put me in the wrong. I yield to none in my admiration for the hon. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. I know he was a member of the Forest Committee, he was a member of the Jails Committee and he was a Secretary of the Indian National Congress, and that he filled

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very important places with great credit to himself and to the public life of this country. But the point is how the present transaction has any relationship to either his membership of the Jails Committee or the Forest Committee, or the Secretaryship of the Indian National Congress or even the membership of this Council. That public men are not public men all the twenty-four hours of the day is a well-known fact. They have to look to their own interests. They have got interests in commerce and so many other things and I really do not see how anything said in regard to capacities not related to the membership of this Council should be taken cognizance of by us as a matter of public interest.

"The other point is that this is not the proper place for giving my hon. Friend, Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, an option of meeting the charges made against him or refuting them. That raises a different question altogether, namely, that Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai or his friends or those interested in the matter should ask for a further committee of inquiry or for proofs for meeting those charges. Here we are asked to expunge a certain portion of the report to consider this matter as a matter of public importance. As regards the option of meeting those charges, it is on their own account and on their own initiative the people of Anantapur district got a committee of inquiry as to the propriety of imposition of punitive police in the Anantapur district. Therefore Mr. Kesava Pillai or anybody who is interested in this matter might move the Government or seek relief in some other way. My main contention is that this is not a matter of public interest. However, I submit to your ruling, Sir.

"The other point that I want to place before you is whether there is any urgency about this matter. That is another thing. The chief point is this is a matter which concerns a member in his private capacity, and not as a member of this Council."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"May I inform my hon. Friend from Chittoor that my hon. Friend Mr. Kesava Pillai is the Deputy President of this august body. The insinuation in the report is that taking advantage of his position as a public man, he has used it for his private purpose. The hon. Member from Chittoor has also told us that all of us are not public men for all the twenty-four hours in a day. We have known at least for some years that Mr. Kesava Pillai used all his twenty-four hours for public purposes. He has done more work than most of us in this Council."

* MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"As a mover of this motion, I feel that I should have my last say in the matter. The first question is that my hon. Friend from Mangalore"

Mr. J. A. Saldanha rose to speak.

* MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"My hon. Friend will not even listen to what I say. He has got some occult means of finding out what I am going to say.

"Anyhow, Sir, coming to the point, objection has been raised that all the necessary papers have not been placed on the table of this House for the information of the members. I may say that they have been placed on the Editors' table and when once they have been placed on the Editors' table

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they are public property. They have been published in every newspaper and if I am wrong the hon. the Law Member will correct me. There is no rule which lays down that papers should be placed on the table of the House. The only thing that is required for moving adjournment motions is that the matter should be one of urgent public importance. If it is urged that this adjournment motion should be moved only after the connected papers have been placed on the table of the House, then am I to take the earliest opportunity of going to the hon. the Law Member and asking him whether he is prepared to place all the connected papers on the table of the House, and, if so, when they will be placed? Probably it may take some months for him to place all the relative papers on the table of the House. Under these circumstances I do not think that is any objection at all.

"The more vital point is the one which was raised in the speech made by the hon. Member from Chittoor. The hon. Member says this is not a public matter. I take up this position, viz., that even in private matters adjournment motions of this kind have been brought forward. There are abundant instances in the reports of the House of Commons to show that private grievances which according to the members making those adjournment motions have been unjustly caused by the Government, were made the subject of adjournment motions. Now it is admitted that there is slander cast against a private member in an official document. If I am given the opportunity of going through the various reports of the House of Commons, I can point out that instances of this nature have been brought forward as adjournment motions. However, it is not necessary for me to take up that extreme position now. All that I am concerned is to show that this adjournment motion has been brought forward because Mr. Kesava Pillai has been slandered in that report in his public capacity as such and not in his private capacity. If hon. Members will turn to that particular paragraph they will satisfy themselves that it is his public capacity that has been taken into consideration by Mr. Courtenay in making his observations. Mr. President, you will kindly bear with me if I read that paragraph from Mr. Courtenay's report:—'In a different manner and with no less disastrous results Mr. Kesava Pillai has sought to undermine the machinery of Government,' (a charge of a graver nature I cannot conceive of being levelled against any man public or private), 'and I do not think that it is any exaggeration to say that his attitude is reflected in the unlawful acts of those whose cause he espouses. Gentlemen who were unwilling to come forward publicly assured me in private that Mr. Kesava Pillai has used toward Sub-Magistrates and other subordinate officials language which is the cause of public scandal and I am convinced that he abused his position.' What position, Sir, may I ask my hon. Friend, is there to which Mr. Courtenay could possibly have taken objection to? Is it not obvious that he refers to his public position? Where is the limit to be drawn to that position? I say that Mr. Courtenay is referring to him as a Member of the Legislative Council and as the Deputy President of the Council. And if it is not this position that Mr. Courtenay is referring to, then what else is it? Sir, what does the public understand by that sentence? What have newspapers understood by that sentence and what has my hon. Friend from Chittoor made out after he has studied that paragraph—he is a good scholar in English, I admit—and what is the position that Mr. Courtenay is referring to? Is it his private

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position as an humble pleader who has not come to the lime light of politics? Then, Sir, take the Government Order. It says they did not expect it from one from whom more had been expected. Why, what is it that you expect from Mr. Kesava Pillai as an ordinary citizen, as a second grade pleader? Do you expect this or that from one who has been a member of the Legislative Council for a long time?"

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I am sorry it is defaming a second-grade pleader if you say that nothing is expected of him."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I shall just read the sentence from the Government Order: 'The Government have a right to expect greater sense of responsibility'. I ask the hon. the Law Member whether this sentence does not refer to Mr. Kesava Pillai. So long as the Government Order does not state that it does not refer to Mr. Kesava Pillai, I dare say that it does refer to him. Sir, who are the persons from whom we have a right to expect a greater sense of responsibility? I suppose not from a poor individual but from one who is occupying the position of Deputy President in this House. Sir, we have nothing to do either with Mr. Courtenay or the hon. the Law Member who has issued this Government Order. This Government Order which has been drafted in the English language, it is said, does not refer to Mr. Kesava Pillai in his public position. If it does not refer to him in his public position, in what other capacity does it refer to him? There are other portions of the report which refer to his private position. I am not going to touch upon them. One of my hon. Friends asked me what the particular paragraph was to which I wanted to refer and I will satisfy him by confining my attention to that particular paragraph where Mr. Kesava Pillai as a public man has been questioned, where his position as a public position has been undermined and where his character has been slandered."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I take it that my hon. Friend takes exception to the paragraph just now read?"

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Yes, it is to that paragraph that I want to confine my attention."

"There is another aspect of the question to which I want to refer. My hon. Friend was good enough to say, when he raised his objection to this motion, that he was asked to do so on the ground that it is not a matter of urgency. I cannot conceive of a more urgent matter than this: the Deputy President, one of our Colleagues, has been libelled, slandered and all sorts of imputations have been cast upon him. Is it not urgent that an adjournment motion should be moved? I wonder how we can obey his rulings when he presides in that Chair as Deputy President unless those imputations are either confirmed or cleared or apologised for. Do you mean to suggest that this is not a matter of public importance? I ask what else can be more publicly important? If I had the matter in my hands, and if the rules had permitted, I would have sent a requisition for a special meeting of the Legislative Council to be called for to consider this point. It is not an ordinary question. This sort of imputation upon the Deputy President of this hon. House cannot be allowed for a single moment to pass unchallenged unless we wholeheartedly confirm the action of the Government or as a body agree that the

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Government were not right in casting these imputations and they were utterly wrong in slandering the Deputy President of this hon. House. The matter is a complicated one. The hon. the Deputy President has been elected unanimously and I do not know whether there can be any other matter which is more urgent than this. I do not know if I can discuss the question further. I do feel that this is a matter of urgent public importance in which a public man has been slandered in a public manner. I do feel therefore that my motion is in order in spite of the points which have been raised and which may also hereafter be raised."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Mr. President, the question of order 12-30 p.m. seems to me to be intimately connected with the question of jurisdiction in regard to the motion now under consideration. It seems to me that so far as this House is concerned it cannot arrogate to itself jurisdiction which it does not possess. For, one portion of the resolution deals with the consideration of the question of asking the local Government to expurge particular portions of a record. Hon. Members of this House, at any rate the lawyer section of the House, may be aware of the fact that on the question of expunging objectionable portions of records, there is a considerable diversity of opinion among the various Indian High Courts. So much so that when the Procedure Code was under consideration two years ago with a view to giving a quietus to this conflict of views, a special section was enacted in the Code of Criminal Procedure as section 561-A under which an unlimited jurisdiction was vested in the High Court to deal with cases of this description and to directly expunge objectionable matters from its own records or from pleadings or from the records of courts below, be they of the nature of pleadings or judgment or order. Such a power has been made to inhere in the High Court only quite recently and in the absence of a similar power conferring upon us any jurisdiction in the matter, it seems to me that this Council will not only be wasting its time but will be exceeding its jurisdiction.”

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ If I am not interrupting the hon. Member, will he be good enough to tell us whether the Criminal Procedure Code gives jurisdiction to courts of law or possibly to Government or whether it also gives jurisdiction to us? Where does the Legislative Council obtain its jurisdiction from?”

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ I was only referring to that aspect of the case with a view to carry conviction to the minds of hon. Members that no such jurisdiction vested in the courts till recently and the jurisdiction was only now vested in the highest tribunal of the land and that a similar jurisdiction did not vest in us. I have gone through the Government of India Act, the Rules and Standing Orders of the Legislative Council which do not in my humble judgment invest us with the jurisdiction either express or implied to give a sort of mandate to the Government to call upon some subordinate officer of Government to expunge or to cause the deletion of some objectionable paragraph from its own order or from the report of the authorities. Once the order has issued, in the absence of any special powers inhering in the Council which it is called upon to invoke and exercise with a view to bring some pressure on the Government, I fail to understand how

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we can claim this jurisdiction which does not seem to inhere in us either expressly or by necessary implication. Otherwise it will be setting up a bad precedent if every time some hon. Member of this House is censured by some authority, revenue, judicial or executive, the matter is brought on the floor of the House and the whole question gone into and that considerable discussion is made to centre round the propriety, reasonableness, legality or otherwise of the views of the officer or the Government. Therefore, I shall end as I began by saying that the admissibility of the motion is intimately connected with the question of jurisdiction and unless we are quite certain that this Council has a right to go into that matter and pass a resolution, it seems to me that I will be well advised in requesting you to rule this motion out of order."

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Sir, I am in perfect agreement with my hon. Friend from Chingleput that the point of order regarding the urgency and the non-placing of the papers on the table of the House are of very minor importance. What he considered and I also consider to be a vital factor is this. Is not the transaction that we are asked to review here one primarily of a private character? My hon. Friend rests his case on an extract which he has read to the House from Mr. Courtenay's report in which in the first place the word 'public' is not mentioned. The extract, if I remember right, says that the hon. gentleman abused his position. The contention of my hon. Friend is that though the word 'public' is not there, the suggestion is clear that it was his public position that he had thus abused. And we are asked therefore on this inference to sit in judgment on Mr. Courtenay's report. Even granting that the word 'public' suggests itself whether it is there or not, my point is that there is absolutely no suggestion direct or indirect in that report that the transactions complained of were done by the hon. Member in the discharge of any of his public duties. That is the point that I wish to place before you and before this Council. If these remarks had been made on my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Kesava Pillai in connexion with any of his actions as a member of this Council, as a Deputy President of this House, in the discharge of any duties in his public capacity, I can quite understand our resenting aspersions on one ground or another. But supposing a public man does abuse his position but not while in the discharge of his duties as such, how does it cease to be private? That is the point that I wish to place before the House very prominently. I will once again say that we are rather in a difficult position. There is a great deal of sympathy with Mr. Kesava Pillai in this matter. On that subject I do not suppose that any assurance from me is necessary. But here we are asked to sit in judgment over a report drafted by a judicial officer who was deputed for a special purpose—I think this report was made by him in his capacity as a special officer and not as a judicial officer. We have to see whether consistently with the principles of public conduct and the dignity of this Legislative Council, we could take cognizance of transactions which were in my opinion obviously of a private character and not in the discharge of any of his public functions or incidental to the discharge of public functions. I submit this to your ruling, Mr. President, and if you are satisfied that those transactions that were complained of were done by my hon. Friend in the discharge of any of his public functions especially those relating to this

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Council, you will naturally not uphold my contention. But the mere fact that a public man is supposed to have abused his public position does not constitute the transaction a public matter. That is all my submission."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr President, Sir, I do not propose to say one word at this stage of the discussion which will have the effect of an attempt to burke discussion or full inquiry into matters which are comprised in the motion for adjournment which has been made. There are however one or two aspects of this matter which I feel it my duty to place before you, Sir, as the person immediately responsible for deciding that this motion is admissible for discussion. In placing these considerations before you, let me not be understood as saying anything by way of argument that the Government are unwilling to face the fullest possible discussion in this matter or will not face it if it becomes inevitable. Nor must I be understood in saying what I have got to say that the Government have any reason to shrink from the fullest possible publicity that can be shed upon this matter either now or hereafter. But there are one or two constitutional aspects of this question which I think it is necessary that I should place before you, Sir, in my capacity as the Member of Government in charge of the conduct of legislative business. You are perhaps aware, Sir, that one hon Member of this House is now a defendant in a suit for libel or defamation brought at the instance of certain members of the Police department for an alleged defamatory or libellous statement contained in a question which was disallowed by you, Mr. President, but which he sent to the newspapers. Now that has been made public property. The suit is pending. It is against a Muhammadan member of this Council and the question is whether that gentleman was guilty of a libellous or defamatory statement in the course of a question addressed by him to you which you disallowed but which he sent to the newspapers. Now is this hon House prepared to adopt this precedent to go into that question and come to the conclusion that the step taken is right or wrong. It may be said, Mr President, that that affects the public or the legislative character of the member more obviously or more thoroughly than anything that can be said in the present case."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I point out, Sir, by way of reply. . . ."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I take it, Sir, that replies are not proper at this stage and with your permission I will go on. Then, Sir, there is another case pertaining to an hon. Member of this House in which the hon. Member has brought to the notice of the Government that he has been called upon to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for something that he did in his capacity as a member of the local board. Now, is this House going to embark on that enquiry whether what he did as a member of the local board is a matter which fell partly within the jurisdiction of his activities as a member of the local board alone or as a public man, the public character connoting membership of the Legislative Council. I am only mentioning these things to you, Sir, for the purpose of showing that if you approach this problem on the footing that the gentleman concerned is a member of this House, you will thereby be starting a precedent which will have very inconvenient consequences. I do not want at this stage to say

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a word with reference to the wider proposition for which my hon. Friend made himself responsible namely that any aspersion, any insinuation against a public man in the Presidency is a competent subject for discussion in this Council so that it may declare that the Government have made a suggestion against such and such a public man which they ought not to make and that they should cancel the insinuation from their administrative report. If that is the proposition for which my hon. Friend wishes to make himself responsible, if that is the proposition to be carried by this House, that is a different matter. The fact may be that a person is a member of this House but was not concerned in particular transactions as a member of the House but in another capacity as a person who identified himself, let us say, with one or other of two contending factions in a particular district or taluk, as one who was a member of a taluk board and did some things or failed to do some things for which he becomes responsible, or as person who sent a question to the Council office which was disallowed and unfortunately was guilty of certain conduct which laid him open to the civil or criminal courts. This is the most important point which you have to decide, whether the matter is competent to be brought before the House. If this hon. House is desirous of arrogating to itself or claiming jurisdiction to say that any imputation against a public man contained in a public record or Government document is one which can attract the censure or the remarks of this House, that is a position, Sir, which we will not easily assent to. I am speaking not on my own behalf but on behalf of the whole Government when I say that the Government of Madras are not anxious to burke discussion on this matter and that they are anxious to shed as much publicity as possible, even more if necessary, than has already been given to this matter."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"In connexion with
12-45 p m. the two instances mentioned by the hon. the Law Member,

I have only to bring it to the notice of this House this one difference, namely, that in the two cases mentioned by him, one is a police suit against a member of this House and the other is an impending prosecution against a member of this House. It is easily conceivable that those that were affected have got their remedies in the ordinary courts of law; but where a Government passes an order, it is clear that the Members of Government are protected by certain Acts, and it is impossible for any citizen or any subject of His Majesty to go to a court of law. That is the law as I understand it. No Member of Government is sued in a court of law for the acts done by him in the discharge of his duties, done in Government capacity. However, Sir, that is the difference between the two.

"One other point, Sir, and it is this; that we have a precedent, to be found in Ireland. When certain persons were killed in Ireland, a committee was appointed to inquire into the conduct of Mr. Parnell, though Mr. Parnell was himself a member of the House. I should like to know how this case differs from that."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I have one difficulty, Mr. President. Supposing we pass the resolution and Mr. Courtenay declines to expunge the matter, what will be the position. The report is that of Mr Courtenay and not that of Government."

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I may at once answer my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. I take it that the object of this motion is to ask the Government and not Mr. Courtenay, to expunge something from his report. It is not open to ask whether they will do it, or whether they could do it. That is a different matter.”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I would only add, Sir, that with reference to the illustrations the Law Member has cited, in regard to matters sub-judice, this House has no jurisdiction.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The one is in the courts, the other is a private notice sent by a particular department or rather by one officer to a person to show cause why he should not be prosecuted. It has not gone to the courts at all.”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ As regards the second, there is nothing that the hon. Member can complain of. It is only a question of showing cause whether a thing should or should not be done. The hon. Member may be justified in his position and the Government may not be in a position to ask him to show further cause. As regards the other point, I shall point out that these are not judicial proceedings of any kind as my hon. Friend has pointed out. So far as the Government order is concerned, the person affected by the order has no remedy at all.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ I would just like to ask, with your permission, my hon. Friend from Chingleput whether he would like to amend this motion, so that it is not against all the remarks that were passed against and the reflections cast on the hon. Member but only to the particular paragraph pointed out. I thought I could raise this question after your decision on the point of order.”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I am glad that the hon. Member raised this point now. I have overlooked certain observations made by the hon. the Law Member which I failed to reply to. He referred to factions and heads of factions, and I do not wish to say any thing on that point. These questions will be discussed on a resolution that has been tabled. I have not the time or opportunity to go into that, but I shall make my motion definite, if necessary by saying that the passages I want to be expunged are these: The paragraph in Mr. Courtenay's report which begins with “ There is another aspect of his activities on which I must lay greater stress ” and ends with “ Mr. Hamilton has characterised the explanation as unsatisfactory ”. That is the only paragraph in Mr. Courtenay's report that I am concerned with. I have nothing to do with the local factions in this motion. I have nothing to do with the merits or demerits of Timma Reddi's or Chinnarappa Reddi's faction. I have nothing to do with whether Mr. Kesava Pillai in his public or private capacity identified himself with this party or identified himself to the same or greater extent with the other party. These are not relevant matters at all to the debate that I am going to raise, if I am allowed an opportunity of moving this motion this afternoon. I am only concerned with the reflections cast on a public worker in his public capacity—that is how I understand the language of Mr. Courtenay's report. Aware as I am, that there are differences of opinion on the merits of the question of punitive police and on the merits of

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the factions themselves, and in deference to the remarks of my hon. Friend opposite, I may say that I am going to confine myself to this particular paragraph of Mr. Courtenay's report where Mr. Kesava Pillai's public capacity has been impugned and his public position stated to be misused. That is the only thing that I am concerned with. As regards the Government order, it is even simpler. I have already read the sentence to which I have taken exception."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I ask my hon. Friend whether he would amend his motion so as to make it clear that he was referring only to those particular passages?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think we have devoted sufficient time to the points of order raised, and I only wanted the assistance of hon. Members in getting to the preliminary issues. I am obliged to the several hon. Members who spoke from all sides of the House. I do not see, in the first place, that this motion deals intrinsically with the character of the Deputy President as a public man or as a Deputy President of the House. That is to say, I understand that the motion is to request the Government to expunge a portion of the public records. Whether those records refer to a private person or to a public person, I do not think it concerns us much at present. If the House has a right to request the Government to expunge any portion of the public records, it may exercise that right to whether the request refers to a matter connected with the character of a public person or with that of any other person. The only point I have to consider therefore is whether the House can make such a request of the Government. With all deference to what has been said about judicial records, I think the public records of Government stand on a different footing. They are records which this House is permitted to review because they have been published and because they have been placed on the Editors' table. If the House is not precluded by any law or rule having the force of law from making such a request of Government, I think the House would be within its rights to ask the Government to consider any portion of the public records, not being judicial records, as cancelled. That is all that I have to consider, and I think it follows from what I have said, that from that point of view, the motion is in order. I have now to ask whether the hon. Member has the leave of the House. Is objection taken?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"In view of your ruling, Sir, I do not take any objection."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Objection not having been taken, I have to intimate whether the motion will be taken up at 2-30 p.m. to-day or at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I make a suggestion in the matter? We have spent about an hour on this already, and it is now perfectly clear that Government business of any substantial character cannot be done to-day. So, Government business has to go on either on Saturday or on Monday. From that point of view, I would ask you, Mr. President, to give us this afternoon, so that we can finish this matter and then go on to other business. The various aspects of this matter have already been dealt with and the matter being fresh in the minds of hon. Members, it is well to have it to-day."

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I do not know why it should not be taken up tomorrow. It is a mere accident that much Government business has not been done to-day. If this is taken up to-morrow, it is probable that feelings may get smoothened."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am not anxious that the motion should be taken up to-day; for some friends have told me that they have not got a copy of Mr. Courtenay's report or of the Government Order I think it is only fair to them that they should be given time to go through the report and that this motion should be taken up to-morrow, because these are records that have not been circulated to Members of the House. They have simply taken it from the newspapers. Otherwise I am perfectly willing to have it to-day."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" If this matter should go to vote, we should have the full strength. If the matter is to come up to-morrow, from the point of view of Government and not from a personal standpoint, I should say that there are some commercial gentlemen here who will find it difficult to be present to-morrow, as it is mail day. It will be therefore convenient if it is taken up to-day or on Friday."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am sorry I am unable to take a vote of this House upon this question. It is left to my discretion and all things considered, I think we shall have to go on with it to-day at 2-30 p.m.

" If hon. Members wish that any particular passages of Mr. Courtenay's report should be printed for their use, I shall ask the Secretary to do so at once."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" It will be better if Government can distribute copies of the report and the order thereon."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" If there are spare copies, I shall see that they are distributed. I think hon. Members of this House had a copy of Mr. Courtenay's report."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" No, not the report."

IV

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(1)

The Secretary then laid on the table copies of the following orders :—

^a (i) G.O. No. 810, Development, dated 2nd June 1925, regarding the Audit Reports of the Chonat Nair Forest Scheme for 1922-23 and 1923-24.

^a (ii) G.O. No. 907, Development, dated 23rd June 1925, recording the Audit Report on Forests—Mount Stuart Working Circle—for 1923-24.

^b (iii) G.O. No. 942, Development, dated 30th June 1925, recording the Audit Report of the Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor, for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

^c (iv) G.O. No. 946, Development, dated 3rd July 1925, recording Accounts and Audit Report of Fisheries—Cannery—for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

^d (v) G.O. No. 955, Development, dated 3rd July 1925, recording the balance sheet of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

^a Placed on the Editors' Table

^b Printed as Appendix XII on pages 272-278 infra.

^c Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 278-285 infra.

^d Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 285-292 infra.

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(2)

* The Secretary laid on the table copies of Government Orders relating to authorization of expenditure by His Excellency the Governor under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act.

(3)

¹ With reference to the answer given to the supplementary question to question No. 51 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th February 1925, the Secretary laid on the table a copy of the note on the restoration of the Periyapalaiyam anicut across the Noyyil and the surplus channel leading therefrom.

(4)

* With reference to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 349 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th March 1925, the Secretary laid on the table a copy of the notification calling for tenders for the construction of the New Coleroon bridge at Srirangam, Trichinopoly district.

V

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to inform the House that the following six gentlemen were nominated for election to the House Committee :—

- (1) Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
- (2) „ P. Anjaneyulu.
- (3) „ M. Ratnaswami.
- (4) „ L. C. Guruswami.
- (5) „ Hamid Sultan Marakkayar.
- (6) „ P. T. Rajan.

“ As the number of candidates nominated for election is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely six, I hereby declare the above gentlemen to be duly elected under Regulation II (4) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote. Under Standing Order 80, I have nominated Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar and Diwan Bahadur P. Ethirajulu Nayudu to be members of the Committee.”

Mr. U. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Sir, I do not know if I will
^{1 p.m.} be in order if I just ask for information as to whether it has been decided that we should sit on Saturday or not, after the observation made by the hon. the Law Member. You said yesterday that the non-official business would go on tomorrow and the day after.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I shall be able to state it before we adjourn for lunch.”

* Printed as Appendix XV on pages 292-293 infra.

¹ Printed as Appendix XVI on page 293 infra.

† Printed as Appendix XVII on pages 298-294 infra.

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VI

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1925-26—cont.

Grant XXV—cont.

The debate on Grant No. XXV regarding Fisheries was then resumed.

* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I congratulate the hon. the Minister for Development for having come forward now at least with the demand for a sum of Rs. 34,100 for the purpose of purchasing a trawler. Sir, this question has been pending before the Government for the past three or four years; and if I am informed correctly, in the year 1923 when the Government wanted to get down a Danish-cutter fitted with a ‘Thornycraft engine’ and seine nets for deep-sea fishing, plans and sketches were sent to the High Commissioner for India, but instead of getting down the vessel the description of which was supplied by the Government of Madras, they got down the “Sea-scout”. I am told that what happened was this, that “Sea-scout” a sea-going vessel which was ready for sale was bought by the High Commissioner for India instead of getting a vessel made according to the specifications and sketches already sent to him and while correspondence regarding the purchase of “Sea-scout” was passing between the High Commissioner and Government of Madras, he bought up the nets and despatched them to India and this is what I call putting the cart before the house. The nets came several months before the vessel arrived in India. When the vessel arrived in India, Captain Cribb who is an expert in these matters was asked to conduct experiments in deep-sea fishing on the West Coast but he could not take the vessel from the port of Cochin into deep waters so much so that he had to give up the question of conducting experiments by this vessel. It seems to me that the object of the Government in conducting deep-sea fishing could not be achieved because the vessel “Sea-scout” bought by the Government could not bear the weight of the nets inside the vessel and move about. Sir, I know Captain Cribb is an expert in deep-sea fishing and it was he who introduced deep-sea fishing in Japan and also on the Danish Coast. I am told that the Japanese are making fortunes out of this business, and there is no reason why we in Southern India could not have such successful experiments conducted if only we had the vessel and nets which the Director of Fisheries wanted the High Commissioner to buy and send. Now, Sir, though the vessel was found to be useless and the experiments were given up for a time, it does not mean that we should give up deep-sea fishing altogether. I am extremely in favour of conducting experiments in deep sea fishing. All that I have to say is this. We had a wrong vessel instead of the Danish cutter, and I find from the provision here that the hon. the Minister for Development is going to purchase a trawler. I would very strongly urge that this vessel may be utilized not only for the purpose of deep-sea fishing but also for the purpose of transporting salt, because we find just at a time the Government of India reduced the tax on salt from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 1-4-0, the Government of Madras have enhanced the issue price of fish-curing salt from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 per bag, thus causing great inconvenience, loss and suffering to the poor fisherfolk and fish-curers on the west coast. They were conducting their curing operations with salt earth and Government told them that they could supply them with salt without any duty. This practice

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of curing fish with Government salt continued till April 1924. From April 1924 the Government raised the price of salt from Rs. 1-4-0 to Rs. 2-8-0 without telling the curers a word of what the Government were going to do. The Government had to do so, it is said, for two reasons. The Government said that they could not meet the full establishment charges and secondly that they could not supply duty-free salt, transport charges of which was so very heavy and as the Government have suffered a loss of Rs. 1,03,500 in the year 1922-1923. Now, if we have a trawler which would in a way help us in reducing the salt transport charges, the fishermen may thereby expect a reduction in the issue price of salt. That is my second point. My third point is this. If we have this vessel, it will be very easy to conduct experiments in deep-sea fishing and will serve the purpose of finding out the breeding and feeding places of various important fishes such as mackerel and sardines; that will be one way of increasing the wealth of the fisher folk on the west coast. In this connexion, I would like to say that the importance of scientific research in relation to fishing industry can never be overrated and it is a matter for congratulation that the Fisheries Department is running a research station at West Hill on the Malabar coast. The problems tackled are apparently the mysterious migrations of sardines and mackerel, the two most industrially important fishes of the coast. Incidentally their life histories are being traced. Nearly four years are over since the work commenced and, though a vast amount of useful data have been accumulated, a bulletin entitled 'A contribution to the life history of the Sardine' is the only work published. The information contained in it is not anything new to the intelligent fishermen though, of course, what remained formerly as mere surmises have now been verified scientifically. It also emphasises the necessity of pushing through the investigation soon to enable the fisher community to enjoy the fruits of the commercial application of scientific research. The initial mistake lay in the officers staying ashore waiting for the shoals to come. Instead of their following the shoals, the method is reversed and hence the waste of time and absence of definite information regarding the feeding and breeding grounds of the fish. What is required is a floating laboratory where research can be continuously carried on irrespective of the proximity or otherwise of the shoals to the coast. The microscopic examination of water samples, etc., could be continued there and the results would be more satisfactory as the samples are taken from the localities where fish abound and not otherwise as now. The fishing experiments in deep sea can safely be combined with the work of research with advantageous results to both. The feeding and breeding grounds are sure to be located and the receipts accruing from fishing may perhaps even pay the whole of the expenses of this undertaking.

"Hence I make an appeal to the hon. the Minister for Development to buy a vessel for deep-sea fishing which can also have accommodation for research work as well as transport of salt and inspection of the Laccadives and other islands which the Government of Madras have to conduct every year paying very heavy charges for chartering other vessels, as also for the inspection of pearl and chank fisheries. These are my points, Sir, and I very heartily welcome the proposal which has now been placed before the House by the hon. the Minister for Development, and I would make this special appeal that the vessel which he is going to purchase now might have

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all the accommodation and convenience for the other purposes which I have now narrated. Well, Sir, at a sitting of the Advisory Committee for Fisheries and Industries, I remember that they came to the conclusion that the "Sea-scout", the condemned vessel should be auctioned. I do not know whether the vessel is still existing or whether the Government put it to auction; if so, I wish to know what amount it actually fetched in the auction. With these words, instead of moving the reduction of Rs. 100 of which I gave notice, I request that the hon. the Minister do consider all the points I have just now laid before the House."

At this stage, Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu rose to speak on the motion.

Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QUASIM SAHIB (from the chair):—"No motion for reduction has been made."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Sir, I want your ruling as to whether, when the main motion before the House is one for sanctioning a grant, Members cannot speak on it. No doubt, one of the Members of this House had given notice of a motion for reduction and he has not moved it. But is it not still open to the Members of this House to make any remarks which are otherwise relevant to the original motion before it is finally put? I submit that any Member is at perfect liberty, subject to your ruling, to make any observation supporting or opposing or modifying the grant."

* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"I understand that Capt. Cribb, the gentleman whom the Government of Madras is going to engage for the purpose of conducting these deep-sea fishing experiments, is an expert in making nets. I know, as a matter of fact, that the Government of Madras had got down a net-making machine in the year 1912, after paying a very large amount; it is about Rs. 13,000 or Rs. 15,000—I am speaking subject to correction. The machine has not made even a single mesh of net. If we engage the abovenamed officer, we can utilize his services for working the net-making machine and thus make large quantities of nets. So, if Capt. Cribb is to be appointed as the officer in charge of trawler, it will be equally advantageous to us to utilize his services in making nets by means of the machine which is now lying idle at Tanur since 1912."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU:—"Just for my information and that of hon. Members of this House, I wish to know whether the hon. the Development Minister has been very cautious this time so as not to make the same sort of mistake as was committed last time, that is, purchasing an unsuitable vessel on which much money has been wasted. That is the information I want."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, I am for opposing the motion for this supplementary grant, and for these reasons. Like the Department of Industries, the Department of Fisheries has been of very little use to the public and since we lost the hold of the wise hand of Sir Frederick Nicholson there has been a lot of something fishy about the administration of the department (Laughter.) There has been a lot of muddling through and blundering in the administration of the Fisheries Department, and Government have now lost a large amount in a vessel which is not found to be serviceable. What guarantee is there that we shall not get another vessel which may also not prove suitable? The hon. the Minister has

1-15 p.m.

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not explained to us that there will not be any such danger. But he has spoken about the views of experts. We have a couple of experts in the department and we had an importation of expert fishery officers, and we have only found that all these experts have committed blunders. I want to know from the hon. the Minister what he is going to do with the old vessel which has cost Rs. 23,000 and whether we can expect at least a thousand rupees by selling it in the market. As a matter of policy and principle, I am against spending any more money in adventures for experimental purposes which in the past, especially after Sir Frederick Nicholson was relieved of his duties of supervision over the Fisheries Department, have proved failures. Having regard to those blunders in the past, if we again vote any more money on these experiments, I am afraid it will prove unwise and foolish as in the past. The House is well aware that the Retrenchment Committee proposed the abolition of the Fisheries Department and recommended that several important concerns should be transferred to particular ports who would take better care of those concerns. In regard to pearl fisheries, I am sure that the Port Officer who knows the ins and outs and the history of these fisheries will be able to take better care of them. I am afraid that the fisher-people of Tuticorin have got a great grievance against the department for prohibiting fishing for about fifty miles around which even the Ceylon Government which is more concerned and more interested in this matter have not done. I do not know for whose benefit this sort of meddling with the ancient rights of the people is done. That is a matter which also requires to be enquired into. For these reasons, I would insist and urge upon this House that the Fisheries Department should not be allowed to venture into new enterprises of this sort costing enormous sums of money, about which the hon. the Minister has not assured us that they will not land us in wasteful expenditure in the future. Unless he gives that assurance to us and places figures and details as to whether this money will be wisely spent by experts, not by experts in the sense we had them in the past, but experts who have real knowledge of the conditions in India and Ceylon and around, we ought not to vote this amount."

* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—"I just heard the hon. Member from South Kanara saying that the Fisheries Department had been working at a loss. From the published reports, I find last year there has been a profit of Rs. 40,000 if only the expenses under education had been debited to the Education Department. The expenses incurred in connexion with educating the fishers ought to be borne by the Education Department, and in that case the Fisheries Department would have shown a clear profit."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"If mercantile audit is applied, I am sure we shall find not a mere loss but a dead loss, a very serious loss. If you apply some sort of old audit, you may show a big profit (laughter). If the capital account is taken from the beginning and the profits reckoned on that basis, I am sure the House will find that there has been a bad loss. I think the Retrenchment Committee has pointed out that there has been no profit whatsoever in the past year considering the interest on capital sunk, etc. It is a matter of concern to us, Mr. President, that these two departments of Industries and Fisheries have cost us enormous amounts with hardly any benefit to the public. Very little has been done in training apprentices in various industries. I know how many hindrances and difficulties

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we have got in admitting our boys into the Chaliyam Canning Factory. Very few people know the art of canning or preserving fish in a scientific method. The Industries Department to be useful should turn out a large number of skilled workmen and train a large number of apprentices. From the figures furnished I have not found more than a dozen or two dozen people trained in these fisheries industries. So I wish to impress upon this House that we should negative this demand to show our disapproval, so that the Government may come forward again with more detailed figures and with a better explanation of their future policy."

* **MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR** :—"Yesterday, we swallowed such a large amount as Rs. 1·27 lakhs, but we are straining ourselves to-day at this small amount. It only shows that the House wishes to have some reason for its approval or disapproval of these measures, or perhaps as the lunch hour is approaching we are getting fond of talking of fish. (Laughter.) But the difficulty about it is that there has been so much reluctance to readily sanction away thousands of rupees as we have been doing in other matters, simply because it is a matter unfortunately concerning the experts, and whenever it is suggested by experts that a trawler or some other thing should be purchased you and I do not understand anything except that some old rotten thing is to be sold by somebody and that somebody is going to be obliged. And when the vessel last purchased for about Rs. 40,000 by the High Commissioner, probably on the advice or at the instigation of some expert in England, came here, it could only adorn the port but could not leave it. That was the position of the trawler or whatever the transport mechanism that was purchased at a cost of over Rs. 36,000 of the tax-payers' money is called. Now, we want to buy another trawler. Unfortunately the transaction looks fishy. We want to buy a second-hand trawler. Therefore, before the House votes away another Rs. 40,000 of the rate-payers' money, we ought to be assured that we are not going to oblige anybody who is going to sell us an useless trawler.

"The hon. Member Mr. Gopalan wants the trawler to be a sort of maid of all work; it has to be useful for deep sea fishing, for transport, etc. These are matters on which the hon. the Minister can no more give any opinion than I can. I think it better therefore that the hon. the Minister should come forward later on with fuller information as to the real expert who was at the bottom of this recommendation to purchase a second-hand trawler, information as to why a first-hand trawler, a more unsuspecting thing, cannot be got for the money we are going to pay and as to whether we are going to get anything out of the old wreck which adorns the port of Cochin. When the hon. the Minister is able to give fuller information which will carry conviction to the House, I think the House will readily sanction something like Rs. 40,000 of the rate-payers' money."

MR. GHOSH MIAN SAHIB :—"Sir, I wish to oppose this grant. The demand for Rs. 44,300 consists of two items, one an item of Rs. 10,200 for pearl fisheries, and another of Rs. 34,100 for purchase of a trawler for conducting deep sea fishing experiments, and for the purpose of engaging a master fisherman to conduct the experiments. I wish especially to oppose the second item. The trawler is said to cost about Rs. 32,000; secondly, in order to bring this trawler from England to India it costs about Rs. 16,320; for the customs duty a sum of Rs. 3,200 has to be wasted, and another item

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of Rs. 4,140 goes by way of payment to Captain Cribb at the rate of Rs. 690 per mensem as his pay. My submission is that this extraordinary amount of Rs. 34,100 for the purchase of trawler in order to carry on experiments, as the Government has said, is unnecessary. The experiment which the Government is anxious to make is to raise the bed or the source of sardines and another kind of fish which were frequenting the Malabar coast and which have disappeared during the last two years. I think there should be a greater anxiety on the part of Government to keep a contented service and to adopt measures to decrease unemployment than to spend money on items like this for which a large sum of Rs. 34,100 has been demanded from us for the purpose of carrying out experiments on sardines and other kinds of fish in the West Coast. Again, Sir, in the year 1923, the Government spent a large sum of £2,700 for the purchase of a sea-going vessel, called the 'Sea-Scout', and we were told at the end of that year that the ship was found unfit for carrying on the campaign of deep-sea fishing owing to the unsuitability of the vessel for the purpose. The ship was put up for sale and it did not bring any price. And Captain Cribb's services were dispensed with, and now he is to be re-employed for the purpose of experimenting with another trawler at such a cost as Rs. 690 per mensem, and this extraordinarily large demand for Rs. 34,100 has been put before us. We do not know what the running cost would be, and we do not know what the improvements necessary to carry out the other purpose to which this vessel will be put to will come to. Under the circumstances, I think it is not necessary to vote such a large sum as Rs. 34,100 on these trivial experiments."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT (who just then resumed the chair said):—"I understand that this motion has been going on till now, and I shall ask the hon. the Minister to reply before putting this to the vote."

* Mr J. A. SALDANHA :—"This is a matter of serious importance, a matter of principle and policy for the future, and I think this may be held over until the next official day. We have not had occasion to discuss this matter during the budget debate, and so we want to take this opportunity for a full discussion on the matter."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am sorry I had not the benefit of hearing the hon. Members who spoke on this motion. Do I understand that they are anxious to continue the discussion on another day."

Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ :—"You may allot us ten minutes when we meet after lunch."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I do not think that this is the last item on which the hon. Minister comes before the House for a grant on this head. I believe the same question would be raised in another connexion. I shall now put the grant to the vote of the House."

The Demand was then put to the House and declared carried. Mr. J. A. Saldanha demanded a poll.

After the division bell was rung and before the poll began, * Mr. J. A. Saldanha said :—"Sir, may I raise one point of order? In this matter it was clearly taken for granted that no further discussion was necessary. But more than one member has signified his intention to speak on the motion. The matter is one of special importance."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Judging from the tenor of the House, I thought the House was anxious to proceed with the vote. Also, having put the question to the House we have no other thing to do than to proceed with the vote."

A poll was then taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 25. Hony. Lieutenant Madurai. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 26. Mr. T. Mallesappa. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 27. " B. Muniswami Nayadu. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 28. " P. C. Muttu Chettiyar. |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 29. " B. Obalesappa. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 30. " K. Prabhakaran Tampan. |
| 7. " the Raja of Panagal. | 31. " G. Premayya. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 32. " K. Raghuechandra Bellal. |
| 9. " E. W. Legh. | 33. " B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 10. " G. T. Boag. | 34. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |
| 11. " G. T. H. Bracken. | 35. Mr. C. Gopala Menon. |
| 12. Muhammad Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 36. " P. Sagaram. |
| 13. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 37. " K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 14. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai | 38. " Chavadi K. Subramania Pillai. |
| 15. Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatareddi Nayudu. | 39. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti. |
| 16. Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar | 40. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 17. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 41. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |
| 18. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 42. " T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 19. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. | 43. " Hamid Sultan Marakkayar. |
| 20. Mr. L. G. Guruswami. | 44. " Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur. |
| 21. Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudn. | 45. " Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib. |
| 22. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. | 46. Khan Bahadur P. Kablif-ul-Jah Sahib Bahadur. |
| 23. Raja of Kurupam | 47. Mr. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| 24. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 48. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. |

Noes.

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|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 10. Mr. H. Peddi Raju. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 11. " G. Rameswara Rao. |
| 3. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 12. " M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 4. " P. C. Venkatapati Raju. | 13. " M. Sitayya. |
| 5. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 14. " Ghouse Mian Sahib. |
| 6. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 15. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 7. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. | 16. " V. C. Vellingiri Gounder. |
| 8. " C. Maruthavanam Pillai. | 17. " B. Venkatratnam. |
| 9. " V. Pantulu Ayyar. | |

The motion was carried and the Grant made, 48 hon. Members voting for the motion and 17 hon. Members against.

VII

DURATION OF THE COUNCIL SITTINGS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have now to announce to the House whether there will be a sitting of the House on Saturday. Since it has now become inevitable that the House should sit for one or two more days after Friday next in order to get through the official business the bulk of which is still left over, and since there are certain committees sitting on Saturday, I wish to know whether hon. Members would like to sit on Saturday for the business of the House."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" May I mention one thing, Sir ? We having had the least intention that the House would continue the sitting even on Saturday certain conferences have been arranged to com,

[Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu] [19th August 1925]

off on Saturday. It is now too late to make other arrangements because there are only four days intervening. I would therefore request the House to look into that aspect also. We can perhaps sit on Monday and if necessary on Tuesday also."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Sir, the meeting of the Council was announced long ago to take place on the 18th onwards. I do not think any gentlemen is right in anticipating that the work of the Council would be closed in four days. That is all that I can say."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think, that, after one or two similar cases that we have had in the past, it is not right for me to adjourn for a day merely to enable one or other party to have a conference. But if the House as a whole agrees and particularly as it is a question of a Saturday, I should certainly adjourn for the Saturday. But seeing the very inchoate state of business now, I do not know if hon. Members would be particularly inconvenienced."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I have only to say this much. It is practically certain that the official business cannot be finished in a single day. If therefore, it cannot be finished on Saturday, it does not seem that hon. Members would be at any great disadvantage or that any serious inconvenience would be caused by our sitting on Monday and Tuesday without sitting on Saturday. If it is a question of our sitting on Saturday and finishing our business, that is a quite different matter. It is now practically certain that we cannot do that and I would therefore ask the House to consider whether we may not adjourn on Friday."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—"From the point of view of the public as also from our own point of view it would cause much inconvenience. If we sit on Saturday and go on with the business as much as we can, we can expect to go home one day earlier. Also, why should we waste the tax-payer's money by having no sittings on Saturday?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have to take into consideration also the fact that hon. Members have had no notice that the House would continue for a long time. In that case I should have communicated that matter to hon. Members and probably they have come with the expectation that the sitting would be over on Saturday. Unless something happens between now and Saturday next I should be inclined to adjourn on Friday as usual till Saturday morning.

"The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2-30 p.m."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION REGARDING Mr. COURTENAY'S REPORT ON GOOTY PUNITIVE POLICE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The House will now debate on the motion of Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar :

'That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the question of expunging from the published records the remarks made against and the reflections cast on an hon. Member of this House in the report of Mr. Courtenay and the Government Order thereon.'

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[The President]

"Under Standing Order 23, the debate has to terminate automatically at 5 p.m. and thereafter no question can be put, and no speech during the debate shall exceed fifteen minutes in duration provided that it shall be within the discretion of the President to allow the mover and the Government Member answering him to exceed the said limit of time.

"The time limit will be strictly enforced in the case of hon. Members with the exception of those specified in the Standing Order."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, I have invited the House this afternoon to discuss a matter of the utmost gravity in so far as it concerns the dignity of this House and the dignity of its members. I want to assure the House that it has not been without considerable deliberation, not without a great deal of anxiety either, that I have ventured to make this motion. I have been impressed, I confess it quite candidly, with the gravity of the problem which I have ventured to tackle. I should have been, indeed, pleased if some one much better qualified than myself, in experience, in public life and in the dedication of his services to the country, were to have come forward to make this motion. I should indeed have been much better satisfied if some one who had greater experience of parliamentary practice and procedure and of the dignity of this House were to have come forward to make this motion. I have ventured only because I was impelled by a compelling sense of duty that it was up to me to take up this question.

"I must also preface my remarks by another observation. I have made this motion without any sense of party feeling; I wish to assure members on all sides of the House that I have approached this question merely as a Member of the Legislative Council and merely because another fellow Member of the Legislative Council is involved in the matter. I hope I am not biased by any personal considerations either of the one or the other, much less any consideration of party. In the few remarks that I shall make this afternoon I shall as far as possible try to eschew every consideration, every matter which would smack even in the remotest degree of party politics. And if I fail in any particular respect, I appeal to hon. Members to put it not to any intention on my part to override the limitations which I have put forward myself, but to the weakness on my advocacy.

"I have also to make another matter perfectly clear in this connexion. The punitive police at Gooty, the imposition of it, the modification of the order by Government, the appointment of the special officer, the circumstances under which that appointment was made, and the mass of evidence that was collected by the special officer, have all occurred at a time when I was absent. I had not the opportunity, except by reading the extracts here and there, of following this enquiry. I have not tried to identify myself with either one side of the case or another side of the case, and to a certain extent my absence from this country during the whole of that period has placed me in a specially favourable position, and I thought that was one of the considerations which would justify my venturing on the debate this afternoon.

"I have also to say that in making this motion, I shall strictly eschew all considerations relating to factions in Gooty, or to the necessity of the imposition of punitive police or otherwise. I have nothing to do with either the

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one party or the other party in Gooty or elsewhere. The merits or demerits of that question, that amount of blame that has to be attached to the one section or the other or both, the question how far punitive police was deserved by any particular set of villages or any class of people or any section or community, all these questions will have to be discussed on another occasion and in reference to another resolution. These have nothing to do with the motion I have brought before the House. And I want hon. Members on all sides of the House to remember that these are not questions which I am going to touch upon, and so I appeal to hon. Members to eschew these questions. We have nothing to do with the desirability of imposing punitive police; on this occasion, we have nothing to do with the factions that have been the unfortunate characteristic feature of Anantapur social and public life during the past some years. We are only concerned with certain aspersions that have been made against an individual member of the Legislative Council, and concerned with the circumstances under which those were made and the evidence or justification for those aspersions. I want to go one little step further. I am aware, and there is no use disguising the fact, that communal riots and communal dissensions have been the normal feature of the history of the period that has been exposed by the enquiry. I cannot disguise from myself the fact that particular communities have ranged themselves on this side of the question or that side of the question. I want to assure the Members of the House that I have nothing to do with those communal struggles.

“There is only one other matter to which I shall refer in my prefatory remarks. It has been brought out, it has been alleged and there have been several statements made by responsible gentlemen, that the authorities in the district have taken a partisan view of the matter, that they have joined one side or the other. I have nothing to do with that either; and I do not think any member in this House speaking on this motion is for a moment justified in dragging those considerations into the discussion. Those are questions with which this motion does not deal at all. You may have your own opinions on this matter. I know, and I am more than aware, that when questions are taken up in a very serious manner, there is bound to be excitement, there is bound to be sentiment, there is bound to be strong feeling. Keep your strong feelings for another occasion. We have nothing to do with them. The district authorities may be as bad as some represent, or they may be angels as some others represent. We have nothing to do with them. This does not come within the consideration of my question. The different parties that go up to make the enquiry do not come into our consideration. The long paragraphs which Mr. Courtenay has written about the factions and the identification of the gentlemen with one or other of them have nothing to do with it. Therefore I want to narrow the discussion strictly to the small limits which I indicated this morning to my learned friend there (the hon. the Law Member) and I want this House to consider only on that basis whether there is any justification for the views expressed in that portion. In saying this, I have to guard myself against one possible criticism. I have confined your attention to only one paragraph not because other portions of the report should not be read and should not be commented on or because I want to avoid any reference to those portions of the report because it is unfavourable to any

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possible contention that I am putting forward. The criticism that a paragraph removed from its context and read by itself may not express the whole truth is a criticism which is fair. But in this particular case, according to my reading of the report, the other paragraphs have no bearing on this question. I am dealing with the question that a member of the Legislative Council has been accused of using his public position for certain purposes. So far as I can gather from a perusal of the report, that accusation is made only in one paragraph. The evidence relating to that accusation is self-contained in that paragraph. The inferences drawn from the facts are also contained in the paragraph. It is only because Mr. Courtenay has been good enough to put in a handy and compendious form his reasons for the accusation made against Mr. Kesava Pillai and has therein drawn his inferences from those facts that I wish to confine myself to that paragraph. But, as I have said, I do not want to be accused of being guilty of having extracted a paragraph out of its context and twisted its proper and legitimate meaning. If any hon. Member of this House can say to me from reading Mr. Courtenay's report or any relevant portion thereof that some other portion of the report has a bearing on this particular extract, and may modify my deductions and inferences, I am willing to be corrected. So far as my knowledge of English goes, so far as a careful study of the report over and over again goes, I feel that this particular paragraph is the only paragraph relevant to the question and I shall, in fairness to myself, in fairness to Mr. Courtenay, in fairness to Government and in fairness to all Members of the House, confine myself to that particular paragraph.

"Now, Sir, I come to the paragraph, and I want to read it in full. Though I am aware that almost every Member of the House has read it, I beg the pardon of the House for taking up a little portion of their time in reading this. It is at page 8 of the Government Order that has been circulated by the kindness of the Government officials, to all Members of the House. About the middle of that page, he says :

'There is another aspect of his activities on which I must lay still greater stress. As I understand it, the gravamen of the charge against Chinrarappa Reddi is that he has arrogated to himself powers and privileges which no private citizen can be permitted to enjoy in a civilized state. In a different manner, but with no disastrous results, Mr. Kesava Pillai has sought to undermine the machinery of Government ; and I do not think that it is any exaggeration to say that his attitude is reflected in the unlawful acts of those whose cause he espouses. Gentlemen who were unwilling to come forward publicly assured me in private that Mr. Kesava Pillai uses towards sub-magistrates and other subordinate officials language which is the cause of public scandal ; and I am convinced that he abuses his position to intimidate the officials with whom he comes in contact. He himself placed in my hands a letter written to him by an officer who did not occupy a subordinate position. As the letter was shown to me in confidence, I do not feel justified in either naming the officer or describing the circumstances in which the letter was written ; but these circumstances and the tenor of the letter itself entirely bear out the opinion which I have expressed. One matter deserves specific mention. On the 30th November 1923, Mr. Kesava Pillai addressed Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar (then District Superintendent of Police) making allegations against the character of Sub-Inspector Badr-ud-din. I know nothing about the sub-inspector beyond what appears from the evidence placed before me ; but that evidence suffices to show that, during the whole of 1923, he was almost entirely successful in maintaining the peace in difficult circumstances. Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar certainly took no action on Mr. Kesava Pillai's letter, as he was transferred on the day on which it was written. I do not know if Mr. Lewis was influenced thereby. It is, however, only too probable that Sub-Inspector Badr-ud-din himself attributed his transfer, which occurred little more than a month later, to subterranean influence, and that his successors was equally convinced of the fact. One of the first acts of the latter was to remove the constables posted by his predecessor at Chintalacheruvu ; and the almost immediate result of this act was the outbreak of lawlessness on the 10th

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February. Mr. Kesava Pillai was anxious to impress upon me that, when giving evidence in the Sessions Court, the new sub-inspector had an excuse to offer for his action. As though, forsooth, the man would say that he had been influenced by fear or favour! Mr. Hamilton has characterized the explanation as unsatisfactory.'

"Thus ends the paragraph. Now, Mr. President, I want this House to consider this paragraph with a judicial frame of mind. I have tried to read it apart from all question of prejudice or partisanship and I am inviting this House now to go through that particular paragraph which undoubtedly contains charges of the gravest character against Mr. Kesava Pillai. On the evidence which Mr. Courtenay has placed before us in this paragraph I want this House to come to a decision whether the conclusions Mr. Courtenay has arrived at are justified or not.

"The first charge that Mr. Courtenay makes is that Mr. Kesava Pillai 'has sought to undermine the machinery of Government'. Now, Sir, His Excellency, in his speech to the Council yesterday, referred to Mr. Courtenay as an experienced judicial officer. I have no doubt that Mr. Courtenay has got all the equipment necessary to make a judicial officer and I have nothing to say against Mr. Courtenay's judicial capacity. But it seems to me that in drawing up this report Mr. Courtenay did not act like an experienced judicial officer. It is most regrettable that Mr. Courtenay should have so lightheartedly made such grave charges on evidence which can only be characterised as absolutely flimsy. Take the first ground on which the special officer relied. He says he 'was assured in private by gentlemen who were unwilling to come forward publicly that Mr. Kesava Pillai used towards sub-magistrates and other subordinate officials language which is the cause of public scandal.' Now, I want this House to say whether any official is justified in making a charge of this grave character upon the evidence of gentlemen who desired to go behind the purdah, who will not face the public court—and Mr. Courtenay was holding his court in public—gentlemen who went to see Mr. Courtenay in private and whispered in his ears poisonous statements about others. I venture to think that no man with ordinary prudence and with that amount of care which the law expects an ordinary citizen to take in matters concerning his own affairs will fail to reject such a statement. He would have taken no notice of it. It is not even a rumour. It is not even an anonymous petition. It is worse than an anonymous petition. These gentlemen—I must take Mr. Courtenay's description of them as gentlemen though I find it very hard to testify to that description—came to Mr. Courtenay in private when there was an opportunity for them to give their evidence in public, remember, Mr. President, that Mr. Courtenay was day after day holding his court in public and giving an opportunity to every one and sundry in that district to say what they all had to say regarding the subject matter of his inquiry, they told him these things and he believed them. But whatever his belief may be can we hesitate in our opinion that their statements ought never to have been utilized in a public trial or inquiry? I do not know whether Mr. Courtenay ever dreamt that his document would see the light of day. It is possible that Mr. Courtenay himself thought that his report would only reach his superior officers and would never see the light of day. I think that we would be doing an injustice to Mr. Courtenay if we

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were to assume that he made these statements fully conscious of the gravity of them and fully conscious also that one day or other they would see the light of day."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. Courtenay knew that his report was likely to be published."

* MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am sorry, Sir, that the hon. the Law Member has taken away from me that opportunity for assuming fairness on the part of Mr. Courtenay which I was only too anxious to assume. I want to be as fair to Mr. Courtenay as I can possibly be and I am going to be as fair to the hon. the Law Member as I can though he may find it difficult to accept the statement.

" I come now to the next point, where there is a specific instance given by Mr. Courtenay as the reason why he has come to this particular conclusion—" He himself ' says Mr. Courtenay ' placed in my hands a letter written by an officer who did not occupy a subordinate position ' and mark these words, Mr. President ' As the letter was shown to me in confidence, I do not feel justified in either naming the officer or describing the circumstances in which the letter was written ; but these circumstances and the tenor of the letter itself entirely bear out the opinion which I have expressed '.

" In this particular case, Mr. President, I cannot but say that Mr. Courtenay has been grossly unfair to himself, to his own sense of decency, to his own sense of etiquette. I cannot but say that Mr. Courtenay has done violence to every canon of decency which prevails among gentlemen. Mr. Courtenay says that a letter was shown to him in confidence and that therefore its terms should not be published. But Mr. Courtenay does more harm than anything else by publishing his conclusions based on that letter. I ask, is that the fairness to be expected from a gentleman of Courtenay's position ? If he had published the letter itself, the public would have been in a position to draw their own inferences. But the letter is private. It was shown to him in confidence. Mr. Kesava Pillai has not authorized Mr. Courtenay to publish it. Therefore, and rightly, Mr. Courtenay does not publish that letter, but he says that he would publish the inferences which he draws from it. Surely, Mr. President, injustice or impropriety could not go further. I cannot but say that Mr. Courtenay did not pay that adequate attention to the etiquettes that are observed by gentlemen and the decency that must be observed by gentlemen when he referred to that letter. I can only say that Mr. Courtenay has written this without a proper examination of the subject ; otherwise I cannot believe that a gentleman of Mr. Courtenay's position, who ordinarily is meticulously careful of these questions, would have written such a report for published inferences drawn from a private letter shown in confidence. In fairness to the gentleman against whom these accusations are made, he would have done well to publish that letter itself. That would have been less harmful than this comment which he has made.

" Then again, Mr. President, the third and final factor--a factor which according to Mr. Courtenay forced him to come to the conclusion he has arrived at, is given in the next pertinent sentence. Mr. Kesava Pillai represented to the District Superintendent of Police that a certain Sub-Inspector of Police behaved improperly and probably suggested that he should

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be transferred. Now, Sir, I want to ask the hon. the Law Member whether he relies on this instance for the charges that Mr. Courtenay has made against Mr. Kesava Pillai. I want every Member of this House to follow me on this particular point, because most of us are guilty of the very offence which is supposed to have been committed by Mr. Kesava Pillai. I say frankly, let us put our hands on our hearts and say how many of us have not done that very act which Mr. Kesava Pillai is alleged to have done and done it with the consciousness that we are doing the most proper thing. If I am to discharge my duty, if there is an official in my district against whom overwhelming evidence comes to me from men of the most respectable class, men whose evidence I cannot but trust and if I were to write to the District Collector, as a Member of the Legislative Council, that such and such charges have been made by disinterested and respectable gentlemen, according to my opinion, against such and such an official and invite the Collector to look into the matter or to examine the question, does the hon. the Law Member say that he will be justified in issuing a pompous Government Order on the next day asking the public to note my conduct and telling me that he expects better conduct from me? That is an important issue which we have to face on this question. What has Mr. Kesava Pillai done? He wrote to the District Superintendent of Police, admittedly and avowedly the proper man to whom such a complaint should be made, that a Sub-Inspector of Police has been guilty of such and such conduct, that that Sub-Inspector of Police has not behaved himself properly and that he should be transferred. Do you think that is undermining the authority of the district officers or the subordinate officers? How many of us are forced to do this thing merely because we have taken this unenviable position of being public men. It is not always pleasant to make charges against a subordinate officer to a superior officer. In the first place, we stand to lose something of our self-respect; because the superior officers may put our representation in the waste-paper basket. In the second place, it is easily known in the district that a particular public man has complained against a subordinate official to a superior officer and it is more than likely that the whole of the subordinate staff in that district would combine together to annoy that public man. Therefore, when a public man makes a complaint against a subordinate officer he does not make it in a light-hearted manner. It is not to wreak vengeance that he makes the complaint. Does the hon. the Law Member say that he expects the public to take note of that conduct? Sir, these are the charges made against Mr. Kesava Pillai by Mr. Courtenay. We cannot travel beyond these. We cannot go beyond the ambit. Mr. Courtenay has circumscribed himself to certain limits. We cannot go beyond that in our attempt to impartially judge the propriety of the charges brought against a Member of the Legislative Council.

3 p.m. "I do not want to labour the point that all the charges are made against him in his capacity as Member of the Legislative Council. I say that no hon. Member's reputation is safe if this sort of reflection is going to be cast on this sort of evidence.

"I want every Member of this House to look at this matter from this aspect. So far as the official Members are concerned, I do not appeal to them to support my motion; I make no appeals. But I think I would not be

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justified if I do not place certain considerations before the official Members of the House. I am not asking that an administrative act of the Government should be done or undone. I am not asking that the punitive police order should be cancelled or that it should be confirmed. My proposition merely comes to this, that a particular statement, an irrelevant statement, as I submitted made in a particular Government Order should be expunged. Before dealing with that I should like to refer to the Government Order itself.

“ The Government Order says at paragraph 3 of page 10 :

‘ The Government observe with concern that persons from whom the public and the Government have a right to expect a greater sense of responsibility have not only given rise to the justifiable impression that they have mixed themselves up in these factions but, as indicated in the report under reference’

and this is what I want to excise from the report,

‘ have from time to time been accused, with reason, of interfering with the course of district administration and even the work of the Magistracy.’

“ Now, Sir, this is the portion that I want to be expunged from the records. I have not much experience of these matters, Sir, but I have not come across another Government Order, in which statements of such a grave character have been more light-heartedly and more callously made. The hon. the Law Member is aware of Parliamentary language. He is not one of those who have been in charge of a bureau who could be called a bureaucrat—I use the word not in its degenerated meaning but in its actual sense. He is not one of those who at an early age in life has taken upon himself the responsibilities of official life and has moved in a particular groove and therefore finds himself unable to appreciate what public life means. He has been himself a politician, a Member of the Council, and knows Parliamentary life better than myself. I say therefore that it is a matter of deep regret that a gentleman like that should have allowed this Government Order to pass from his office. Nay, more; the observations made here are absolutely irrelevant for the purpose of the Government Order. They have nothing to do with the subject matter with which the Government Order deals; and yet the hon. the Law Member who has been an ornament to the legal profession and an official head for some time of the same and now graces the office as the Law Member, who knows what expert legal evidence is and how to formulate conclusions thereon, and who had in his days the reputation of being one of the acutest lawyers on the original side of the High Court, the hon. the Law Member, personally because he is an eminent lawyer and more because of his official position ought not to have allowed himself the liberty of putting that statement in the Government Order. What justification has the hon. the Law Member found in the report of Mr. Courtenay to go out of the way, I say it advisedly, to go out of the way, and embody this remark against this most respectable leader? I do not want to attribute, I have never done so, motives to anybody in this House. But it is most regrettable that the hon. the Law Member has gone into the matter without that retrospection that is expected of a man of his high position; because after all, Mr. President, the higher the position the greater the responsibility. The hon. the Law Member speaks of the Government's right to expect a sense of responsibility from individuals. May I remind him that there are always correlative duties? May I remind him that the public and the individual member of the public

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have their rights also and one of their elementary rights is to expect a higher sense of duty from men who occupy the eminent position in which the Law Member finds himself to-day: you expect a higher course of conduct from your High Government Officials than is evidenced by all the circumstances surrounding this incident. You expect them to make observations against public men if they feel impelled to make them without the greatest scrutiny nor without the deepest consideration and certainly not until after satisfying themselves that there is ample justification for such statements. Does the hon. the Law Member suggest for a moment that judged by these standards he can vindicate himself? Members in his position should not torpedo, as it were, a respectable public man's reputation by a Government Order of this kind. It is not even an ordinary torpedoing but a subterranean torpedoing, to use the exquisite phrase of Mr. Courtenay.

"Now, Sir, I have done with the Government Order. May I remind the official Members of this House that they are equally with us, Members of the Legislative Council, that they are sitting on the benches here not as officials but as our hon. Colleagues as Members of this dignified body; I want them to reflect for a moment and I am not trying to snatch away the allegiance which they owe to their Government; I want them to reflect for a moment that as between the hon. Members of this House there should be a certain amount of decorum; there ought to be a certain amount of fairness of dealing. I know the hon. the Law Member's legal acumen. In spite of all the knowledge that he has derived from revised reports and English reports he has not thought fit to give one single opportunity to the gentleman on whom these grave reflections have been cast to explain himself even after the report of Mr. Courtenay had been published. I want the official Members to realize that they are equally with us to preserve the dignity of this House and to preserve the dignity of every Member of this House. I want them to realize that I am not attacking any policy of the Government. I am not attacking any act of the Government; I only want that a particular statement, an observation which has nothing to do with the maintenance of the British Raj and the might and majesty of the Local Government of Madras, I want that a particular observation which is irrelevant should be expunged from the records. By voting for me they are not voting against any act of Government, not in the sense that even a statement like this is not an act of the Government but in the sense that you are not voting against any administrative act of the Government. Therefore you have to think carefully before you feel that your allegiance to the Government is being undermined. I want you to realize that this is not an anti-Government motion, that this is not a party motion but one solely dictated by the desire to vindicate the dignity of the House and its Members; I want you to realise that you are equally with me Members of a dignified House. Your dignity is mine and mine is yours. Unless you have that reciprocal feeling towards your fellow non-official Members of this House all talk of this Legislative Council being a Legislative Council where we are all equal, all that talk evaporates into thin air. Now, Sir, I have brought forward this motion after deep deliberation. I appeal to all sections of this House, official and non-official, to support me in vindicating the dignity of one who in his public life has been held in high esteem as is evidenced by the fact that he has been unanimously elected Deputy President of this august

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House, and who has been condemned most unfairly by the report of an officer and the Government Order passed thereon."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" I second the motion "

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, We are now engaged on a most delicate and most important matter concerning the dignity of the House. Government themselves in the Government Order passed in this matter observe 'The Government trust that public opinion will express itself in an unequivocal manner against such a state of things'. I believe, Sir, that that trust expressed by the Government is one which requires the response of everybody. At the same time before we express ourselves in the manner Government want us to do, we ought to be sure of the grounds on which we have to proceed in this matter. There has been an enquiry, not a judicial enquiry by any means, but an administrative enquiry with regard to certain matters in a district. Evidence has been taken with reference to this matter. One of the witnesses therein happens to be an hon. Member of this House, and a very respected Member of this House. He is the Deputy President of the House and as such occupies a very high place in this House. Such is the position; no doubt, we won't be quite correct in saying that the remarks made by Mr. Courtenay in his report are altogether irrelevant or unjustified. We have not got sufficient materials to go upon. In judicial enquiries witnesses come before a court and remarks are made by the judges after all the available evidence is placed before the judge. Here there was no judicial enquiry and all the evidence recorded has been more or less in the shape of statements not subject to cross-examination and the person against whom reflections are cast did not himself know that he was himself practically on trial. This seems to have been the position in which he has been placed in that enquiry.

"I say, Sir, that from the report itself we can find that no opportunity was given to cross-examine the parties that appeared before
3-15 p.m. Mr. Courtenay and gave their evidence. I do not make this as a complaint with reference to this enquiry. This was merely an administrative enquiry and Mr. Courtenay was not wrong in not allowing cross-examination. But the point is when he made a series of charges against the conduct of a person of the status and dignity of Mr. Kesava Pillai, the Deputy President of this House, I do submit that whatever might have been the inferences of Government and whatever Mr. Courtenay or anybody else might have thought, it is the duty of this House to satisfy itself as regards the materials which are available and which enabled Mr. Courtenay to arrive at the decision which he has arrived at in that enquiry. I have to submit to the House that it is necessary to go into details to find out the materials which enabled Mr. Courtenay and the Government to cast all sorts of imputations against Mr. Kesava Pillai, the Deputy President of this House. The House will not be justified in taking either the report of Mr. Courtenay or that of the Government as the basis for any inference to be drawn. It will be the necessary duty of this House before it comes to any conclusion to see that it satisfies itself by appointing a committee to go into the whole question and into any matter which may arise before them in the course of the enquiry and then arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, regarding the conduct of Mr. Kesava Pillai, and also the remarks which have been passed by

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Mr. Courtenay against him. That seems to me to be the duty of the House. This is a matter concerning one of the prominent Members of this House and I think it is absolutely the duty of this House to go into the whole question. It is in that view I beg to move for your consideration and for the consideration of this House an amendment to the motion which has been moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. The amendment to the motion runs in the following terms:

'That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, to recommend to the Government the appointment of the following Committee of the Council who will go into the report and the evidence recorded already and take further evidences if they so desire and advise on the question of expunging from the published records the remarks made and the reflections cast on an hon. Member of this House in the report of Mr. Courtenay and the Government Order thereon:—

- (1) Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
- (2) Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
- (3) Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
- (4) Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim Sahib.
- (5) Mr. M. Ratnaswami.
- (6) Sir James Simpson, Kt.
- (7) Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
- (8) Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar.' "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I will allow it to be seconded before I invite any remarks on the admissibility of the amendment."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I second it."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya:—"I rise to a point of order. I wish to know whether any amendment to a motion like this can be brought in at this stage."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I wish to know, before the propriety of allowing this amendment is discussed, whether the mover of the motion is prepared to treat this amendment or the motion as amended exactly on the footing of a resolution, as required by rule 12 (v) of the Madras Legislative Council Rules, namely, as a recommendation to the Government."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"It ought to be capable of being turned into a resolution. That is what the Standing Order wants."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"That is, the motion as well as the amendment, if the mover accepts it as part of his motion or if the House passes it as an amendment, will be a recommendation to the Government."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"All that the rule says is that it ought to be capable of being turned into a recommendation. It does not say that it ought to be a recommendation. There are two points of view from which it can be looked at. The one is that the House can recommend to the Government to appoint a committee. The other is that the House has got the inherent power of appointing a committee of its own to go into any matter and advise it."

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* The hon. the ADVOCATE-GENERAL :—“ First of all I should like to know what form the resolution will take if one were framed under rule 12 which would support this motion for adjournment. I should also like to know from my hon. Friend from Coimbatore how a resolution framed under rule 12 would conform to the subject matter of an adjournment motion under rule 11.”

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ My hon. Friend Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar will be able to frame a resolution for his adjournment motion ”

* Mr T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—“ I did not ask for the wording of the resolution which Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar would adopt. I am aware that the resolution which my hon. Friend from Coimbatore proposes to place before the House is one which recommends to the Government the appointment of a committee. I am not thinking that that proposition is not supportable. What I was thinking was how a resolution framed under rule 12 would support a motion for adjournment made under rule 11. I took it that it would in this form, viz., a recommendation to the Government that certain passages be expunged from the public records and that it would be merely a recommendation to that extent. If the suggestion made by the hon. Member from Coimbatore, viz., that a committee should be appointed by this House for the purpose of going into this matter on which further light is desired by this House before it pronounces its decision upon this adjournment motion, were accepted, it strikes me that this House proposes to make an enquiry and wishes to arrive at its own conclusion and then declare that certain passages *should* be expunged from the published reports of the Government. If that is what is intended by this amendment, it is not permissible. If it is merely for the purpose of making a recommendation to the Government that certain passages should be expunged from the published records, then I think it would be permissible. If the ultimate object is that after a certain order or direction of this House certain passages should be expunged from the published records, I think it would not be permissible. If the enquiry is only for the purpose of making up its mind and finally making a recommendation to the Government, I think it would be permissible.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I am much obliged to the hon. the Advocate-General. I only wanted that he should emphasize this point, viz., that an amendment to the adjournment motion should not make a fundamental change in the character of the motion itself, but only that it should be a recommendation to the Government if carried as much as an ordinary resolution. Now that the mover of the amendment has made it quite clear, I ask the mover of the motion whether he is willing to incorporate this amendment into his motion or whether it should be discussed on its own merits and then tacked on to his motion. I do not think there is any point of order in the question raised by the hon. Member from Ganjam.”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ I have no objection to the amendment in substance being incorporated in my motion.”

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I would not have taken so much time over the admissibility of the amendment but for the fact that on a previous occasion one section of the House was dissatisfied with the admission of an

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amendment to an adjournment motion under discussion. Now that the House has agreed that this amendment can be incorporated in the main motion and discussed, there ought to be very little hesitation in admitting it."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR:—"Sir, whatever difficulty there might have been if the mover of the proposition refused to accept the amendment, now that he accepts it, it might be incorporated as part of the proposition and speaking for myself, I see no objection in incorporating the amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I think that the hon. Mover accepts the amendment."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"Sir, I have one statement to make in this connexion. First of all, before you give your ruling allowing the amendment, I want to place one matter for your consideration. I should say that the fundamental character of an adjournment motion is lost sight of when we allow an amendment to be made. In the first instance leave is taken to move an adjournment motion; certain restrictions are placed and they are classified into five heads in rule 12 of the Legislative Council Rules. You are then asked to exercise your discretion to allow the motion or not. The motion is then submitted to His Excellency the Governor for final approval, and if he allows the motion to be discussed, we are at liberty to discuss it. An amendment of this character, though you have the discretion to allow it, would deprive His Excellency of the opportunity of exercising his discretion in respect of the motion. That is one objection to the moving of an amendment at this stage. But, Sir, I remember that on a former occasion you had allowed an amendment to be moved and that was in connexion with the Salt question, I believe, when the mover, Sir James Simpson, wanted to amend his motion. I want you to consider whether this amendment stands on the same level, and I request you to give a considered ruling because this is the second occasion when an amendment on an adjournment motion is allowed. I do not think that there is any other Assembly in India where amendments are allowed to an adjournment motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"On the question whether the present amendment is on the same footing as the amendment on the last occasion, I have already remarked that the amendment on the last occasion did not commend itself to a considerable portion of the House. And that, I believe, was the gravamen of the dissatisfaction. On the present occasion, so far as I can see, the House is generally prepared to accept the amendment and discuss it as part of the motion. As regards the opportunity for His Excellency to consider the motion in the present form, hon. Members of the House are aware as well as I am that His Excellency has his responsible advisers in the House and if there was objection, I should certainly expect them to raise it. I should be prepared to listen to them. As they have not raised any such objection . . ."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Sir, I have not spoken till now and I do not propose to speak until I get all information derivable in the matter. It must not be taken that I am silent in the sense that I accept the amendment."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" No, no. I meant that no objection was raised on the admissibility of the amendment. I shall certainly take care to look into the question before a future occasion arises but inasmuch as this particular point of order cannot afford to wait, I have to rule that the amendment is admissible. I think that the mover of the motion is prepared to have it discussed as part of his motion and in the form in which it had been proposed and seconded. I shall invite the House to proceed with the discussion of the motion in the amended form, viz., that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, to recommend to the Government the appointment of the following committee of the Council who will go into the report and evidence recorded already and take further evidence if they so desire and advise on the question of expunging from the published records the remarks made and the reflections cast on an hon. Member of this House in the report of Mr. Courtenay and the Government Order thereon.

" Then follow the names of the members. The names are :

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar,
Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju,
Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju,
Haji Abdulla Sahib,
Mr. M. Ratnaswami,
Sir James Simpson, *Kt.*
Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, and
Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar.

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" I propose the addition of Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" I propose Mr. B. Muni-swami Nayudu."

Both the names were added to the list.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think I should now call upon the seconder of the amendment and of the mover to speak if they want."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" As I have already seconded the amendment, Sir, I thought I had exhausted my right of speech."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—" I thought it would be better to avoid speeches in the matter, if it could be done."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I take it that the only motion which I am called upon to answer at the present moment is the one which has taken shape finally as you have just read out. I take it that that is the only proposition before the House. I do not think it would be apt, in view of the turn that this debate has taken, that I should say anything on the subject-matter of what fell from my hon. Friend, the Member from Chingleput. But I will content myself with one observation and that is this, that the manner in which this amendment has been moved and accepted in this House on this occasion demonstrates as nothing else can so fitly demonstrate that the matter ought rightly to have been brought in as an amendment to the resolution on the Gooty police force already on the tapis and not as an adjournment motion and it proves incontestably that it is neither so urgent nor of such definite and crucial

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character as to demand a motion for adjournment. I take it however that the House is generally agreed that the manner in which the question is brought up was apparently with the object of focussing the attention of this House at an early stage of its deliberations on this matter and not so much because anybody was particularly anxious or rather particularly convinced that either in the original form or in the amended form it was a matter which would come within the rules. That, I submit, is a legitimate remark that I might now make.

“The other remark that I desire to make, Sir, with your permission, is this. This resolution revives and intensifies the difficulties that were felt by the Government in the appointment of Mr Courtenay as a Special Officer. Originally it will be remembered that the Government after having perused the reports of the local officers merely indicated that they agreed with them as to the urgency of the situation in the localities concerned and thereupon passed orders imposing what is called a special police, police as contemplated in section 15 of the Act of 1861 in that locality. On that there came a demand, a fairly widespread demand for an enquiry. At that stage it fell to the lot of the Government to investigate the possibilities of such an enquiry. They then came to the conclusion and were fortified by the advice of their legal advisers that no enquiry in the sense of a judicial enquiry was permissible under the law. Under the law no evidence could be taken on oath except in the case of an enquiry against a Government servant. And under the special laws governing the matter, the only manner in which evidence can be taken on oath with the safeguards of cross-examination that are accepted in the law courts would be to get a commission appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy with reference to the provision of the Oaths Act. And that was why Mr Courtenay, because the law would not allow any judicial enquiry in the strict sense of the term, was selected, because he was a man who had been accustomed to the sifting and the weighing of the evidence. He could not be given a mandate to cross-examine witnesses because if he had put witnesses on oath and set to cross-examining them for a moment, he would be subjecting himself to the penalty under the Oaths Act for having unauthorisedly administered an oath. It was abundantly clear that Mr. Courtenay could not have examined witnesses and asked them to be cross-examined on oath and that was the reason why the enquiry took the form it did. Undoubtedly it was an unsatisfactory expedient. As a lawyer, as one who had been accustomed to conduct cases in courts I need only to reiterate what has often been said, from my place here, that any enquiry of this kind so long as the law does not allow adequate and thorough sifting of evidence and cross-examination must be unsatisfactory. The Government were not anxious for such an enquiry, but not a day passed, not an hour passed, not a minute, without petitions by the score, by hundreds to the Government for an enquiry. The Government had, therefore, in order that they might not be charged afterwards with not being amenable to the force of public opinion, perforce to appoint an officer for the enquiry, however inherently unsatisfactory it was bound to be.

“Now let me deal with this proposed committee. This committee cannot take evidence. With the great respect that I have for the powers and the inherent jurisdiction of this Council, unless this Council becomes a court

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of record as I have often said it should become, neither this House nor any committee of it can take evidence. Therefore there is no question of further evidence. All that can be done is to scrutinise the records and come to a conclusion. The committee may differ from Mr. Courtenay or agree with him. That is the only thing that this committee can do. I hope hon. Members of the House will now realise that it was not in a spirit of light-heartedness or with the object of making political capital out of it that the Government appointed Mr. Courtenay. If A or B could have gone to Court on this matter and in the Court all these materials had been exposed and brought out, no one would have been more satisfied than the Government; but because Government thought it was in the circumstances as well to have an unsatisfactory enquiry—an inherently unsatisfactory enquiry—rather than have no enquiry at all, they embarked upon this.

“Now, let me say one word more before I resume my seat. I must express my obligations to the hon. Member from Chingleput who has with great restraint, I realise, kept aloof from any strictures on the district authorities, nor do I propose to bring them into this debate or controversy. The question was raised, however, and raised in a pointed form, that Mr. Courtenay did less than justice to himself and conducted practically a travesty of an enquiry and made himself responsible for allegations against a public man which were not supported. I do not propose to say more than this, that it was not with a light heart or with an inadequate sense of the responsibility, of the Government in this matter, that they went into Mr. Courtenay's report. Government, in doing that, did not purport to do so, or pretend to do so, as a judicial tribunal or authority. Government had certain materials before them and they acted on those materials. I say that so far as any statement of that kind can be made, and can legitimately be made at this stage, the Government have absolutely no reason to distrust either the capacity or the impartiality of Mr. Courtenay. They are convinced that he did his business remarkably well and he worked according to the best of his lights and taking that view and taking also the circumstance into consideration that on the whole, as is evident from the report itself, he was when he so deemed fit hard on the district authorities and that he was not more hard on certain other persons, they accepted in the main his report. At the present moment and subject to any further development that might ensue, I may say that the Government of Madras, until anything further comes to their cognizance, continue to adhere to their own Government Order. I may also say this that the Government Order does not specifically attack A or B. It only says: Here is Mr. Courtenay who has made an inquiry. He has made certain charges against A and against B and we have enough confidence in Mr. Courtenay and in his judicial traditions and in the materials and in his handling of the materials, to say that he was not wrong-headed in the line he took and that is all that the Government Order, I submit, says; and on that the Government have come to certain conclusions and hope that the public and the Government would be helped by the public, so that a repetition of the same things may not happen. Now, I do not propose at this moment to add to the bitterness of the controversy or to the feelings that have been raging on one side and the other by saying a single word either with regard to the district authorities or to Mr. Kesava Pillai. It must not be forgotten in this connexion, that Mr. Kesava Pillai and myself

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were Joint Secretaries of the Indian National Congress. He has reminded me of it. I have not come into this seat as was rightly remarked by Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar from any other bureaucratic berth. I have come here straight from public life. I realize the responsibilities of public life, but I also realize the responsibilities of my official position. I should be unjust to myself if in dealing with a report which bears on its face the marks of impartiality, and with the materials put before me I say that the Government could jettison that report. And what else could the Government have done in this matter? Supposing the Government had got this report and did not publish it what would have been the criticism. It would be said that these persons appointed a commission. Apparently, the Commissioner has reported in language extremely unfavourable to Government. It was not therefore without cogitation that the Government decided to publish this report. The alternative of publishing or not publishing the report was present to the Government for many days, and it was because it was thought that having appointed an officer, having conducted an enquiry which every one knew, which every one who knows the elementary law on the subject knows, cannot be a judicial enquiry, if a report came to the hands of Government and if that report was not published, Government would be not illegitimately subjected to the charge of burking that report we had to act in the manner we did. So we had to publish that report and the whole of that report. That is exactly where the position stands to-day, and if this committee is appointed, I wonder what further steps can be taken by this committee except that of summoning further witnesses and examining them and hearing Mr. Kesava Pillai not on oath but on his own statement. His statement is already in the papers. Now, I do not wish to say anything more on this. This amendment has, if I may be permitted to use the expression, been sprung upon us. Neither myself nor my hon. Colleagues have had a chance of examining the rights or wrongs of the formation of this committee. I have pointed out the difficulties of the appointment of such a committee and the inevitable limitations of enquiry by such a committee and all that I can say is that the Government will most carefully take into consideration the desire of this House if they vote on this matter; but, speaking for myself, for the reasons I have already indicated, I am not accepting the motion as it has been moved or amended."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I agree to the appointment of this committee on two strict conditions, as I said at a meeting of our party. The first is that the committee should be limited to three persons and secondly that the enquiry should be limited to the record on hand and without taking any further evidence, as to whether any aspersion and strictures made with reference to Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai are within the scope of the enquiry and secondly whether the procedure followed was correct or not."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I take it that the hon. Member is proposing an amendment to the resolution as amended."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"No, Sir, I oppose this amendment; because it goes quite beyond the powers of this House or of the committee. As pointed out by the hon. the Law Member—and by myself yesterday—such an enquiry and further examination of witnesses would be beyond the powers of this House. All that we can do is to record an opinion as to

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whether the conduct of Diwan Bahadur Kesava Pillai was within the scope of the enquiry ordered by the Government and secondly whether the procedure was correct. I therefore oppose this motion."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I think, Sir, the matter may be put to vote now."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member wish to reply ? "

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I have to say nothing particular by way of reply, Mr. President, except this: that I do not think that in the course of my speech, I have suggested that the report of Mr. Courtenay should not be published. I know perfectly well that there would have been an insistent public demand for the publication of the report. I only suggested that Mr. Courtenay probably thought that in making the statements that he had made, the report would not see the light of day. I certainly take it that every one of us must have insisted on the publication of the report. And as regards the observations which I made on the Government Order, they stand as they are. I do not think I ever suggested that it was a strictly judicial tribunal, nor the observation that I have suggested that the whole matter should come before a committee meant anything more than what I intended."

The amended motion for adjournment of the business of the House was then put and carried.

The House then adjourned for fifteen minutes and re-assembled at 4-12 p.m.

VIII

THE COCHIN PORT TRUST BILL.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move that we now pass over the other items on the agenda until we come to the Cochin Port Trust Bill, and that we begin consideration of the report of the Select Committee on that Bill."

Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried and the consideration of the intermediate business on the agenda up to the Cochin Port Trust Bill was postponed.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I move, Sir, with your permission, that we take into consideration the report of the Select Committee on the Cochin Port Trust Bill. It will be remembered that the Select Committee that was appointed was very representative in character and Members belonging to all sections of this House were represented on that Select Committee. They have recommended practically unanimously certain changes and, speaking on behalf of Government, we are prepared to accept the changes suggested by the Select Committee. I am sorry I do not now see in his seat Mr. Saldanha who has made himself responsible for almost all the amendments that have been tabled in regard to the Cochin Port Trust Bill. But I may say this that, after considerable discussion with the hon. Member, Mr. Saldanha who with a not unnatural zeal pressed the claims of the Cochin municipality for representation on the Port Trust and, although certain possible inconveniences and future embarrassments that might arise from such inclusion were pointed out, would not yield—and he

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was such a zealous advocate - I thought on the whole it was the better part of valour to yield to his request. In the result therefore, I am prepared on behalf of Government to accept representation for the Cochin Municipal Council by one extra member on the Cochin Port Trust. That amendment will come in at its proper place. I have no further remarks to offer, and I move that the Bill as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar seconded the motion.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I have only to present formally the memorial of the residents of Cochin."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Technically, Sir, the hon. Member is not in order in presenting the memorial now; he should do it after question time. But I may say that the memorial is in the hands of all hon. Members, because the Cochin people have not lost much time in sending the memorial to everybody in time."

Clauses 1 to 5 were then put, passed and allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 6.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I move that in clause 6 (1) (a) after the words 'Cochin Chamber of Commerce,' the words 'one by the Cochin Municipal Council,' and after the words 'of the Chamber,' the words 'or Municipal Council,' be inserted."

Dr. P. Subbarayan seconded the amendment.

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar accepted the amendment.

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—"Sir, I do not object to the amendment, and I may tell the House that from the beginning I have been for giving representation to the Municipal Council of Cochin. But at the meeting of the Select Committee it was pointed out that neither the port house nor the other offices and buildings of the Port Trust were within the municipal limits of Cochin and that the municipality was not connected with the port, and therefore we decided that there ought to be no representation for the municipality of Cochin. I should like to know whether the offices and other buildings belonging to the port are within the municipal limits of Cochin and whether there is any special reason why this municipality should be given representation."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am afraid my hon. Friend was not here when I made my prefatory observations with regard to this Bill. I do not for a moment wish to derogate from the soundness of the conclusions arrived at by the Select Committee of which my hon. Friend was a Member. It was pointed out and it still continues to be the fact that the Cochin Municipal Council is at present not interested in any of the buildings or any of the appurtenances of the port, but it has been pointed out moreover that in the further development of the port there might be interests within the Cochin Municipal Council. Merely as a matter of compromise and because my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha said that if I agreed to one Member of the Cochin Municipal Council he was not going to press his other amendments of which he gave notice, the suggestion was agreed to."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—"May I take it that this is not at the sacrifice of the members already given?"

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" This is an additional Member that is now given."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With regard to the query of my hon Friend, I must answer that the municipality has got some inherent interests, long-standing, ancient and paramount interests in the port. There are roads now actually within the jurisdiction of the port trust which are owned, maintained and repaired and lighted by the municipality. Then, the conservancy also is under the control of the municipality. And also there are various other ways in which their interests are inter-linked and sometimes over-lap and sometimes are at conflict. For these reasons, this municipality is interested in the Cochin Port Trust, as all municipalities are interested in the welfare and concerns of the ports which abut them."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" May I appeal to my hon. Friend not to enlarge on that argument, because as I told him, once he goes on with the merits of this matter, we have to consider the municipalities of Mattancheri, Ernakulam and other municipalities. That is why I said that as a matter of compromise we accepted a *modus vivendi*. We need not therefore go into the merits of the Cochin municipality, though I dare say they are very great."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I understand there is another amendment given notice of by Mr. Ross. Would it not be better that that is moved first?"

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" As I understand the amendment under discussion, the section will run after the amendment, thus :— 'Two trustees shall be elected by the members for the time being of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce, one by the Cochin Municipal Council and one by the members for the time being of the United Planters' Association of Southern India, at a meeting of the Chamber or Municipal Council or Association held in accordance with the rules in force.' Mr. Ross's amendment comes at the end."

The amendment of Mr. Saldanha was put and carried.

Mr. T. M. Ross :—" Sir, I move that at the end of section 6 (1) (a), the following words be added :—

'or by postal vote in the case of the Association.'

'I will explain why I have given notice of this amendment in a few words. In section 6 (1) (a) it is provided that 'Two Trustees shall be elected by the Members for the time being of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce, one by the Cochin Municipal Council and one by the members for the time being of the United Planters' Association of Southern India at a meeting of the Chamber or Municipal Council or Association held in accordance with the rules in force'. Again in section 12 (1) it is provided that 'when an elected Trustee ceases to hold office, the vacancy shall be filled up within one month by the Chamber of Commerce or the United Planters' Association of Southern India as the case may be in the manner provided in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 6'. The House is aware that the members of the United Planters' Association of Southern India reside in various parts of Southern India and in consequence of that, much of the business of the Association is conducted by post. Again, owing to the distances which separate members from one another, it is impossible for the Association to

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hold meetings at short notice. Moreover, 21 days' notice has to be given for all meetings. It will therefore be seen that it is well nigh impossible for the Association especially in the case of occasional meetings to hold elections under the rules as provided under section 6 (1) (a) or to fill up vacancies within one month as required by section 12 (1). The Government have already recognized the peculiar position of the Planters in regard to the procedure laid down for electing the Planters' representative in this House. And I think in regard to the election of a member for the Port Trust of Cochin also the same reason holds good. I therefore move, Sir, that section 6 (1) (a) be amended as I suggest. My amendment is to add the words 'or by postal vote in the case of the Association' at the end of section 6 (1) (a)."

Sir James Simpson seconded the amendment.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ It has been moved and seconded that at the end of sub-clause (1) (a) as amended already, the words
4-50 p.m. ‘ or by postal vote in the case of the Association’ be inserted.”

The amendment was put and carried.

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—“ A consequential amendment is necessary in clause (2) of section 6, which reads : ‘ A return of the name of every person elected as Trustee shall be forwarded to the Local Government by the Chairman of the Chamber or Association concerned.’ The words ‘ or Municipal Council’ will have to be inserted after the word ‘ Chamber.’ I therefore move that the words ‘ or Municipal Council’ be inserted after the word ‘ Chamber’ in sub-clause (2) of clause 6 ”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I second it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 6, as amended, was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 11 were also then put, passed and added to the Bill

Clause 12.

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—“ Clause (1) of section 12 reads : ‘ When an elected Trustee ceases to hold office, the vacancy shall be filled up within one month by the Chamber of Commerce or the United Planters’ Association of Southern India as the case may be in the manner provided in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 6.’ I move that the words ‘ or the Cochin Municipal Council’ be added after the word ‘ Commerce’ in this sub-clause.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I second it.”

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 12 as amended was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 119 were also next put, passed and added to the Bill.

The preamble was then put, passed and added to the Bill.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I move that the Bill be now passed into law ”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur, MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I second it.”

The motion was put and carried.

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IX

THE MADRAS BORSTAL BILL.

*The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—
“Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Borstal Bill and move that it be read in Council. The objects of this Bill are clearly described in the preamble and in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Here in this Bill, we recognize that it is the duty of the State to reform the adolescent offenders by bringing into existence institutions where they will receive some kind of industrial training or other, and where they will be brought under some kind of reformatory influence. The Children’s Act of 1920 provides for children under 14 years of age and for young persons between 14 and 16 years to be brought to those institutions where they can be given some kind of industrial training and where they are placed under some reformatory influence. But the Madras Borstal Bill takes cognizance of persons between the ages of 16 and 21. The Indian Jails Committee say with regard to this system as follows:

‘The increasing amount of freedom enjoyed, the gradual weakening of home restraints and the development of the sexual instinct combine to make this the most critical period of life, when the mind is specially susceptible to fresh impressions and when it is peculiarly important to prevent habits of immorality and crime from being formed.’

“Mr. McKenna in introducing in Parliament in 1914 the Criminal Justice Administration Bill, which corresponds to our Madras Borstal Bill, which is named after the city of Borstal in England, where such institutions were brought into existence for the first time, said:

‘Our object is to provide in the Borstal institution a place where the offender will not be imprisoned but will only be deprived of his liberty to that degree which is necessary to ensure discipline, where he will live under discipline affecting alike his body, his mind and his character and where he will be taught an industry. It is not a prison. It is or it should be far more like a school under severe discipline with a stout industrial training.’

“He further said:

‘We do not intend the Borstal institutions to be anything like a prison and as we develop in the management of the Borstal institutions, I can assure the House that they will be more and more removed from any thing in the nature of a prison and become more and more purely reformatory and training institutions.’

“We have got a school at Tanjore called the Borstal school, where adolescent offenders are given some kind of general education, where they are taught drill and gymnastics and where they are also trained in some kind of handicraft. In 1923, we found that in this institution there were 778 inmates out of whom 259 were since discharged and 215 were placed under the control of probation officers. Of these 215, we find that 178 are reported to be doing well, doing some kind of definite work and honestly earning their livelihood. We have no information about 31 persons. Six have reverted to crime. From this, hon. Members will see that out of 215 persons discharged from this institution only six have relapsed into criminal habits. Our experience of Tanjore school shows that there are certain defects in the system. First of all, we find that by placing a young offender in a Borstal school for a short term of imprisonment, like six or nine months, he gets no benefit from the training given to him and from the moral influences under which he is brought during that period. Therefore, power is taken under this Act to send into our Borstal schools young offenders so that they may be kept there for a minimum period of three years and up to a maximum period of five years. It is also one of the principles recognized

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throughout the world that no adolescent offender should be kept in a Borstal school beyond the period which is absolutely essential. We find that at the present moment, under the ordinary law of the land, this is not provided for. Therefore, under sections 15 to 19 of this Bill power is taken so that even people who are discharged from these institutions may be kept under the vigilance and care of the Borstal Association. The corner stone of this Bill lies in the after care of the inmates that is being taken by voluntary associations like the discharged prisoners' aid societies, the social service leagues and Borstal associations. Here we have got a splendid opportunity for non-official co-operation which is absolutely essential, where workers who are enthusiastic in giving a helping hand to their unfortunate brethren can do all they can in order to assist them when they are set at liberty. Sir, when this Bill is passed into law and when Borstal institutions are brought into existence, they will exert the same influence as institutes of preventive medicine do in the realm of medicine. I therefore have great pleasure in moving that this Bill be read in this Council."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I second it."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Mr. President, I am glad that this Bill has been introduced and I also agree with the general principles of the Bill. But I wish to point out one or two things for consideration. It has been said that the reformatory schools are doing good work in the case of boys below 16 years of age, but there may be cases where boys admitted into the reformatory schools by the time they reach the 16th year may not be in a position to go back into society and do any useful work unless a further period of training in Borstal schools is provided for. I do not think there is any provision in the Bill for any such cases. The boys should be brought before the authorities in order to send them to the Borstal school for a further period of five years or less. In clause 10 power is given to the Inspector-General of Prisons that in the case of boys between 16 and 21 already convicted he may send them to the Borstal school on his own initiative. I am not able to agree to the principle that an executive officer should select the boys and send them to the Borstal school. My suggestion is that even in their cases he may send them for examination by the magistracy who with the new powers under this Act will decide whether they should be committed to the Borstal school.

"Even here according to section 11, the Magistrate has to determine the age of the boy and the period for which he has to be committed. These are matters that ought to be exercised after admission of due evidence and I do not think it is the idea of the Government that these too are to be settled by the Inspector-General of Prisons. The same clause provides that even in the case of boys that are punished after the passing of this Act the Inspector-General can send them. I cannot agree with the Government in case of boys committed after the passing of this Bill into an Act. It is not at all desirable that the executive should be invested with such powers. I presume that in all those cases the question whether the convicted person has to be sent to the Borstal school or to an ordinary prison should be examined by the convicting magistrate and once that question is settled, I cannot understand how the Inspector-General could be invested with further powers. My impression is that if, after some acquaintance with the character of the person

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punished, the Inspector-General comes to the conclusion that it is a fit case for sending the boy to the Borstal school he may bring the matter to the magistracy and the magistracy shall be empowered to re-examine the question. But I cannot at all agree with the Government in their idea of vesting these powers in the Inspector-General, he being solely an executive officer.

"In clause 15, the visiting committee is invested with the power of saying that a person after a certain period of stay in the institute shall be allowed to work under a society or under a private person. As I understand the clause I think it is left to the discretion of the Inspector-General to select the society or the private person who is to take charge of him during the remaining period. I am not able to agree that the discretion must be left to the Inspector-General of Prisons. I presume that there will be a sufficient element of non-official representation in the visiting committee and it must be these committees that should be given the power of selecting the societies or persons who would take charge of the offender. Even here I think it is necessary that certain rules shall be prescribed as to the religious teaching, etc., to the adolescents. My only apprehension is that these boys just at a tender age might be placed in the hands of persons of a different religious persuasion and it is not desirable that the State should commit them in that manner, without the consent of the guardians. I think it is necessary that sufficient provision should be made either by rule making power or otherwise as to the character of these societies and the persons. Or, a list of these societies and persons may even be placed on the table of this House before Government finally adopt the list. I must say that to leave the settlement of the whole question into the hands of the Inspector-General of Prisons is a most objectionable feature. These are the remarks that I wish to offer on the provisions of this Bill at this stage."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"I welcome this Bill and I certainly appreciate the spirit that underlies this Bill. But if I stand now it is more with a view to offer one or two criticisms on some provisions of the Bill.

"While section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code deals with first offenders who are not under 22 years of age, this Bill deals with adolescent offenders of not less than 16 years and not more than 21 years of age. So far as they are concerned a sort of protection is sought to be given to them. I should like to deal with only some provisions, sections 6, 8, 10 and 15. I do not think I can usefully add to what has fallen from the lips of my hon. Friend Mr. Narasimha Raju who deprecated the tendency to vest extraordinary powers in one officer, to wit, the Inspector-General, with respect to matters contained in clauses 10 and 15 of the Bill. I entirely accept the position taken by him.

"Coming to clause 6 of the Bill I cannot understand why the High Court should be divested of its revisional jurisdiction. The section reads thus :

'The powers conferred on courts by this Act shall be exercised only by (a) the High Court, (b) a Court of Session, (c) a District Magistrate, (d) a Subdivisional Magistrate, (e) a salaried Presidency Magistrate and (f) any Magistrate of the first or second class specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf; and may be exercised by such courts whether the case comes before them originally or on appeal.'

"This appears to me to be taking away the revisional powers of the High Court. If my recollection serves me aright, so far as first offenders

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are concerned a similar power is made to vest in the High Court in its revisional jurisdiction. There is no reason why a corresponding section has not been made and why such a serious attempt is made to deprive the High Court of that power. That is a matter which I hope the hon. the Home Member will see his way to consider.

“Again, as to clause 8 of the Bill, I am inclined to think that the minimum of three years is a little too high. I hope he will see his way to reduce the term to, say, two years or one year. With regard to the maximum the limit of five years fixed must also be reduced and I hope the hon. the Home Member will remember these facts also.

“Barring these criticisms, I do not think that the Bill itself can be open to objection and before resuming my seat I would once more request the hon. the Home Member to concentrate his attention on the first point I mentioned, viz., of allowing the High Court to pass similar orders when cases are put before them in the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction. I take it that that is only an omission and I do not attribute any intention for it on the part of the framers of the measure.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“The object of the Bill is admittedly to prevent adolescents from mixing with ordinary prisoners. I am afraid, Sir, that the provisions of section 5 of the Bill are not calculated to achieve that object. Clause 4 contains ample provisions for the making of rules and to make the Bill self-contained. Because it provides for ‘(a) the control and management of the Borstal school established under the Act, (b) the appointment, powers and duties of officials in such schools, (c) the constitution, powers and duties of visiting committees, (d) the classification, treatment, maintenance, education, industrial training and control of the inmates, (e) the temporary detention of adolescent offenders until arrangements can be made for sending them to Borstal schools.’ Clause 5 of the Bill states :

‘Subject to any alterations . . . the rules framed thereunder shall apply in the case of every Borstal school established under this Act as if it were a prison and the inmates prisoners.’

“I think it is much better to make the provisions of clause 4 as self-contained as possible and to leave off clause 5 altogether to avoid confusion that there is any connexion between the inmates of the Borstal school and the ordinary jails. That is one observation.

“The second is about clause 14. It gives discretion to the Local Government to ‘commute the unexpired residue of the term of detention to such term of imprisonment . . .’ If matters stood there, I will have no complaint because where the inmates of the school are sent to ordinary jails it would be the Local Government that exercises the powers. But under sub-section (2) ‘the Local Government may . . . delegate the power conferred by sub-section (1) to the Inspector-General or any District Magistrate’. That portion may as well be omitted. The only other provision to which I would draw attention is the one under which persons are released under licence to any society or private person. This is likely to lead to great difficulties. There are proselytizing agencies and the question of religion is likely to come up. Much greater care is required in a country like India and it is much better that due

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inquiries are made, if possible, by magistrates as to the religion, surroundings, etc., and their connected circumstances before he is actually made over to the person.

"These are some observations which I have made. Generally, I welcome this necessary piece of legislation which has long been overdue."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am rather inclined to think that this question had better be put to the House. It appears to be a thoroughly non-controversial measure excepting perhaps as to details which have been referred to by my hon. Friend Mr. Narasimha Raju and another hon. Member. These details could very well be adjusted in the Select Committee stage and I do not think that any further purpose would be served by discussing at this stage any more. I only throw out this suggestion and I am entirely in the hands of the House."

Mr P SIVA RAO:—"My hon. Friend from Malabar says that this is thoroughly a non-controversial measure."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"Except with reference to details, I added."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Yes, he will see for himself whether what I am going to touch upon is of a detailed nature or it is a vital matter. I am referring to clause 8. I approve of the principle that an adolescent should suffer imprisonment contemplated under that section if it is for the same term or period as he would be committed to if he was convicted by a court. This is to say if an adolescent offender would be committed to, say, three or four months only and if only that period is considered a suitable term, I do not see the reason why he should be committed to a term which shall not be less than three years under this section. That is a matter I object to. It should not be strictly limited to three years and the section should be accordingly revised. Even if he is sentenced to a Borstal school, the court that so sentences should have the power of committing him only to such term of imprisonment as otherwise it would be fit to impose on him. Now, with reference to the remarks made by my hon. Friend from Malabar, I request him to see if this is not a matter of vital importance and one that ought to be adverted to at this stage, or if it is only a small detail that could be touched on at the Select Committee stage."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"We have got certain remarks to offer with regard to the fundamental principles of the Bill. The Select Committee ought to know our views."

5 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It is open to the hon. Member to oppose the reference to the Select Committee on any ground that he pleases."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I say, Sir, there was an idea—I take it you have been apprised of it officially—of taking up official business to-morrow. In such a case, we may go on with this Bill to-morrow for 15 minutes and let the hon. Members have their say."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I hope hon. Members are at one with the hon. the Law Member in continuing the discussion for only 15 minutes to-morrow, because what I understood was that, if to-morrow was converted into an official day, the Andhra University Bill would be taken up."

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* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" We shall continue this for 15 minutes to-morrow."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Surely, Sir. As a matter of fact, there are only three or four items of official business to-morrow; the most controversial of them undoubtedly would be the Andhra University Bill. There are some amendments to Standing Orders which would not take more than 10 minutes. The Borstal Bill will not take more than half an hour at the most, and the Village Officers' Bill is for introduction only. So I confidently hope that in an hour all this business will be over and the rest of the day might be devoted to the Andhra University Bill and Supplementary demands."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I associate myself cheerfully in the hope entertained by the hon. the Law Member and adjourn the House till 11 o'clock to-morrow."

"I have stated that to-morrow will be an official day and business will be circulated at once in supersession of the agenda paper already circulated."

The House adjourned at 5-3 p.m. to meet again the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 85 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 161 supra.]

Statement showing the net cost of high schools in the Presidency, the proportion of net cost and the sanctioned pay of the headmaster.

Serial number.	Name of the net cost of high school in the Presidency.	Nature and proportion of net cost.	Sanctioned scale of pay of the headmaster.
			RS.
1	Board High School, Russellkonda ..	Full net cost of the whole school	125-4-145
2	Do. Aska ..	Full net cost of the high school department.	125
3	Do. Tekkali ..	Do.	125
4	Onslow Institution, Chatriapur ..	Half net cost subject to the maximum of Rs. 4,400.	No scale of pay sanctioned by Government.
5	Board High School, Parvatipuram.	Full net cost of the high school department	125
6	Do. Palaconda ..	Full net cost of the high school department.	125
7	Do. Chodavaram ..	Full net cost of the high school department.	125
8	Do. Razole ..	Do.	125-5-150
9	Do. Kothapeta ..	Do.	125-5-150
10	Do. Samalkota ..	Full net cost of the whole school ..	125-6-150
11	Do. Gudivada ..	Full net cost of the high school department	125-5-150
12	Do. Undi ..	Full net cost of the whole school ..	125-5-150
13	Do. Kovvur ..	Do.	135-5-150
14	Do. Repalle ..	Full net cost of forms V and VI	150-5-175
15	Do. Kollur ..	Full net cost of the high school department.	125
16	Do. Turumelli ..	Two-thirds net cost of the whole school subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,130.	150 plus 30 temporary allowance.
17	Do. Koilkuntla ..	Full net cost of the school ..	125-5-150
18	Do. Markapur ..	Full net cost of the middle school and two-thirds net cost of the high school department.	125
19	Do. Atmakur ..	Full net cost of the school ..	125-5-150
20	Do. Harpanahalle.	Do.	125-5-150
21	Do. Penukonda ..	Full net cost of the high school department.	150-10/2-200
22	Do. Andalur ..	Do.	150-5/2-175
23	Do. Gudur ..	Full net cost of the whole school ..	125-5-150
24	Do. Kandukur ..	Do.	125
25	Do. Poonamallee ..	Do.	150
26	Do. Arni ..	Full net cost of forms V and VI	125
27	Do. Chandragiri ..	Full net cost of the school ..	125 plus 25 temporary allowance.

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Statement showing the net cost of high schools in the Presidency, the proportion of net cost and the sanctioned pay of the headmaster—cont.

Serial number.	Name of the net cost of high school in the Presidency.	Nature and proportion of net cost.	Sanctioned scale of pay of the headmaster.
			RS.
28	Board High School, Tirukkoyilur.	Full net cost of the high school department.	125—5—150
29	Do. Panruti ..	Full net cost of the whole school ..	125
30	Do. Pattukkottai..	Full net cost of the high school department.	125—5—150
31	Do. Ayyampet ..	Full net cost of the whole school ..	125—5—150
32	Do. Kuttalam ..	Do. ..	125—5—150
33	Do. Musiri ..	Full net cost of the middle school and half net cost of the high school.	125—5—150
34	Do. Ariyalur ..	Full net cost of the middle school and half of forms IV and V.	125
35	Do. Sholavandan.	Full net cost of the whole school ..	125
36	Do. Koilpatti ..	Do. ..	125
37	Do. Dharmapuri ..	Full net cost of forms V and VI ..	125—5—150
38	Do. Krishnagiri ..	Full net cost of the high school department.	125—5—150
39	Do. Tiruchengode.	Full net cost of the whole school ..	125—5—150
40	Do. Koduvayur ..	Full net cost of the high school department.	125
41	Do. Angadipuram.	Half net cost of the high school department.	125
42	Do. Manjeri ..	Full net cost of the high school department.	125
43	Moyan Girls' High School, Palghat.	Full net cost of the school ..	125—5—150
44	Board Girls' High School, Kollengode.	Full net cost of the school except form VI.	125
45	Board Girls' High School, Udipi ..	Full net cost of the high school department.	125
46	Do. Puthur.	Half net cost of the school ..	125
47	Municipal High School, Anakapalle.	Do. ..	125—5—150
48	Municipal High School, Vizianagram.	Do. ..	125—5—150
49	Municipal High School, Ellore ..	Half net cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000.	..
50	Do. Narasaraopet.	Full net cost of forms V and VI ..	150—5—200
51	Municipal High School, Kurnool ..	Full net cost of the whole school ..	150—10—200
52	Do. Bellary ..	Do. ..	125—5—150
53	Do. Adoni ..	Full net cost of the high school department.	150—5—175
54	Do. Hospet ..	Three-fourths net cost of the high school department.	125
55	Do. Hindupur.	Do. ..	125—5—150
56	Do. Proddatur.	Three-fifths net cost of the whole school.	150
57	Do. Cuddapah.	Full net cost of the whole school ..	150—10—200
58	Do. Walajapet.	Do. ..	120—6—150
59	Do. Gudiyattam.	Do. ..	150
60	Municipal High School, Tirapur ..	Full net cost of the high school department.	125
61	Do. Ootacamund.	Full net cost of the whole school ..	150—10—200
62	Municipal High School, Anantapur.	Do. ..	125—5—150

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 94 asked by Mr. K. Raghuchandra Ballal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 166 supra.]

Report of the President, District Board, South Kanara, dated 14th March 1925.

It is a fact that M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Raghunathayya Avargal, late President of the Mangalore Taluk Board, was taken suddenly ill of cerebral hæmorrhage on the 30th December last, i.e., during the Christmas holidays, but he was not unconscious during the whole period of his illness though he became semi-conscious at times.

2. As Mr Raghunathayya was unable to attend to his duties on the re-opening of the office on 3rd January 1925, Mr B. M. D'Souza his Vice-President performed them under section 23 (2) of the Local Boards Act until the 6th idem. As the latter had to leave Mangalore for Bombay on the 7th January 1925 on some urgent private business the Taluk Board President delegated his powers to M.R.Ry. Nellikai Venkat Rao Avargal, a member of the Taluk Board and Chairman of the Mangalore Municipal Council and one of the most respected citizens of Mangalore. As Mr Raghunathayya was forbidden by his medical adviser to move from his bed, the letter of delegation was read out to him and his facsimile seal was under his instruction affixed to it in the presence of his son M.R.Ry. Ramanath Sahir Avargal, who is a District Munsif in Kurnool and who was in Mangalore on leave at the time.

3. The Treasury Deputy Collector of South Kanara objected in the first instance to honor the cheques issued by the President-delegate; but the Accountant-General to whom the matter was referred said that there was no objection to those cheques being honored. But in the meantime the Vice-President returned from Bombay and fresh cheques were issued and payments made. The delay such as there was, in making the payments of salaries was not therefore due to any want of arrangements made for making the payments but was due to a technical objection.

4. It is a fact that the Taluk Board President M.R.Ry Rao Bahadur S. Raghunathayya died on the 7th January 1925, but it is not a fact that the correspondence addressed to the President, Taluk Board, Mangalore, remained piled up and untouched by the President-delegate. There were three holidays, viz, 11th, 12th and 13th being Sunday and Pongal holidays and the President-delegate who is Chairman of the Mangalore Municipality had to attend to certain functions of the National Health and Baby Week and hence the ordinary tapal for four days could not be opened; but until the return of the Vice-President from Bombay all the work was done by him except the issue of cheques.

5. The interference of the District Board President is called for only under section 18 (3) of the Local Boards Act if both the offices of president and vice-president of a taluk board are vacant. In the present case although the office of president fell on the 7th January 1925, in consequence of Mr. Raghunathayya's death, the office of the vice-president was not vacant. Hence the interference of the District Board President was not called for in the matter.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 95 asked by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 166 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2090, L. & M., dated 17th June 1925.

The Government are pleased to confer on the Dharmavaram taluk board the privilege of electing its president. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

2 The attention of the taluk board is invited to sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. Early arrangements should be made for the election of a president.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government.)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the President, Taluk Board, Dharmavaram, through the President, District Board, Anantapur.
 „ President, District Board, Anantapur (with reference to his L. No. 214, dated 3rd April 1925).
 „ Collector of Anantapur (with reference to his L. No. 1902, dated 20th May 1925).
 „ Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of notification in Part I A of the Gazette)

Appendix.

Notification.

Under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government cancel so much of notification No. 193 published in Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th March 1922, as directs that the president of the Dharmavaram taluk board in the Anantapur district shall be appointed by the Government.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 102 asked by Mr. S. Satyamurti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 172 supra.]

Statement.

Date of the		Period of contract.	Percentage of excess allowed on the scheduled rates.
Revision of rates.	Renewal of the contract.		
1st October 1916	1st October 1916.	1 year ...	39 per cent for Municipal and 34 per cent Local Fund.
1st February 1918.	1st February 1918.	1 year .	50 per cent for Municipal and 60 per cent Local Fund.
February 1921.	February 1921.	Up to October 1923.	80 per cent for Municipal and 90 per cent Local Fund.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 108 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 176 supra.]

Extracts from the revised directions for using vaccine lymph.

1. Supplies of vaccination lymph to vaccinators in the several districts will be made from the King Institute, Guindy, four times a month on the dates noted against each group of districts :—

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| (1) Nilgiris, Malabar, South Kanara, Coimbatore, Salem. | 1st, 7th, 17th and 23rd. | (4) Kurnool, Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore. | 4th, 10th, 20th and 26th. |
| (2) Ganjam, Godavari, Guntur, Ganjam Hill tracts, Vizagapatnam. | 2nd, 8th, 18th and 24th. | (5) North Arcot, Chittoor, Chingleput, Ramnad, Kistna district. | 5th, 11th, 21st and 27th. |
| (3) Trichinopoly, Tanjore, South Arcot, Tinnevely, Madura. | 3rd, 9th, 19th and 25th. | (6) Municipalities, Jails, Military. | 6th, 12th, 22nd and 28th. |

Under this arrangement it will be possible for vaccinators to wait for their second supply and then use up two supplies together. This might not be detected as District Health Inspectors are not always in town with their vaccinators. As there still is a tendency to delay in using the vaccine as promptly as possible, vaccinators should be ordered to submit nominal registers of vaccination immediately after finishing their supply. In all cases of delay there should be a severe penalty as it is very important that all supply of lymph should be used promptly. District Health Officers will be expected to take all steps to ensure that this is being done by the vaccinators in their districts.

2. All indents for vaccine lymph shall be in multiples of 20 doses and ordinarily the issue of lymph from the King Institute will be in tubes containing 20 doses each. In special cases tubes containing 10 doses will also be issued but this smaller tube should not be usually necessary if vaccinators exercise due care.

3. The vaccine is sent out from the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, in glass tubes.

Those tubes are labelled to show :—

- (a) The lymph number ;
- (b) the number of cases which can be vaccinated with the contents ;
- (c) the date of despatch ; and
- (d) the period beyond which the vaccine must not be used.

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This period is fixed as a maximum for inaccessible places but to ensure good results every effort shall be made to use the vaccine expeditiously.

4. *General instructions.*—

(5) Heat quickly destroys the potency of vaccine lymph; it should therefore be kept as cool as possible, night and day.

Vaccinators shall be at the appointed places on the due dates in order to take delivery of their supplies of lymph from the Postal authorities immediately on arrival. The vaccine tubes shall at once be placed in a cooled vaccine-carrier.

The carrier being made of materials (pith and glass) which are bad conductors of heat, gives protection from heat to the vaccine. When vaccinators are on the march additional protection can be given by rolling clean clothing round the carrier.

It must be remembered that, as the carrier is designed to keep heat out, it will, if once allowed to get warm, keep heat in just as efficiently and thus completely defeat the end aimed at.

At night time, therefore, the carriers and their contents should be cooled down as thorough as circumstances permit. The carrier should be opened and the tubes of vaccine removed. A little clean water should then be poured into the carrier and the latter hung up still open, in as good a draught of air as possible. The tubes of vaccine should be rolled in a small pad of clean lint or rag and placed in a shallow saucer of water in a good draught of air.

These precautions will be specially effective in hot dry places where the day temperatures are high. The greatest protection from the effects of heat, however, will be obtained by using the vaccine as quickly as possible.

10. Vaccinators are forbidden to use vaccine beyond the period marked on the tube. This period is calculated so as to give vaccinators four clear days on which to use the vaccine. The observance of this rule must be regarded as imperative. If any vaccine remains unused at the end of the specified time, it should be returned to the Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, by letter post, in the box in which it was sent out. A statement of the reasons for not using the supply should be enclosed.

11. Where it is evident that carelessness in exposing the vaccine to the sun, to great heat, or in carrying out the operation has occurred, or where vaccinators have deliberately delayed commencing work for several days after receipt of a fresh supply the District Health Officer should recover the cost of vaccine at the rate of six pies per case. Such recoveries should be remitted to the treasury and credited to the Government under 'XXIII-A. P.H. Public Health Receipts—Mis. Other Items' and the treasury receipts obtained and forwarded to the Director, King Institute, Guindy.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 109 asked by Mr R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 178 *supra*.]

G.O. No. 1962, P.H., dated 1st December 1923.

READ—the following papers :—

(i)

G.O. No. 1491, P.H., dated 6th September 1923.

(ii)

From the Sanitary Engineer, dated 6th October 1923, No. 543-G.

Order—No. 1962, P.H., dated 1st December 1923.

Under G.O. No. 1491, P.H., dated 6th September 1923, a draft of the rules prescribing the qualifications required of sanitary and assistant sanitary inspectors under local bodies was published for general information and criticism.

2. The Sanitary Engineer states that as the Lower Subordinate Engineer course of the College of Engineering, Madras, does not include Sanitary Science or Sanitary Engineering, lower subordinate engineers should also be required to pass the examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering of the Higher Grade in order to qualify themselves as sanitary inspectors, though they need not undergo the five months' training in Minor Sanitary Engineering under the Sanitary Engineer. The Government accept the suggestion. Draft rule 2 (a) is amended accordingly.

3. The rules as amended are now confirmed. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

P. L. MOORE,

Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.

Surgeon-General.

Sanitary Engineer.

Director of Public Instruction.

Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

Law (Education) Department.

Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of the order and notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*).

Appendix.

Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 305 of the District Municipalities Act of 1920 section 200 of the Local Boards Act of 1920, the local Government make the following rules as to the qualifications required of sanitary and assistant sanitary inspectors :—

Rules under section 305 of the District Municipalities Act of 1920
200 of the Local Boards Act of 1920.

No person shall be appointed to the post of assistant sanitary inspector unless he possesses

(a) A certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed the Higher Grade technical examination in Animal

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Physiology and Hygiene after having undergone a satisfactory course in Physiology, Hygiene and Bacteriological demonstrations under the Principal of the Medical College or a similar special examination in the same subjects.

Provided that persons who have obtained a certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that they have passed the Higher Grade technical examination in Animal Physiology and Hygiene shall not be required to pass an examination in the same subjects after the course in the Medical College if they are certified by the Principal of the Medical College and the Sanitary Engineer to be fit for employment as assistant sanitary inspector; and

(b) A certificate from the Director of Public Health that he can cycle.

2. No person shall be appointed to the post of sanitary inspector unless he possesses the qualifications prescribed for the post of assistant sanitary inspector and the following qualifications in addition, viz.—

(a) either a certificate of having successfully passed the Lower Subordinate Engineer class of the College of Engineering, Madras, and of having passed the examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering of the Higher Grade, or

(b) a certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed the examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering of the Higher Grade after having undergone a satisfactory course of five months' training in Minor Sanitary Engineering under the Sanitary Engineer to Government; and

(c) a certificate from the Director of Public Health that he can both ride and cycle.

3. The above rules shall not apply to any certificated sanitary inspector who on the 31st December 1905 held a permanent post as sanitary inspector or as assistant sanitary inspector or as superintendent of a vaccine depot under any local body or as deputy inspector of vaccination in the Madras Vaccination department or who can prove by extracts from the register of certificated sanitary inspectors maintained in the office of the Director of Public Health that he has within two years previous to that date served any local body as certificated sanitary inspector on temporary or cholera duty and that his conduct during that period has been satisfactory.

4. A pass in the Bombay Sanitary Surveyor's Test or Burma Sanitary Inspector's Test will be accepted as equivalent to the qualifications prescribed in clause (a) of rule 1 and clause (a) or clause (b) of rule 2 of the above rules.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing rules the Director of Public Health may on the recommendation of Presidents of Local Boards or Chairmen of Municipal Councils certify any person who in the opinion of the Director of Public Health is fit to hold the post of sanitary or assistant sanitary inspector to be qualified for the post. The person so certified shall be deemed to be duly qualified for appointment as sanitary or assistant sanitary inspector subject to any limitations that may be imposed by the Director of Public Health in the certificate.

Presidents of Local Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils shall apply to the Director of Public Health direct for the necessary exemption even in the case of temporary appointments of unqualified men.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 119 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 185 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred during 1922-23.

District.	Establish- ment charges.	Contin- genceies.	Travelling allowance.	Total [columns (2) to (4)].
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Chingleput	5,628	51	2,222	7,901
2. Tanjore	30,604	3,151	7,472	41,227
3. Godavari	13,797	972	4,195	18,962
4. South Arcot	1,845	25	517	2,387
Total ..	51,874	4,199	14,404	70,477
Head office ..	44,939	5,400	4,129	54,459

District.	Free grants.	Education charges	Loans for acquisition of house-sites	Total [columns (6) to (8)].
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Chingleput	7,892	12,019	1,081	20,992
2. Tanjore	7,594	32,960	79,887	1,20,441
3. Godavari	8,159	13,566	61,100	82,825
4. South Arcot .. .. .	..	1,303	2,952	4,255
Total ..	23,645	59,848	1,45,020	2,28,513
Head office ..	84,445	6,728	1,55,837	2,47,010
Grand total ..	1,08,090	66,576	3,00,857	4,75,523

NOTE.—Details for the figures shown against Head office are not available.

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STATEMENT I—cont.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred during 1923-24.

District. (1)	Establish- ment charges. (2)	Travelling allowance. (3)	Cottingenices. (4)	Total [columns (2) to (4)]. (5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Godavari	14,230	4,067	1,435	19,732
2. Kistna	7,333	1,860	934	10,127
3. Guntur	6,845	2,338	597	9,780
4. Bellary	6,036	2,195	653	8,884
5. Chingleput	4,434	1,180	201	5,815
6. South Arcot	9,255	1,883	1,497	12,635
7. Tanjore	28,090	9,133	3,110	40,333
8. Trichinopoly	7,023	2,232	972	10,227
9. South Kanara	6,708	2,174	430	9,312
Total ..	89,954	27,062	9,829	1,26,845
Head office ..	55,189	4,335	5,538	65,062

District.	Free grants. (6)	Education charges. (7)	Loans for acquisition of house- sites. (8)	Total [cols (6) to (8)]. (9)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Godavari	18,338	18,744	83,775	1,20,857
2. Kistna	4,345	3,126	24,730	32,201
3. Guntur	9,506	1,160	11,862	22,028
4. Bellary	25,311	2,134	..	27,445
5. Chingleput	16,478	17,259	2,454	36,191
6. South Arcot	12,160	16,707	35,893	64,760
7. Tanjore	14,513	47,426	76,823	1,38,762
8. Trichinopoly	14,860	6,203	..	21,063
9. South Kanara	8,089	1,625	..	9,714
Total ..	1,23,600	1,14,384	2,35,037	4,73,021
<i>Other districts.</i>				
1. Vizagapatam .. .. .	..	..	444	444
2. Madras	195	4,326	50,105	54,626
3. Kurrul	6,092	3,192	..	9,284
4. Nellore	2,092	..	..	2,092
5. North Arcot	3,826	..	..	3,826
6. Madura	6,344	..	..	6,344
7. Ramnad .. .. .	..	3,580	..	3,580
8. Tinnevely	424	..	..	424
9. Salem	1,937	457	..	2,394
10. Anantapur	5,790	5,790
Total	26,700	11,555	50,549	88,804
Grand total ..	1,50,300	1,25,939	2,85,586	5,61,825

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STATEMENT I—cont.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred during 1924-25.

District.	Establishment charges.	Contingencies.	Travelling allowance.	Total [cols. (2) to (4)].
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Godavari	14,585	1,804	4,605	20,994
2. Kistna	9,086	548	2,572	12,206
3. Guntur	8,973	974	3,499	13,446
4. Bellary	8,293	640	2,993	11,926
5. Chingleput	5,239	422	2,124	7,785
6. Madras	2,651	89	132	2,852
7. South Arcot	11,130	1,387	3,238	15,755
8. Tanjore	27,661	2,387	8,689	38,740
9. Trichinopoly	9,040	970	2,512	12,522
10. South Kanara	7,953	418	3,499	11,870
Total ..	1,04,614	9,599	33,863	1,48,076
Head office ..	51,617	6,008	3,627	61,452

District.	Free grants. (6)	Education charges. (7)	Loans. (8)	Total [cols. (6) to (8)]. (9)
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Godavari	6,320	26,983	62,812	96,115
2. Kistna	7,870	7,850	17,977	33,697
3. Guntur	17,529	4,602	70,411	92,542
4. Bellary	15,072	3,779	..	18,851
5. Madras	24,940	16,372	3,081	44,393
6. Chingleput	16,140	19,590	3,899	39,629
7. South Arcot	14,656	18,040	35,039	67,735
8. Tanjore	12,092	55,324	61,273	1,29,189
9. Trichinopoly	12,235	12,406	5,023	29,664
10. South Kanara	6,384	10,038	..	16,422
Total ..	1,33,238	1,75,484	2,59,515	5,68,237
Other districts.				
1. Nellore	5,286	477	..	5,763
2. Anantapur	3,409	707	..	4,116
3. Kurnool	3,850	3,274	..	6,624
4. North Arcot	205	458	196	859
5. Madura	1,022	883	..	1,908
6. Cuddapah .. .. .	..	377	144	521
7. Chittoor .. .. .	..	45	23	68
8. Ramnad .. .. .	..	5,183	..	5,183
9. Tinnevely .. .. .	..	1,543	..	1,543
10. Coimbatore .. .. .	..	534	..	534
11. The Nilgiris .. .. .	..	282	..	282
12. Salem .. .. .	..	1,891	..	1,891
13. Malabar .. .. .	..	253	..	253
14. Ganjam .. .. .	..	252	..	252
15. Vizagapatam	184	..	184
Total ..	13,272	16,346	363	29,981
Grand total ..	1,46,510	1,91,830	2,59,878	5,98,218

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STATEMENT II.
Statement showing distribution of allotments during 1925-26.

District.	Establishment.	Travelling allowance, etc.	Contingencies.	Grants-in-aid miscellaneous non-recurring (free grant)	Education (boards and equipment for schools).	Rebolarships and stipends.	Grants-in-aid miscellaneous recurring.	Loans for acquisition of house-sites.
1. Godavari ..	RS. 17,500	RS. 4,365	RS. 2,106	RS. 5,800	RS. 28,872	..	RS. 500	RS. 76,000
2. Kistna ..	9,550	2,300	644	7,500	8,508	..	6,100	20,000
3. Guntur ..	9,550	3,300	1,284	20,000	7,768	..	..	50,000
4. Bellary ..	9,550	3,000	648	20,000	8,932	..	..	..
5. Madras ..	4,000	400	648	17,500	7,168	..	11,000	30,000
6. Chingleput ..	6,800	2,740	200	13,500	24,071	..	..	6,000
7. South Arcot ..	12,900	3,000	1,584	11,600	21,106	..	..	20,000
8. Tanjore ..	33,450	9,495	2,620	8,800	63,811	..	..	1,15,000
9. Trichinopoly ..	10,000	2,300	1,204	11,600	16,534	..	..	1,6,000
10. South Kanara ..	9,600	3,200	462	7,000	13,040	..	1,000	2,000
Total ..	1,22,700	34,000	11,300	1,23,300	1,99,798	..	18,600	3,34,000
Head office ..	57,800	4,300	5,200	..	..	..	..	..

The establishment charges shown against the Head office include charges on account of work relating to, Reclamation of Kallars, Criminal Tribe Settlements, Emigration and other items of work entrusted to the Commissioner of Labour under G.O. No. 271, Revenue, dated 2nd February 1920.

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STATEMENT II—*cont.*
Statement showing distribution of allotments during 1925-26—*cont.*

District.	Establishment.	Travelling allowance, etc.	Contingencies	Grant-in-aid miscellaneous non-recurring (free grant).	Education (other than including sheds and equipment for schools).	Scholarships and stipends.	Grants-in-aid miscellaneous recurring.	Loans for acquisition of houses.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
<i>Other districts.</i>								
1. Cuddapah	5,260	..
2. Karnool
3. Nellore
4. Chittoor
5. Anantapur
6. Salem	866	..
7. North Arcot
8. Madurai	2,080	..	..	168	..
9. Coimbatore	2,500	..	..	..	..
10. Ramnad	6,000	..
11. Malabar	27	..
Reserve with the head office	14,610	6,502	31,700	29,985	1,000
Grand total ..	1,80,500	38,300	16,500	1,42,490	2,06,300	31,700	60,900	3,35,000

Note.—The amounts kept in reserve with the head office will be distributed later on.

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 121 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 186 supra.]

Statement showing the ships which sailed from Madras and other ports from the 1st January 1925, the dates on which each ship sailed and the number of passengers (emigrants and ordinary passengers) that each ship conveyed every time.

Negapatam.

Name of ship.	Date of sailing.	Number of passengers.
S.S. Tara	4th January 1925 ...	979
Do.	1st February 1925 ...	884
Do.	1st March 1925 ...	1,067
Do.	29th March 1925 ...	1,617
Do.	26th April 1925 ...	1,300
Do.	25th June 1925 ...	1,237
S.S. Teesta	18th January 1925 ...	666
Do.	12th April 1925 ...	1,207
Do.	10th May 1925 ...	1,279
Do.	12th June 1925 ...	1,242
Do.	5th July 1925 ...	1,910
S.S. Ellenga	15th February 1925 ...	1,055
Do.	24th May 1925 ...	969
Do.	21st June 1925 ...	639
S.S. Dalgoma	17th May 1925 ...	1,035
Do.	2nd June 1925 ...	1,065
S.S. Talamba... ..	7th June 1925 ...	1,395

Madras.

S.S. Tara	28th January 1925 ...	337
Do.	25th February 1925 ...	569
Do.	25th March 1925 ...	603
Do.	25th April 1925 ...	711
Do.	24th June 1925 ...	763
S.S. Teesta	14th January 1925 ...	327
Do.	8th April 1925 ...	580
Do.	6th May 1925 ...	828
Do.	6th June 1925 ...	298
Do.	1st July 1925 ...	1,076
S.S. Ellenga	12th February 1925 ...	498
Do.	11th March 1925 ...	573
Do.	20th May 1925 ...	633
Do.	17th June 1925 ...	1,205
S.S. Dalgoma	16th May 1925 ...	636
Do.	1st June 1925 ...	838
S.S. Talamba	6th June 1925 ...	644

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Dhanushkodi.

(1) Elgin, (2) Curzon and (3) Hardinge | These ferry steamers ply daily between Dhanushkodi and Talaimannar (a distance of 22 miles) connecting the South Indian Railway and the Ceylon Government Railway. The journey is of two hours' duration. The number of emigrants varied from 1 on a holiday to 624, the average for each day being 205 exclusive of an equal number of labourers who went over as non-emigrants. The total number of passengers who went by this route is not known.]

Tuticorin—Nil.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 122 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 186 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Government, dated the 27th March 1925, Ref. No. 673/25-3.

[*Reference.*—Government Memorandum No 3201/24-1, dated 30th January 1925, Legislative Council Question No 1398—Further report.]

I submit a copy of the District Forest Officer's report on the subject which shows that it is not possible to convert the three blocks into one. The District Forest Officer suggests that the two blocks in the South Vellore division may be combined into one block. The District Forest Officer's proposals are supported by the Collector of North Arcot and the Conservators of Forests, III and IV Circles. I agree with them and shall issue instructions accordingly on receipt of orders of Government

ENCLOSURE

Copy of report from the District Forest Officer, North Vellore, dated the 26th February 1925—Legislative Council question—Melarasampet village.

With reference to the above, I beg to report that so far as North Vellore division is concerned, the grazing block situated near Melarasampet village is the Karuthamalai grazing block which is separated from the grazing block of South Vellore division by the common boundary between Karuthamalai and Arasampet reserved forests running along the Madikam Ar (also called Kovilmalai Ar).

2. I have consulted the South Vellore District Forest Officer and learn from him that there are two grazing units adjoining Melarasampet village—one in Santavasal Range and the other in Polur Range of his division. They are separated from each other by a small stream locally known as Anaimaduvu Kanar.

3. There will be no possibility of mistaking the one grazing block of North Vellore division for any of South Vellore division if the Madigam Ar, which is at least 33 yards wide throughout, is fixed as the common boundary between the two grazing blocks.

[19th August 1925]

4. As regards the suggestion made by the hon. Member that all the three blocks might be combined to go into one Range, I may point out that, so far as North Vellore division is concerned, this suggestion would involve the transfer of the whole of Karuthamalai block to South Vellore division—a very inconvenient distribution of forests to both officers concerned. It is not also practicable to combine the three grazing blocks into one as it would be very difficult then to arrive at a correct estimate of the grazing revenue adjustable to each district.

5. The District Forest Officer, South Vellore, thinks that if the suggestion on the other hand is to combine the respective grazing block in Santavasal and Polur Ranges only, he would have no serious objection to combining them to afford greater grazing facilities.

6. There is extensive grazing ground outside reserved forest in Melarasampet village and it is only fair that the ryots who have occasion to send their cattle to Reserved Forests too, besides, should exercise some care to restrict their cattle to the particular grazing block for which they have taken out permits. By combining the two grazing blocks of South Vellore division into one and by making the Madikam Ar the common boundary between the grazing blocks of North and South Vellore Forest divisions the grazing blocks in either division will be easily distinguishable and as water facilities exist in forests of both the divisions there will be no excuse whatever for allowing cattle to stray from one block for which they have taken out permits to another in which these same permits do not entitle them to graze.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 130 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 191 supra.]

Statement showing the names of members with their qualifications.

Serial number and names of the other members.	Qualifications.
(1) Mr. A. Devappa Punja ..	Retired Tahsildar and landlord, B.A., B.L.
(2) „ A. Rama Rao ..	Retired Deputy Superintendent of Telegraphs.
(3) „ M. Achuthayya ..	Retired Huzur Sarishtadar.
(4) „ M. Muhammad Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Retired Sub-Magistrate and landlord.
(5) „ B. Parameshwara ..	Retired Sub-Magistrate.
(6) „ George Lobo ..	Retired Jailor and landlord.
(7) „ H. Koragappa ..	Merchant and landlord.
(8) „ N. Shrinivasa Rao ..	Coffee merchant.
(9) „ M. Narayana Kini ..	Do.
(10) „ Joseph V. Alvares ..	Merchant.
(11) „ S. E. Aiman ..	Do.
(12) „ K. Ramaya Hegde ..	Merchant and landlord.
(13) „ P. Abbunhi Beari ..	Merchant.
(14) „ S. Amrita Rao ..	Landlord.

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APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 142 asked by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 19th August 1925, page 199 supra.]

Statement showing the particulars asked for in clauses (a) to (c) of question No. 142 regarding Irrigation works in Ceded districts.

	In charge of Public Works Department.			In charge of Revenue Department.
		Minor works.	Major works.	Minor works.
Clause (a) 1 & (2)—				
Number of Major and Minor Irrigation works in each of the Ceded districts.	Bellary ...	98	11	300
	Anantapur ...	113		2,527
	Kurnool ...	64		545
	Cuddapah ...	127		1,321

Clause (b)—

Expenditure in 1923-24 for repairs.

Major and minor works in charge of Public Works Department.				Minor works in charge of Revenue Department.			
RS.				RS.			
Bellary division ...	1,01,777	Bellary division ...	11,943				
Kurnool „ ...	22,856	Anantapur „ ...	25,674				
Madanapalle „ ...	83,710	Kurnool „ ...	17,740				
		Cuddapah „ ...	26,933				
				Allotment for 1924-25.	Budget grant for 1925-26.		

Clause (c)—

Public Works Department works—

RS.						RS.
Bellary division ...	...	...	...	1,06,754	84,000	
Kurnool „ ...	...	...	...	14,890	8,100	
Madanapalle „ ...	...	...	...	91,075	1,04,000	
Revenue Department works—						
Bellary district ...	...	...	...	12,700	13,000	
Anantapur „ ...	...	...	...	19,200	23,000	
Kurnool „ ...	...	...	...	21,500	20,000	
Cuddapah „ ...	...	...	...	28,700	28,000	

Note.—The information asked for in clauses (b) and (c) is available in the case of works in charge of Public Works Department only by Public Works Department divisions, and not by districts and it is accordingly so given. Madanapalle division includes also a portion of the Chittoor district.

[19th August 1925]

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item IV (1) Communications to the Council on page 219 supra].

G.O. No. 942, Development, dated 30th June 1925.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from E. F. THOMAS, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (through the Accountant-General), dated Madras, the 27th April 1925, No. 163-E.

I have the honour to forward herewith the audit report and the accounts of the Fruit-Preserving Institute, Coonoor, for the quarter ending the 31st December 1924 received from Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Madras, from which it will be seen that a loss of Rs 5,173-1-8 was sustained during the quarter under report. My remarks on the report will be submitted separately.

ENCLOSURE

Letter from Messrs FRASER & ROSS, Chartered Accountants, Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Government of Madras, to the Director of Industries, dated Madras, the 23rd April 1925.

[Government Fruit-Preserving Institute, Coonoor.]

We have the honour to hand you herewith the balance sheet of the above Institute as at 31st December 1924, duly certified, together with the relative profit and loss account for the quarter ending that date.

We have to report on the accounts as under :—

It will be found that in this quarter the cost of production has gone up, mainly due to the production being very small; sales were much below those of the previous quarter.

* * * *

Travelling and out-of-pocket expenses on account of the audit will be adjusted in the final accounts 1924-25.

The preliminary expenses and experimental charges will be adjusted to capital account in the balance sheet as at 31st March 1925 as directed by Order No. 2002, Development, dated 21st November 1924.

Subject to the above, we certify that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and that the balance sheet referred to above, in our opinion, exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Institute according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Institute.

SUB-ENCLOSURE.

GOVERNMENT FRUIT-PRESERVING INSTITUTE, COONOR

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Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1924.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS.		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Capital—						Fixed capital expenditure—					
Government of Madras—						Land—					
Balance as per balance sheet as at 30th September 1924.		1,45,725	14 7			As per balance sheet as at 30th September 1924.				9,260	12 9
Add withdrawals as per contingent billa.		10,128	7 10			Buildings—					
						As per balance sheet as at 30th September 1924.		45,355	12 2		
		1,55,854	6 5			Less Depreciation to date		3,722	12 2		
		3,887	7 11							41,633	0 0
Less Remittances into treasury, etc.						Plant and machinery—					
		1,51,966	14 6			As per balance sheet as at 30th September 1924.		15,548	6 7		
						Less Depreciation to date		2,943	6 7		
										12,605	0 0
Add Reserves for expenses—						Office furniture—					
Direction charges		875	0 0			As per balance sheet as at 30th September 1924.		2,799	15 4		
Audit and organization		1,771	10 8			Less Depreciation to date		333	15 4		
										2,466	0 0
		2,003	0 3			Water-supply—					
		33	12 0			As per balance sheet as at 30th September 1924.		3,036	15 6		
						Less Depreciation to date		318	15 6		
										2,718	0 0
						Road—				68,702	12 9
						At original cost		387	14 0		
						Less Depreciation to date		29	14 0		
						Utensils, as per valuation				358	0 0
						Laboratory, as per valuation				782	5 6
						Library, as per valuation				741	15 6
						Garden account				122	0 0
										521	8 0
Carried over						Carried over				71,228	9 9
		1,56,650	5 5								

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1924—cont.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—cont.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS—cont.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Brought forward ..	1,56,650	5 5			Brought forward ..			71,228	9 9
					Preliminary expenses—			4,459	3 5
					As per balance sheet as at 30th September 1924.			5,829	1 10
					Experimental charges—				
					As per balance sheet as at 30th September 1924.			167	10 6
					Loose tools, as per valuation ..			14,325	7 9
					Stores stock, at cost ..			368	14 3
					Stationery stock, at cost ..				
					Stock-in-trade—				
					18,338 lb. at As. 7 per lb. in containers at the Factory.	7,987	14 0		
					71 lb. at As. 7 per lb. in containers at Agricultural Show Rooms.	31	1 0		
					Advertisements prepaid ..			8,018	15 0
					Book debts—			82	0 0
					Considered good ..			3,885	1 3
					Cash and other balances—				
					Stamps in hand ..	161	0 6		
					Imprest cash ..	215	0 0		
					Cash in hand ..	150	7 1		
					Profit and loss account—			536	7 7
					As per balance sheet as at 30th September 1924.	42,635	12 5		
					Add Loss as per profit and loss account.	5,173	1 8		
								47,808	14 1
								1,56,650	5 5

[19th August 1925]

Examined and found correct subject to our report of even date.

MADEIRA,
23rd April 1925.

FRASER & ROSS,
Chartered Accountants,
Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Govt. of Madras.

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Profit and Loss account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

	LB.	Annas per lb.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	By Sales—	LB.	Annas per lb.	RS.	A. P.
To Stock on 1st October 1924.	16,238	7 00	..	7,104	2 0	..	In October 1924	2,392	..	..	..
" Cost of Production—							In November 1924	1,808	..	..	..
Fruits			955 9 1				In December 1924	1,729	..	..	..
Sugar			1,214 5 0					5,929	..	..	..
Other			8 15 0				Less Returns ..	81	..	..	..
materials.			397 8 3					5,848	..	..	..
Sundry stores ..			830 9 3				At the Empire Exhibition ..	432	..	..	..
Containers			169 1 6					6,280	..	..	..
Kael			783 9 6				Samples issued	66	..	..	..
Wages including supervision.			8 4 0					3,646	9 19	3 6	6
Factory petties ..	8,437	8 09	..	4,267	13 7	..	.. Stock	18,329	7 00	8,018	15 0
" Office expenses—							.. Loss	..	9 26	5,173	1 8
Lady manager's pay.			950 0 0					..			
Staff salaries ..			1,724 13 6								
Advertisement ..			992 11 0								
Printing and stationery.			210 11 10								
Postages and telegrams.			87 12 0								
Packing and transport.			120 9 0								
Samples			28 14 0								
Sundry expenses ..	..	7 82	6 2 0								
Other expenses—											
Rates and taxes ..			123 4 0								
Direction charges ..			125 0 0								
Audit fee			150 0 0								
Repairs			51 8 0								
Renewals.			55 15 0								
Experimental charges.			140 0 0								
Tools, utensils, etc., written off.	..	1 22	..	645	11 3	..					

[19th August 1925]

Profit and Loss account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924—cont

	LB.	Annas per lb.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	LB.	Annas per lb.	Rs.	A. P.
To Depreciation on—										
Buildings at 3 per cent.			340	0 0						
Plant and machinery at 7 per cent.			271	0 0						
Water-supply at 7 per cent.			54	0 0						
Furniture at 5 per cent.			34	0 0						
	..	1-32			699	0 0				
Total ..	24,675	25-45			16,838	4 2	Total ..	24,675	25-45	16,838 4 2

N.B.—Interest on capital has not been charged.
Interest on the capital of Rs. 1,45,725-14-7 at 5 per cent for the quarter is Rs. 1,822.

Note.—Cost per lb. as per Profit and Loss account	Rs.	A.
Cost per lb. of Opening Stock	1	9-45
Cost of Production per lb.	0	7-00
	1	2-45

19th August 1925]

II

Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. Nil. 4-79, dated Fort St. George, the 14th May 1925.

Forwarded.

* * * *

M. SUBRAHMANYAM,
Deputy Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Development Department

III

Letter from E. F. THOMAS, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (through the Accountant-General), dated Camp, Ootacamund, the 11th May 1925, No. 163-E.

The sales were very restricted during the period covered by the audit report since in addition to the alleged complaints about the quality of jams, the products had to meet the severe competition of Australian and other cheap imported jams which are flooding the markets.

As there is a considerable stock of jam on hand, only a very small quantity of jam is at present being manufactured at the Institute and consequently the production cost is expected to mount even higher during the current quarter.

IV

Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. Nil. 4-111, dated Fort St. George, the 21st May 1925.

Forwarded in continuation of this office Endorsement No. Nil. 4-79, dated 14th May 1925.

2. It is for the consideration of Government whether in view of the fact that only a small quantity of jam is at present manufactured at the Institute as stated by the Director of Industries in paragraph 3 of his letter to Government, the establishment, the retention of which has been sanctioned in G.O. No. 650, Development, dated 1st May 1925, should not be reduced to the indispensable nucleus.

J. C. NIXON,
Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

[19th August 1925]

*Order—No. 942, Development, dated 30th June 1925.***Recorded.**

With reference to paragraph 2 of the Accountant-General's Endorsement No. Nii. 4-111, dated 21st May 1925, the Director is requested to report what reduction is possible in the establishment sanctioned for the Institute in G.O. No. 650, dated 1st May 1925.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Legislative Council (for placing the order on the Council table).

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item IV (1) Communications to the Council on page 219 supra.]

G.O. No. 946, Development, dated 3rd July 1925.**READ—the following papers :—****I**

Letter from Dr. B. SUNDARA RAJ, M.A., PH.D., Director of Fisheries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department (through the Accountant-General), dated Madras, the 4th May 1925, Ref. No. 99-P/25-3.

[Cannery—Accounts—Audit report for the quarter ending
31st December 1924.]

I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of letter, dated 24th March 1925, received from Messrs. Fraser & Ross, Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Government, and the enclosures received therewith regarding the audit of the accounts of the Government Fisheries Cannery for the quarter ending 31st December 1924. Reduced production during the period led to the loss of Rs. 699-11-11. The sales did not show any improvement over the previous quarter.

2. As regards the suggestion contained in the last sentence of paragraph 2 of Messrs. Fraser & Ross's letter referred to above, I have dealt with it in my letter No. 1046-P/24-36, dated 30th April 1925. In the circumstances explained in my letter quoted, further reduction in the Cannery establishment does not seem possible.

19th August 1925]

ENCLOSURE

Letter from Messrs. FRASER & ROSS, to the Director of Fisheries,
dated Madras, the 24th March 1925.

[Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam—Accounts for the quarter
ending 31st December 1924.]

We have the honour to enclose herewith the balance sheet of the above as at 31st December 1924, in duplicate, together with the relative production, trading and profit and loss accounts for the quarter ending that date, one copy of which please forward to the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

2. Book figures have been accepted for stocks of raw materials and finished goods. The remarks in paragraph 1 (d) of our report, dated the 4th July 1924, on the accounts to 31st March 1924 still hold good, and there is still a tendency for the stocks to increase. We understand from the Superintendent that a recommendation has been made to Government to stop manufacture temporarily as from 1st April 1925 till the stocks have been disposed of. In case the Government decide to cease manufacture temporarily (and we consider that this would be a wise policy), we suggest that the whole establishment should be reduced to one man to attend to sales and accounts and another to clean and keep the machinery in running order.

3. Direction and audit charges as per instructions from the Accountant-General will be adjusted in the accounts of the current quarter.

4. We are not submitting a separate report to Government on these accounts.

5. Kindly acknowledge receipt of the enclosures.

SUB-ENCLOSURES

(i)

GOVERNMENT FISHERIES CANNERY, CHALIAM.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1924.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.			PROPERTY AND ASSETS.		
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Capital—			Fixed capital expenditure—		
Government of Madras—			Buildings—		
Balance as per last	..	1,00,047 13 3	As per last Balance sheet	..	18,597 0 0
Balance sheet			Less Depreciation to	..	1,902 8 0
Add Interest char-	3,861 12 0	..	date.		
ged up to 31st					16,694 8 0
March 1924					
reversed.			Plant and machinery—		
Direction char-	3,040 5 4	..	As per last Balance sheet	23,350 9 0	
ged up to 31st			Less Depreciation to	3,289 3 0	
March 1924			date.		
added to					20,061 6 0
capital.			Furniture—		
Audit fee char-	250 0 0	7,152 1 4	As per last Balance sheet.	1,445 9 8	
ged up to 31st			Add Additions during	10 9 0	
March 1924			the quarter.	1,456 2 8	
added to					
capital.			Less Depreciation to	..	154 8 2
			date.		
					1,301 10 6
Add working capital.					38,057 8 6
Reserve for	..	1,07,199 14 7			
expenses—		3,000 0 0			
Direction	315 0 0	..	Tools	..	937 4 0
charges.			Raw materials	..	14,016 13 1
Audit fee.	600 0 0	..	Stock-in-trade	..	58,411 14 9
Contribution	615 8 6	1,630 8 6	Book debts—	..	
for leave and			Considered good	1,303 6 3	
pension allow-			Considered doubtful	279 15 0	
ances.					1,583 5 3
		1,11,730 7 1			

[19th August 1925]

19th August 1925]

Reserve for bad and doubtful debts.	..	279 15 0	Cash and other balances—	..	798 8 8
Loans and advances—	..		With Treasury, Calicut, No. II account.	..	34 13 6
Advances repayable—	..	1,000 0 0	With Treasury, Calicut, No. I account.	..	517 1 8
Civil advances.	..	2 8 0	Cash on hand .. ..	..	175 0 6
Add Reserve for interest due.		1,002 8 0	Service stamps		1,525 8 4
Liabilities—			Profit and Loss account—		
For purchases .. ..	..	580 1 0	Loss for the quarter ending 30th June 1924.	..	1,407 15 11
For Europe stores .. ..	..	4,517 6 0	Loss for the quarter ending 30th September 1924.	..	1,486 4 4
For expenses .. ..	..	1 10 0	Loss for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.	..	699 11 11
For customers' credit balances.	..	14 7 0			
		5,113 8 0			3,594 0 2
		1,18,126 6 1			1,18,126 6 1

Examined and found correct.

FRASER & ROSS,
Chartered Accountants,
Commercial Accountants and Auditors to the Govt. of Madras.

MADRAS,
24th March 1925.

(ii)

Production Account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
To Opening stock—						
Raw materials	10,844	4	5			
Empty cans	1,105	0	0			
Guano	4	4	0			
Prawn shells	6	0	0			
Fish oil	5	0	0			
Soldersticks	86	4	0			
				12,050	12	5
Purchases—						
Fish for canning	749	9	1			
Raw materials including condi-	5,547	3	3			
ments for by-industry and						
packing materials.				6,296	12	4
				669	6	1
Manufacturing wages						
Salaries—						
Mechanic	114	0	0			
Canning overseer	108	0	0			
Stores clerk—half-pay	57	0	0			
Superintendent—one-third	100	0	0			
				379	0	0
Repairs				8	9	0
Depreciation on tools				25	8	0
				19,429	15	10

[19th August 1925

(iii)

Trading Account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924

[illegible]

19th August 1925]

" Selling expenses—		
" Railway freight ..	58 15 0	
" Petty coolie ..	13 14 9	
" Postage and telegrams ..	652 13 6	
" Advertisement charges ..	293 12 0	
" Salaries ..	347 8 0	
" Commission and discount ..	310 4 7	
" Travelling expenses ..	8 10 0	
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss account.	1,685 13 10	
	1,349 13 1	
	<u>63,799 6 4</u>	

(iv)

Profit and Loss Account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
To Establishment ..	248	8	0				By Balance transferred from Trading account.	1,349	13 1
" Printing and stationery ..	36	4	1				" Miscellaneous receipts ..	26	13 1
" Miscellaneous expenses ..	801	8	0				" Net loss carried to balance sheet ..	699	11 11
" Share of direction expenses ..	105	0	0						
" Audit fee ..	200	0	0						
" Contribution for leave and pension allowances.	233	4	0						
" Reserve for interest on the loan ..	2	8	0						
				1,627	0	1			
Depreciation on—									
" Buildings ..	139	8	0						
" Plant and machinery ..	291	14	0						
" Furniture ..	18	0	0						
				449	6	0			
				<u>2,076</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>			

N.B.—Interest for the quarter on the capital of Rs. 1,10,199-14-7 at 5 per cent per annum is Rs. 1,378.

[19th August 1925]

II

*Endorsement of the Accountant-General, No. H.A. Comml. 8/670,
dated the 21st May 1925.*

Forwarded.

2. * * * *

3. The attention of Government is invited to the observations made by the auditors in paragraph 1 (a) of their report on the accounts of the cannery for nine months ending 31st March 1924 printed on pages 2 and 3 of G.O. No. 2044, Development, dated 28th November 1924. Although no improvement in sales has been effected since, raw materials, etc., to the extent of Rs. 6,296-12-4 were purchased during the quarter under report. The necessity for large purchases of raw materials and for increasingly large stocks of the manufactured goods deserves observation especially when they are not accompanied by increased sales. Information as to the quantity of each class of canned goods manufactured and sold during each of the quarters since 1st April 1924 may perhaps be called for.

4. It is also suggested that Messrs. Fraser & Ross be requested to give particulars in their audit reports, if possible, as to the quantity and the cost of production of each of the different classes of canned fish with their sale price so that it may be easily ascertained which sort results in the greater loss.

* * * *

J. C. NIXON,
Accountant-General.

To the Secretary to Government, Development Department.

Order—No. 946, Development, dated 3rd July 1925.

Recorded.

2. Orders have already issued in G.O. No. 446, Development, dated 27th March 1925, directing the suspension of operations at the cannery during the off-season, April to September 1925, and the reduction of a portion of the staff. The question of further reduction in the strength of the staff is under the consideration of Government.

3. The Director is requested to submit a report on the points raised in paragraph 3 of the Accountant-General's endorsement.

19th August 1925]

4. Messrs. Fraser & Ross are requested to give particulars in their audit reports, if possible, as to the quantity and the cost of production of each of the different classes of canned fish with their sale prices.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Legislative Council Office.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide item IV (i) Communications to the Council on page 219 supra.]

G.O. No. 955, Development, dated 3rd July 1925.

READ—the following :—

[19th August 1925]

THE KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT.

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1924.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.		PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Capital—			
Government of Madras—			
Balance as per last Balance Sheet.	2,29,538 8 8	Fixed Capital Expenditure—	
<i>Add—</i> Director's salary, etc., up to 31st March 1924	15,353 0 0	Government Land for the Institute—	
Fire Insurance up to 31st March 1924.	3,977 4 9	As per last Balance Sheet.	94,570 14 6
Audit fee up to 31st March 1924.	2,950 0 0	<i>Less—</i> Depreciation to date.	2,110 14 6
Balances not adjusted by the Accountant-General and shown under Liabilities in the last Balance Sheet	155 2 4	Buildings—	
		As per last Balance Sheet.	94,570 14 6
		<i>Less—</i> Depreciation to date.	2,110 14 6
		Plant and Machinery—	
		As per last Balance Sheet.	64,285 9 1
		<i>Add—</i> Additions during the quarter.	522 4 0
			64,767 13 1
		<i>Less—</i> Depreciation to date	28,372 13 1
	22,435 7 1		36,485 0 0
	2,51,973 15 9	Furniture and Fittings—	
<i>Less—</i> Sale-proceeds of Hornaby Oil Engine.	1,000 0 0	As per last Balance Sheet.	4,765 10 11
Adjustment made by Accountant-General in 1923-24 but ascertained by the Institute during the quarter.	7 7 0	<i>Less—</i> Depreciation to date.	2,286 10 11
			2,479 0 0
			1,57,080 0 0
<i>Add—</i> Working Capital ..	1,007 7 0	Roads, less Depreciation	2,465 0 0
<i>Add—</i> Accumulated Profits—	2,50,966 8 9	Erection Charges	9,241 11 9
As per last Balance Sheet.	50,000 0 0	Laboratory Apparatus—	
Interest up to 31st March 1924 rev- oiced.	37,948 15 7	At cost less depreciation	8,612 0 0
	29,640 14 0	Library—	
		At cost less depreciation	1,117 0 0
		Loose tools—	
		At valuation	418 0 0
		Stores and raw materials—	
		Soda ash at Rs. 5 per cwt. ..	9,449 1 9
		Perfumes, Essential Oils and Colours.	4,842 11 4
			67,589 13 7

[19th August 1925]

Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1924—cont.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES— <i>cont.</i>		RS.	A.	P.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS— <i>cont.</i>		RS.	A.	P.
Brought forward ..	4,09,673	5	11		Brought forward ..	3,42,085	3	6	
					Deposits and advances—				
					Fixed deposit receipts of the Imperial				
					Bank of India held as security ..				
					Cash and other balances—				
					No. 1 Personal ledger account ..	7,790	8	9	
					No. 2 Personal ledger account ..	54,369	4	10	
					Cash and cheques on hand ..	2,181	2	7	
Total ..	4,09,673	5	11		Total ..	4,09,673	5	11	

Examined and found correct.

FRASER & ROSS,
Chartered Accountants,
Commercial Accountants
and Auditors to the Government of Madras.

MADRAS,
24th March 1925.

19th August 1925]

Manufacturing Account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

—	Vegetal soap.	Washwell soap.	Toilet soap.	Yellow bar soap.	Fish oil rosin soap.	Fish oil soft soap.	Experi-mental bar soap.	Total.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To Stock in process of manu- facture.	15 0 0	5,959 1 5	916 6 3	7,488 0 0	130 8 0	..	..	14,508 15 8
" Raw materials, firewood, etc., used.	6,936 11 4	33,149 1 4	1,509 14 11	..	577 1 2	2,771 12 3	2,338 12 1	47,338 5 1
" Wages	94 8 8	807 5 2	100 10 3	1 2 9	29 15 0	53 10 9	27 2 0	1,114 6 7
" Factory overheads	942 3 0	3,960 5 6	128 9 6	..	141 2 2	779 9 3	210 3 5	6,162 0 9
	7,988 7 0	43,875 13 5	2,655 8 10	7,489 2 9	878 10 4	3,605 0 3	2,626 1 6	69,118 12 1
By Scraps, etc., used for other soaps.	1,258 15 0	..	117 3 4	1,161 0 0	..	..	..	2,537 4 4
" Finished soaps sent to stores ..	6,443 4 6	17,414 10 2	1,269 0 6	919 2 9	833 10 4	3,036 5 3	1,491 6 1	31,407 7 7
" Stock in process of manu- facture.	286 3 6	26,461 3 3	1,269 5 0	5,409 0 9	46 0 0	568 11 0	1,184 11 5	35,174 2 2
	7,988 7 0	43,875 13 5	2,655 8 10	7,489 2 9	878 10 4	3,605 0 3	2,626 1 6	69,118 12 1

[19th August 1925]

Trading account for the quarter ending 31st December 1924.

—	Vegetol soap.	Washwell soap.	Toilet soap.	Yellow bar soap.	Cheap bar soap.	Fish oil rosin soap.	Fish oil soft soap.	Experimental bar soap.	Total.
To Stock on hand	Rs. A. P. 982 7 3	Rs. A. P. 5,113 10 6	Rs. A. P. 1,063 8 8	Rs. A. P. 92 14 9	Rs. A. P. 918 6 0	Rs. A. P. 140 6 3	Rs. A. P. 246 2 5	Rs. A. P. 418 2 3	Rs. A. P. 8,950 10 1
„ Cost of soaps received from factory.	6,443 4 6	17,414 10 2	1,269 0 6	919 2 9	..	833 10 4	3,686 5 3	1,491 6 1	31,407 7 7
„ Packing charges, etc. (cart hire and railway freight).	244 9 1	1,240 10 8	572 5 10	27 8 7	183 13 3	2 8 1	1,361 7 9	109 14 10	5,742 14 1
„ Perfumes and essential oils.	..	..	913 13 4	..	..	..	..	..	913 13 4
„ Gross profit carried to Profit and Loss account.	1,505 13 0	7,130 4 2	1,237 5 10	20 4 8	419 9 2	219 7 7	1,641 9 11	217 7 4	12,391 13 8
By Sales less returns	9,156 1 10	30,899 3 6	5,056 2 2	1,059 14 9	1,521 12 5	1,196 0 3	6,285 9 4	2,231 14 6	57,406 10 9
„ Free samples issued	6,471 6 8	25,361 6 0	3,644 10 0	68 8 1	1,444 13 5	553 0 5	5,827 9 6	1,201 0 0	44,472 6 1
„ Issues for reboiling	5 6 10	32 5 6	143 8 1	22 14 11	1 12 5	9 14 5	5 11 0	0 10 10	222 4 0
„ Stock	480 9 8	239 0 2	157 12 0	..	..	633 1 5	..	..	877 5 10
	2,198 10 8	5,866 7 10	1,110 4 1	968 7 9	75 2 7	..	462 4 10	1,080 3 8	11,834 10 10
	9,156 1 10	30,899 3 6	5,056 2 2	1,059 14 9	1,521 12 5	1,196 0 3	6,285 9 4	2,231 14 6	57,406 10 9

[19th August 1925]

Order—No. 955, Development, dated 3rd July 1925.

Recorded.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

G. T. H. BRACKEN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Legislative Council Office, for placing the order on the Council Table.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide item IV (2) Communications to the Council on page 220 supra.]

i

G.O. Mis. No. 842, Revenue, dated 8th June 1925.

Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to authorize an expenditure up to Rs. 5,000 for the free supply of housing materials outside municipalities to the poor whose houses were either destroyed or damaged during the cyclone in the Kistna district.

ii

G.O. Mis. No. 843, Revenue, dated 8th June 1925.

Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to authorize an expenditure up to Rs. 5,000 in Guntur district for the free supply of housing materials to the poor whose houses were either destroyed or damaged during the recent cyclone. The Government presume that expenditure from this sum is contemplated only when no supply of materials can be made from Government porambores.

iii

G.O. Mis. No. 915, Revenue, dated 18th June 1925.

Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to authorize an expenditure up to Rs. 20,000 on the repair of minor irrigation works damaged by the recent cyclone in the Guntur district.

iv

G.O. Mis. No. 963, Revenue, dated 24th June 1925.

Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to authorize an expenditure up to Rs. 30,000 in connexion with the repair of minor irrigation works damaged by the recent cyclone in the Kistna district.

19th August 1925]

V

G.O. Mis. No. 983, Revenue, dated 25th June 1925.

* * * *

4. Under section 72-D (2) (b) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor is pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 2,000 to the Municipal Council, Bezwada, for the free supply of housing materials to the poor whose houses were either destroyed or damaged during the recent cyclone.

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide item IV (3) Communications to the Council on page 220 supra]

Legislative Council Question No. 51 regarding the restoration of the Periyapalaiyam anicut across the Noyyil and the surplus channel leading therefrom.

NOTE.

Local enquiries show that the Periyapalaiyam anicut fell into ruins over sixty years ago, and there is no information whether any steps were taken subsequently to restore it. The lands in question were shown under the classification "dry" even at the time of the original settlement, though it seems probable that they were once under irrigation.

2. The mahazar submitted by the residents of Agrahara Periyapalaiyam has been investigated by the local Revenue and Public Works Department officers and the question of restoring the anicut is under consideration.

The offer made by the signatories to the mahazar to dig the ruined channel at their expense will be considered when the restoration of the anicut is sanctioned for execution.

29th May 1925.

F. B. EVANS,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide item IV (4) Communications to the Council on page 220 supra.]

New Coleroon bridge at Srirangam, Trichinopoly.

TENDER NOTICE.

The Government of Madras have ordered to build by lump sum contract, a new road bridge over the Coleroon at Srirangam, Trichinopoly. The work to be done consists of 24 steel spans of 100 feet clear built on 8 feet wide brick piers; the piers are founded on brickwork wells sunk 23 feet below

[19th August 1925]

average river bed level. The type of bridge is low through truss rivetted. The width of bridge is 24 feet between handrails and is comprised of roadway 18 feet wide between wheel-guards and a 3 feet side-walk on each side. The bridge deck will be of reinforced concrete.

2. Persons desiring to tender should apply to the undersigned for copies of detailed plans and specifications, and conditions of contract for which Rs. 35 should be deposited which will not be returned. Those who have already made the above deposit in response to previous tender call dated December 1924 will be supplied copies of plans and specification free of cost on receipt of their application.

3. Tenders must reach the Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly Circle, Trichinopoly, by midday on 21st September 1925. Tenders must be submitted in sealed covers, with the name of the tenderer and must be superscribed 'Tenders for the Coleroon bridge work'.

4. The tender under this contract will be for the completion of the whole work (masonry steel work and other allied sub-works) for a stated lump sum amount which will be inclusive of all the plant and machinery required for the proper construction of the work. The tenderer shall prepare and submit his own schedule of quantities and prices to show how he arrives at the lump sum fixed by him.

5. Each tender should be accompanied by an earnest money of Rs. 10,000 in currency notes which will be returned to the tenderers whose bids have not been accepted.

6. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified the successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Superintending Engineer a further sum of Government Promissory notes of the present value of Rupees 15,000 which with the earnest money received, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract conditions. The deposit will be returned on completion of the contract. The successful tenderer will also be required to sign an agreement in the proper departmental form for the due fulfilment of the contract.

7. Failure to comply with the conditions above will entail forfeiture of the security money. The contract must not be sublet.

8. The Government reserves the right to award the contract in any manner which it conceives to be the best in its interests and not necessarily to the lowest bidder.

TRICHINOPOLY,
11th July 1925.

C. PEDDIE,
Offg. Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly Circle.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, the 20th August 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI AVARGAL, C.I.E., I.S.O.) in the chair.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—*

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Bench Courts.

The second-class Bench Court, Tanjore.

* 163 Q.—RAO SAHIB U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how long it is since the present President of the second-class Bench Court, Tanjore, took charge of his office;

(b) whether he has been absent off and on for weeks together;

(c) whether it is a fact that the first-class President presides over the second-class Bench also, during his absence;

(d) if so, whether appealable cases are made non-appealable thereby, causing hardship and injustice to poor people; and

(e) if the first-class Bench Court has no cases whether the Government will kindly consider the abolition of that Court?

A.—(a) The present president took charge of the office on the 27th February 1925.

(b) He took leave on two occasions as noted below:—

(1) For eight days from the 1st June 1925.

(2) From the 22nd June to the 21st July 1925.

(c) Yes.

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- (d) The procedure did not result in hardship and injustice to the poor by making appealable cases non-appealable as out of 224 cases tried by the first-class Bench President while he was in charge of the second-class Bench Court, only four cases were contested and the fines levied in those cases ranged from four annas to rupee one.
- (e) The suggestion that the first-class Bench Court has not got sufficient work has no foundation as the work of the Bench is steadily on the increase. The number of cases tried by the Bench in 1924 was 329 against 114 of 1923 and the number till 15th July 1925 was 324 excluding the second-class cases tried by the first-class Bench.

Civil Justice.

Grant of increments to unpassed men.

* 164 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government will call for and place on the table the Accountant-General's reply No. T.M. 25-4-40 '5, dated 20th/21st March 1923, to the letter No. R.O.C. 480/23, dated 12th March 1923, of the Registrar of the High Court, Madras, thereon in the matter of the grant of increments to unpassed men?

A.—The Government are not prepared to lay the communication referred to on the table.

Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB:—"May I know the reason, Sir?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I think the reason is contained in the question itself. We are asked to lay on the table the Accountant-General's reply to the Registrar of the High Court, Madras. Correspondence like that which passes between two different departments are not generally placed on the table of the Council. If it is a letter addressed to the Government or a letter emanating from the Government itself, it is a different matter. It may be the views of the Accountant-General might not have been agreed to by the High Court, and we cannot place them on the record of the House."

Activities of the Rule Committee as per the Report of the Civil Justice Committee.

* 165 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have perused the report of the Civil Justice Committee;

(b) whether they propose to take any action in the matters referred to therein especially increasing the activities of the Rule Committee and other matters requiring action by the local Government and those meant for consideration of the presiding officers; and

(c) whether he would place on the table of the House an outline of the action proposed to be taken by the Government and take the opinion of the Council thereon?

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4.—(a) (b) & (c) (1) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 160. The recommendations of the Committee fall generally under three main heads :—

- (i) those that require legislation either in the Indian Legislature or in the Provincial Legislature ;
- (ii) those that require action by the High Court or by presiding officers of courts ; and
- (iii) those that require administrative action by local Governments.

The Government of India are addressing the local Government on all the recommendations.

- (2) Recommendations coming under class (i) are being examined by this Government in consultation with the Honourable the Judges of the High Court. The views of the local Government on these recommendations will be forwarded to the Government of India and steps will be taken where necessary to give effect to the suggestions by legislation in the Central or in the Provincial Legislature as the case may be.
- (3) In the case of the recommendations coming under class (ii) the Committee have suggested that some of the recommendations may, in the interests of uniformity, be most conveniently given effect to by legislation. The opinion of the local Government on these recommendations together with the views of the Honourable the Judges will be forwarded to the Government of India who will decide whether any and if so which of the recommendations should be made the subject of legislation and which should be left to the High Court to deal with under their rule-making powers. As regards the less important recommendations under this head, the Honourable the Judges are being requested to take the necessary action.
- (4) Finally, in the case of the proposals that fall under class (iii) the Government are examining the recommendations of the Committee in consultation with the High Court.
- (5) The Council will be consulted as occasion arises.

The functions of the Revenue Divisional Officer, British Cochin.

* 166 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI. Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether in British Cochin the Revenue Divisional Officer is also the Subordinate Judge ;

(b) whether in posting such officers any attention is paid to their legal qualifications ; and

(c) whether the Government propose in future to appoint to such office only officers who possess judicial qualifications ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) Yes, as far as practicable.

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Irrigation.*Repair of the northern bank of the Kolladam river.*

* 167 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations from the people in Trichinopoly district that the northern bank of the Kolladam river has not been repaired well and that it is likely to give way before a fresh flood ; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken by the Government in the matter ?

A.—(a) The Government believe that representations have been made to the Executive officers of the Public Works Department.

(b) The necessary steps are being taken to improve the protection of the bank.

Improvement of the supply of Harpanahalli tank.

* 168 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the existence of an incomplete channel the excavation of which was commenced several years ago to improve the supply of Harpanahalli tank in the Bellary district ;

(b) the length of the channel so far excavated and of that yet remaining to be done to complete the channel ; and

(c) whether provision has been made for the completion of the channel, and if not, when it would be made ?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Will the Government be pleased to call for the information ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Yes.”

The subordinate staff in Godavari and Kistna deltas.

* 169 Q.—Mr. M. SEETAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any orders regarding the restoration of the subordinate staff in the Godavari and Kistna deltas which had been dispensed with in 1923 and also about the increase of subdivisions in the above deltas ; and

(b) the number of subdivisions that have been restored and the number of new sections that is proposed to be increased ?

A.—The Government have approved of the formation of two additional subdivisions and 12 additional sections in the delta areas of the Kistna Eastern, Central and Western divisions and the Godavari Western division.

Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware that the order is not given effect to until now ? ”

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The order was passed quite recently, because there was a variety of opinions expressed on the expediency of the measure. Finally, the Government have, as is noted down here, approved of the formation of two additional subdivisions and twelve additional sections. Having regard to what has fallen from the hon. Member I shall see that it is given effect to immediately."

Construction of locks for Ellore canal, etc.

* 170 Q.—Mr. M. SEETAYYA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is proposed to construct a lock at the head of the Ellore canal and a lock at the head of the Bandar canal in the Kistna delta and if so, when ?

A.—Yes ; the works will be begun this year.

Restoration of the anicut across the Noyal river.

* 171 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) in what state the matter of restoring the anicut across the Noyal river near Agrahara Periapalayam is at present ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Executive Engineer recommended the restoration and the Superintending Engineer approved of the recommendation ;

(c) what the estimated cost of the restoration is ; and

(d) when the work is going to be commenced and when it is expected to be finished ?

A.—(a) Detailed estimates are being prepared by the Superintending Engineer.

(b) Yes.

(c) Roughly Rs. 15,000 for restoring the anicut, and Rs. 2,500 for excavating the channel.

(d) The work will be begun when the estimates are sanctioned and funds provided.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"The amount being a small one, may I know whether the Executive Engineer or the Superintending Engineer that should sanction the money, or the Government ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Government, Sir."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Will the Government be pleased to see that the money is allotted as early as possible ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"They will do their best, Sir."

Anicut across the Noyal river.

* 172 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there has been a proposal to put up an anicut across the Noyal river near Anaipalayam, a few miles from the Uttukuli railway station in the Coimbatore district ;

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(b) whether the necessary levels, etc., were taken about the year 1915 and an order was passed then that the work would be taken up in times of famine conditions ;

(c) whether it is a fact that three tanks can be filled with water from the anicut and a large area can be irrigated out of the lands which are partly irrigated and partly unirrigated at present ;

(d) whether the villagers have agreed to pay some contributions towards the construction of the dam and the channels ; and

(e) whether the Government are prepared to take up the work at once and if not in what stage the matter is at present and what view the Government have in the matter ?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for a report.

Landlord and Tenant.

Select Committee on the Malabar Tenancy Bill.

* 173 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO : With reference to the Select Committee meeting held at Ootacamund in May 1925 to discuss the Malabar Tenancy Bill, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the total amount of travelling allowances and other allowances drawn by the Members of the said Committee ?

A.—A sum of Rs. 4,941-10-0 has been drawn till now as travelling allowance and daily allowance by the members of the Select Committee. The outstanding claims, if preferred, will bring the total amount to about Rs. 6,217-3-0.

Fixity of tenure to the tenants under ryotwari landlords.

* 174 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to refer to the answer given to question No. 648 on 24th March 1925 (Volume XXIII, page 621) and to place before the House a summary of correspondence on the subject of giving fixity of tenure to tenants under ryotwari landlords and state in what year the final orders were passed and for what reasons ?

A.—The Government decided in 1914 after a detailed inquiry that legislative interference on behalf of tenants in ryotwari tracts was unnecessary. The correspondence is confidential and cannot be placed on the table of the House.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know why the correspondence is treated as confidential ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ These inquiries were set on foot in pursuance of a requisition from the Government of India. If the majority or a large number of members of this hon. House require that all the correspondence should be placed on the table of the House, we shall have to get the leave of the Government of India.”

Legislative.

Representation of the backward areas in the Legislative Council.

* 175 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state who represents in the Legislative Council the backward areas ?

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A.—Sahib Mehrban-i-dostan Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo, Zamindar of Kallikota, represents the backward tracts in the Legislative Council.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ May I know the reasons which induced the Government to nominate him and his qualifications to represent the backward tracts ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ On the ground apparently that he possesses properties in the backward tracts and presumably knows the conditions of those properties and the tract round about those properties.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Are the Government not aware of the fact that he does not own properties in the backward tracts ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I was not aware.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Has the Government taken care to inquire before his nomination whether he owns properties in the Agency tracts ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I take it that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition speaking from his place has given this information. We shall seek to verify this information ; but nothing can be done just now ; we shall keep this in mind for guidance. It is obvious we cannot henceforth act on a prima facie impression.”

Mr C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ The hon. Member told us that he was under the impression that the hon. Member had properties in the backward tracts. How did he get the impression ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Probably very wrongly, Sir, but I got it.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ It may be a fact that a portion of his zamindari is known as agency, but it is a fact it is not part of the scheduled districts.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I have been reminded of that more than once and I shall keep that in mind.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May I ask the Leader of the House whether persons in those tracts should have property to be represented in this House ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Not necessarily, Sir.”

Police.

Alleged finding of a dead body of a Badaga boy in a tank in Wellington Barracks.

* 176 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the dead body of a poor Badaga boy named Hiria, son of Bellie of Jagamala village, employed in the general section of the Cordite Factory at Aruvankadu was found in a tank in Wellington Barracks recently ;

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(b) whether it is a fact that the investigation by the Police showed that the boy did not commit suicide but was murdered ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the investigation by the Police revealed some clues to the identity of the person believed to have murdered the boy ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Police in spite of such clues did not, at a later stage, pursue the investigation vigorously ; and

(e) whether any police officers of a higher rank than the local police were or are being deputed to trace out the culprit and bring him to justice ?

A.—(a) The dead body of the Badaga was found floating in the Wellington lake on 19th November 1924.

(b) No.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

(e) No.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With regard to clauses (b), (c) and (d), is it a fact that the police in the preliminary investigation wanted to include a clerk in the factory as being concerned in the matter and is it a fact that the Badaga boy was working in the clerk's house after the factory hours ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I am afraid, Sir, I do not know the details of investigation by the police. If the hon. Member evinces curiosity in the matter, I will inquire ”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ It is not a question of curiosity ; it is a serious matter of life and death although the dead boy was only a poor Badaga boy. The boy was working in the Aruvankadu Factory and after the factory hours he was working in a clerk's house. ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The State does not make a difference between Badaga boys and other boys. ”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ I am glad to hear it. The police went on to investigate the matter but afterwards they seemed to have dropped it ; there has been some sort of scandal. I hope the hon. the Law Member will now at least inquire into the matter. ”

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ May I know what was the finding recorded on the death of this Badaga boy ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ With regard to the question that emanated from the hon. Member from North Arcot, I wish to remind him that suspicion had first alighted on a particular individual. Necessary evidence might not have been secured. As to the question put by the hon. Member from Chittoor (Mr. C. R. Reddi), the finding was that it was not possible to say whether he committed suicide or was murdered. At all events, the police were not able to trace any culprits. ”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ When the body was found, if it was a murder there might have been marks of violence ; that would be evidence that the man did not commit suicide. The information that I got at the time I put the question was—non-officials are at a great disadvantage because the records are not open to them—that it was not a case of suicide and therefore the police were on the track to find out the man or men. ”

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am perfectly willing to take it from the hon. Member there were marks of violence on the drowned boy ; presumably what has happened is something more than the mere act of drowning oneself. From that point of view and having regard to the allegations that have been made, further inquiries will be made."

Punitive police at Gooty.

* 177 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the faction between two persons Kona Timma Reddi of Gooty and K. Chinnarappa Reddi of Peddavadagu is one which extends to Gooty and 26 other villages in Anantapur district ;

(b) whether the faction exists among the Reddi community alone ;

(c) if so, the necessity for asking other communities to bear the cost of the special police ;

(d) how many police stations there are in the faction-affected area ; and

(e) whether the Government considered the question of opening up one or two new police stations to relieve the situation ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 396, Judicial, dated 15th July 1925, which has been placed on Editors' Table.

(d) Till 31st May 1925 the villages in which partisans of the two factions reside included portions of the jurisdictions of three police stations, but there was a police station in only one of those villages.

(e) Yes. A new police station was opened at Teliki on 1st June 1925.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" With regard to clause (e), Sir, may I know whether the new police station referred to in the answer is a station for the special police ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Yes."

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" With regard to clause (d), may I know the name of the village in which the police station is situated ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I cannot say off-hand, Sir."

The hon. the RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I ask whether the levy of the punitive tax was confined to the Reddi community and not to the other communities ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is not confined to any community ; it extends to everybody who has taken an active part in the factions."

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" It refers only to those people in the village who have taken part in the faction. Have the Government made any efforts to find out these people ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Under section 15 of the Act of 1861, the duty is, in the first place, cast on the District Magistrate who will send to Government lists of those who have taken prominent part in the faction. The Government will then apply its mind to the question and pass orders."

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Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Have these people no remedy against the proposals of the District Magistrate ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No legal remedies ; but representations to the Executive can of course be made."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Do I understand that the District Magistrate has discretion to levy this tax on any people he chooses ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Subject to revision by the Government, yes."

* Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" Having regard to the fact that these offences are non-bailable offences, why should not the Criminal Tribes Act be put in force there ? " (Laughter.)

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am afraid the inhabitants of that locality will not certainly feel any elation at that suggestion. It is not the case that they are criminal tribes in the sense that they are addicted to crimes as their normal avocation and preoccupation. It does happen from time to time that during factions even otherwise peaceably disposed people lash themselves into fury and commit excesses."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the policy of the Government is to station such punitive police wherever there are factions ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Not at all. The Government policy however is to station police under section 15 of the Act, 1861, where no other possibility is seen. For instance, if the leaders in a locality concerned will say that they are small things, that the people concerned make these factions, and they are not the result of any undetected crimes, then there will be no necessity for these measures."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I ask whether imposition of punitive police is not an extraordinary measure ? If a locality is continuously troublesome, it is only a case for strengthening the ordinary police ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is exactly on account of remarks such as these lucidly explained by the Raja of Ramnad that the Government in their order have said that they will study the situation for the next few months and make up their minds as to what is to be done. If the emergency police had been necessary then additional police will be quartered on the locality at the expense of the State. It is hoped however that the ordinary tax-payer should not be compelled to pay for the vagaries of particular individuals."

Alleged ill-treatment of Adi-Dravida labourers in the tanneries in Ambur.

* 178 Q—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that in the tanneries owned by private persons in and around Ambur, North Arcot district, the Adi-Dravidas who work there as labourers are subjected to great hardships in the matter of residential quarters, medical relief and education of their children ;

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(b) whether it is a fact that infliction of corporal punishments, such as being locked up for a number of days without food, being put into fetters, whipping, etc., by the proprietors or their agents for temporary absence on private business or for inadequate work, is very common in those tanneries;

(c) whether it is a fact that a case of unlawful restraint was reported by one Ammani Ammal, wife of Muthan, to the Sub-Inspector of Police, Ambur, on the morning of 13th February 1925, to the effect that her husband had been confined, bound in chains, for more than five days in a tannery of one V. L. Muhammad Nawaz Sahib, Ambur; and

(d) if the Government have no information with reference to the whole question, whether they will call for the information?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government understand that the Adi-Dravida labourers are not subjected to the hardships referred to.

(c) A complaint of wrongful restraint was made as stated. The case was registered and charged but ended in discharge.

(d) Does not arise.

Mr. R. VEERIAN.—“The answer to clauses (a) and (b) is ‘the Government understand that the Adi-Dravida labourers are not subjected to the hardships referred to.’ May I know if the matter was inquired into and reported to the Government by the Commissioner of Labour or is it only an inference drawn by the Government?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“The Government does not make such inferences.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR.—“May I know, Sir, who made the complaint and why did not the police prosecute the person who gave the wrong information if they thought there was absolutely no foundation of truth for the complaint? Further, Sir, it is a very serious charge of wrongful confinement for five days.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“The complaint was made by one Ammani Ammal. If the hon. Member suggests that she should have been prosecuted at once—of course it is a legitimate thing to do—I may say that considering the ignorance of this woman and of the fact that probably she was misled into making this charge, the Government and the local authorities thought that it was not well to prosecute Ammani Ammal.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN.—“With reference to clause (c) may I know if the Government are aware that the sub-magistrate in whose court the case was filed was the tennismate of the local tennis playing officers and that he threatened and induced the witnesses of the Adi-Dravidas not to give strong evidence in favour of the Adi-Dravida?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Mr. President, Sir, I do hope that this would be the last question of the kind that is put on the floor of the House. I am pained that an hon. Member should, from his place in the House, suggest that because somebody played tennis with somebody else, therefore he was likely to ask witnesses not to give strong evidence—I think that was the statement made—in a particular criminal case. Sir, it is a statement which none of the magistrates in this country deserve having regard to the sense of responsibility which animates, I would say unanimously animates them all. I trust the hon. Membe

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Mr. R. Veerian will see that he is doing injustice to himself, to the magistracy and to the cause of self-government by putting this question."

Mr. R. VEERIAN.—"Is there not the possibility of influencing the sub-magistrate when he becomes a tennismate with the leader of the opposite party?" (Laughter.)

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.—"If that question were pushed to its logical conclusion all I can say is that there are new terrors in tennis of which we are not aware."

Public Works.

Divisions comprising the circle of the Superintending Engineer, Madras.

* 179 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the divisions comprising the circle of the Superintending Engineer, Madras;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ceded districts included in the circle are worse circumstanced in the matter of rain, irrigation and roads than the rest of the area included in the circle;

(c) whether the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal which has cost over a crore of rupees and requires to be developed is situated entirely in the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts;

(d) whether it is a fact that there are many major and minor irrigation projects to be investigated in the Kurnool and Bellary districts, especially with reference to the Tungabhadra channels, the Chepad system, etc.;

(e) whether there is not Government accommodation for office and residential purposes of the Superintending Engineer, if Bellary is again made his headquarters;

(f) whether the change of headquarters to Madras has not added to the difficulties of adequately supervising the roads and the irrigation works and of investigating and suggesting ways and means for improving the irrigation facilities in the Ceded districts and minimising the effects of periodical failures of monsoons therein; and

(g) whether representations have been received by the Government that Bellary should be reconstituted the headquarters of the Superintending Engineer, and if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

A.—(a) Bellary, Kurnool, Madanapalle, Chingleput and North and South Presidency.

(b) Yes, so far as rainfall is concerned and possibly in the other respects.

(c) The canal is situated in the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts.

(d) The Government have recently appointed a committee, of which the hon. Member is one, to inquire into this matter and advise them.

(e) There is no accommodation available now, but arrangements could probably be made.

(f) & (g) Schemes of retrenchment, no doubt, tend to increase such difficulties as the hon. Member suggests, but the Government have not received any request so far for the reconstitution of the Bellary Circle.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what has become of the bungalow which served as the residential quarters of the Superintending Engineer?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It was otherwise disposed of."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" For what purpose may I know?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It is not possible to say at once. I will inform the hon. Member later."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : - " With regard to (d) I myself made a representation. May I know whether the matter is now engaging the attention of the Government though it may not be on a request made from outside?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The matter has not yet been taken up."

Railways.

Erection of a pumping station on the river Palar by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

* 180 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company propose to locate a pumping station to convey water to Jalarpet and other stations on the bed of Palar river in Kadayanchi village, adjacent to Vaniyambadi town;

(b) whether the Government are aware that the location of the pumping station at the proposed site would diminish the underground supply of water which now is used for the cultivation of about 5,000 acres of land; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take any steps to prevent the location of this pumping station?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 14.

Religious Disputes.

Construction of a temple in proximity to Muhammadan place of worship, Kurnool.

* 181 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that all the District Magistrates of Kurnool since 1907 have disapproved of the action of the late Krishnaswami Chetti of Kurnool, namely, the construction of a temple in Raja street on the ground of its close proximity to already established places of Muhammadan worship in the locality and in their orders it was distinctly laid down that no public pooja should be performed and no public procession should be taken out from the chattram constructed by the late Chettiayar;

(b) if the answer be in the affirmative, the reasons why public pooja is allowed to be performed in the said chattram, and why public procession was

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allowed to be taken out helped by the police in 1923, and why gods are allowed to be installed in the said chattram contrary to the orders of the District Magistrate; and

(c) whether the Muhammadans of the place have not been protesting against the action of the late Chettiyar from the beginning; if so, what was the result of their protests?

A.—(a) Several District Magistrates have disapproved and have ordered that no public worship should be performed from the chattram of the late Chettiyar.

(b) & (c) The District Judge of Kurnool in O.S. No. 6 of 1925 has held that the owner of the choultry and the temples contained therein are entitled to conduct and carry on the worship of the deities according to Hindu rites and usages and to carry the idols in procession through the public streets and has also granted the owner a permanent injunction restraining the Muslims from interfering with his religious and lawful rights in these matters.

Alleged Hindu-Muslim tension in Odayathur village.

* 182 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any reports or representations about any Hindu-Muslim tension in Odayathur village, Tirukkoyilur taluk of South Arcot district;

(b) whether it is a fact that there have been cases and counter-cases between the members of the two communities and if so, with what results; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken in the matter by Government or the subordinate officers and what is the state of communal feeling in the village at present?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. A case and counter-case between the two communities were filed in April 1924. The accused in both cases were discharged.

(c) The Government have taken no action. There is now no ill-feeling between the communities.

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“With regard to clauses (a) and (c) of this question, may I know if some of the Muhammadan gentlemen of the place have not sent up a mahazar to the Government that they were being persecuted by the other people?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“No such mahazar has come to my notice, but I shall inquire if any has been received by the local authorities. However I may say, that we were told that the feelings had died down; but if the facts are otherwise we shall have to take steps.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“I only say that I have got a copy of the mahazar alleged to have been sent to the hon. the Law Member. Probably he will make further inquiries in the matter.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Yes, Sir.”

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State Prisoners.

The health of Mr. R. Chinnayya Pillai, a political prisoner.

* 183 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the weight of Mr. R. Chinnayya Pillai of Mayavaram, a political prisoner recently released, on admission to prison ;

(b) his weight on the date of his release ;

(c) the reason for the decrease ;

(d) the reasons why no interview or correspondence was permitted in his case though the Jail regulations allow the same ; and

(e) the reasons why Mr Pillai was retained only in the quarantine in the Cuddalore Jail ?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr P. ANJANEYULU :—“ Is it not the duty of the Jail authorities under the Jail Rules to take the weight of the prisoners both when they are admitted and when they are discharged.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I take it from the hon Member, Sir.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ Will the Government be pleased to ascertain the facts seeing that there was abnormal loss of weight ? ”

The hon. Sir C P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I will ask my hon. Colleague to look into the matter.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Will he be pleased to call for the information ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I have requested my hon. Colleague the Member for Jails to do so.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it not one of the privileges of an ordinary prisoner to receive letters at stated periods and what was the particular reason for depriving this prisoner of that privilege, Sir ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The privilege is qualified I understand. But, any further question may be addressed to my hon. Colleague.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ I believe I know the rules of the Jail Code.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ In that particular, my hon. Friend has the advantage over me, because I have never administered that portfolio. (Laughter.) But I think questions relating to jails and Jail Regulations ought to be more properly addressed to my hon. Colleague Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur and if my hon. Friend would repeat the question I am sure he will get the necessary information from my hon. Colleague.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Along with that may I request the hon. the Home Member to look into this matter as to why a prisoner like Mr. Chinnayya Pillai was kept in the quarantine ward which gave him no

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room for moving about to get the necessary exercise whereas other prisoners had been given more freedom in that matter? Will the Government be pleased to enlighten us in this particular?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I will look into the question."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask the hon. Member to call for the information?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" My hon. Friend of course means the hon. the Home Member."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Will the hon Member kindly repeat his question?"

Collectorates.

Appointments in the Revenue department in Kurnool district.

* 184 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what was the total number of appointments on Rs. 60—4—80 grade in the Revenue department at the beginning of 1924 in the Kurnool district; how many of them were held by Muhammadans?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the Revenue Establishment list of the Kurnool district corrected up to 1st April 1924, copy of which will be found in the Legislative Council Library.

Statements of unpassed clerks from Collectors.

* 185 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to call for statements of unpassed clerks from the Collectors with a view to exempt them and remove the great discontent?

A.—The Government consider that the orders issued in G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, which has been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, are adequate and do not propose to take any action in the direction suggested.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I know if the Government Order has retrospective effect so as to involve the refund of the increments drawn already?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I think so, Sir."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" Is the Government aware of the fact that the Inspector-General of Registration has passed an order in his department of course that the Government Order should not be given retrospective effect and that it should take effect only from 1st March 1925?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" Will the hon. Member be pleased to enquire into the matter and see that there is uniformity in all the departments?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly, Sir."

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Alleged grievances of unpassed men in service.

* 186 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to refer to the debates in Volume XXIII, page 1050 et seq. on my amendment as to the grievances of unpassed men affected by certain Government orders and state—

(a) what is the total of the increments drawn by unpassed clerks after March 1923 which were held by Government to have been wrongly given in the several departments ;

(b) whether any clerks in the offices under the control of the Collectors of South Kanara and Malabar were made to refund the increments so drawn ;

(c) if so, what was the total amount ; and

(d) what orders Government have passed on my amendment as well as the resolution as amended, which were both carried (Volume XXIII, page 1073) ?

A.—(a) The Government have not the information.

(b) In memorials received from certain unpassed clerks in the South Kanara and Malabar districts, it is stated that increments drawn by them have been recovered from them. Government have no other information on the point.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The hon. Member is referred to the statement of resolutions passed by the Council and the action taken on them by the Government. The statement has been laid on the table of the House.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Sir, with reference to clause (d), a statement is said to have been laid on the table. We have not received any statement at all nor can we find any statement laid on the table of this House. May I ask, if it has not been already laid on the table, it may be done so now ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The statement has not been laid on the table, but it will be shortly placed there. The information was communicated to the Council Office and I hope it will, in due course, be laid on the table.”

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ Am I to understand that it will be laid on the table shortly ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I presume so, Sir.”

Court of Wards and Zamindars.

The Panchalankurichi zamindari.

* 187 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any order of the Government at the time when the Panchalankurichi zamindari in Tinnevely district was taken up by the Government that it should be given back to the descendants of the deposed zamindar after 100 years ;

(b) if so, the reason for not acting upon the order ;

(c) whether any petition was submitted to the Government by the descendants of the original zamindar ;

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(d) if so, the order passed by the Government on the petition; and
 (e) the allowance paid now to the descendants of the deposed zamindar?

- A.—(a) No.
 (b) Does not arise.
 (c) Yes.
 (d) It was rejected.
 (e) Rupees 50 per mensem.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ With reference to clause (c), may I know the chief grounds in the petition for claiming the zamindari by the descendants of the zamindar ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I must ask for notice. It was a long time ago that the correspondence took place and I am afraid I have not studied it.”

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ Is there any recent petition put in by the descendants of the zamindar ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ As far as I know, the last correspondence closed about 1912. The correspondence took place between the years 1908 and 1912.”

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ May I know whether any documents were produced along with the petition showing the petitioners' title to the property ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member has replied that he does not remember any correspondence after 1912. That means he will apparently look into it hereafter.”

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ I will confine myself to the correspondence between 1908–1912.”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member says that he has no information and that he cannot recollect it.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ With reference to clause (d), it is stated that the petition was rejected. May I know if it was rejected for the only reason that there was no right as claimed by the petitioners or for any other reasons ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ The petition was rejected successively by this Government, by the Government of India and by the Secretary of State. I do not think these authorities set forth their reasons for rejecting it.”

General.

Management of certain factories and properties belonging to the Basel Mission.

* 188 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what authority and control is exercised by the Local Government over the management by the Commonwealth Trust of certain factories and properties belonging to the Basel Mission; and

(b) what is the interest, if any, of the British Government in the said factories and properties?

- A.—(a) & (b) None.

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Land Revenue.

Memorial of the Madura [District Ryots' and Landholders' Association.

* 189 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR. Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps on the memorial submitted by the Madura District Ryots' and Landholders' Association, Madura, dated 18th August 1924;

(b) whether any conferences have been held by the Collector of Madura and the Executive Engineer of Madura division with the leading ryots of Madura district; and

(c) if so, the result of the conferences?

A.—(a) The memorial referred to was forwarded to the Board of Revenue for disposal. The orders of the Board on it were duly communicated to the Honorary Secretary of the Association.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Government have no information

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ With reference to clause (a), may I know the orders passed on the memorial by the Board ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS —“ I have no objection to furnish the hon. Member with a copy of the Board's order thereon.”

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ With reference to (b), may I know the number of conferences held ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS —“ I am unable to say, Sir.”

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ With reference to (c), will the Government be pleased to call for the information ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ If the hon. Member means whether any definite orders were passed as a result of those conferences, I shall be very glad to send for copies of those orders, if any.”

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR —“ I want to know whether any happy relation has been created between the ryots and the executive authorities ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I hope so, Sir.”

Alleged attachment of standing crops in Tanjore.

* 190 Q.—Mr. V. PANTULU AYYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Revenue officers in Tanjore district have attached standing crops in the current fasli for kist due either for January or February or for both and by putting them to auction have also realized in advance kist due for the succeeding months also;

(b) if so, how many pattadars were subjected to this treatment;

(c) the amount realized through auction from such pattadars in advance; and

(d) in how many cases advance amounts were realized through auction after the recent adjournment motion in the Council regarding Tanjore and the total number of such cases before and after the motion?

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A.—(a) & (b) In fasli 1334 there were five cases in which the sale of standing crops for arrears of January and February 1925 realized a surplus which was credited to the subsequent kists.

(c) The surplus amount realized was Rs. 201-8-0.

(d) One of these cases occurred before 6th February 1925 and four after that date.

Preparation of a list of lands available for assignment to the depressed classes.

* 191 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether lists of lands available for assignment to the depressed classes have been prepared for any of the districts in the province and, if so, for what districts and where copies of them can be had for mere perusal or for sale?

A.—A copy of the B.P. Routine No. 1187, Press, dated 5th March 1925, issuing the instructions approved by Government regarding the publication of the lists of lands reserved for members of the depressed classes is laid on the Council Table.*

Arrears of land revenue in Gosball, Thalur, etc., villages.

* 192 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the villages of Gosball Thalur and Birapuram the land revenue arrears of 1332, 1333 and 1334 were all collected in the current fasli; and

(b) the average outturn of kora, jonna, and cotton, respectively, in these villages in each of the said faslis?

A.—(a) The collection of the land revenue of fasli 1332 in these villages was first postponed to fasli 1333 and then again to fasli 1334. In fasli 1334, the collection of the whole of this postponed revenue in two villages and half of the amount in the third was ordered but Government was not at the time aware that the local officers had omitted to collect the revenue of fasli 1333 in that year. As soon as Government learnt of this from the hon. Member who puts this question, they issued orders that the postponed revenue of 1332 was to be further postponed to 1335, i.e., that only two years' revenue should be collected in fasli 1334.

(b) The average estimated outturn of the dry crops in the villages during faslis 1332, 1333 and 1334 is reported as under:—

	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.
Bhairapuram ...	Below 4 as.	5 as. and above.	9·6 as.
Gosbal ...			9·2 as.
Talur ...			7·1 as.

Information as to the outturn of the respective crops is not available.

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ In view of the fact that the arrears of fasli 1333 were collected in one lump sum in fasli 1334, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to consider the remission for fasli 1332, taking into consideration the successive bad years as evidenced by the answer ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I shall be glad to consider the question, Sir.”

Damage to houses in Adi-Dravida natham in Erode taluk due to floods.

* 193 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the houses in the Adi-Dravida natham in the village of Elavamalai in Erode taluk of Coimbatore district were washed away by the recent floods ;

(b) whether the Government have acquired a separate land for building the houses of Adi-Dravidas ;

(c) whether there is any dispute between the villagers on the one side and a few individuals who have applied for the grant on dharkast of the said natham on the other ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Adi-Dravidas have a temple in the natham and they have to perform some religious ceremonies on it ;

(e) whether the villagers have applied to have the lands reserved as a natham as it is without any inconvenience to the Adi-Dravidas and whether they have offered to pay even the price of the natham and applied to the Collector about this ; and

(f) whether final orders have been passed on this question and if so, to what effect ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Survey No. 62 was obtained from the owners thereof by private negotiation, not under the Land Acquisition Act in exchange for the natham S No. 96-A/2 abandoned by the Adi-Dravidas.

(c), (e) & (f) There is a dispute between the owners of S. No. 62 who had agreed to give up their patta land in exchange for the natham abandoned by the Adi-Dravidas and some of the villagers who objected to the grant of the abandoned natham in exchange, urged that it should be retained as poramboke and offered to pay the price that might be fixed for the land required for the Adi-Dravidas. The owners of S. No. 62 were not willing to receive money compensation and insisted on the grant of the land in exchange. The abandoned natham, S. No. 96-A/2, was therefore transferred to assessed waste for grant in exchange to the owners of S. No. 62 which has been given up for natham.

(d) The Adi-Dravidas had a temple-site with an idol in the natham, but no temple building. They have agreed to remove the idol to their new natham.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ With reference to clauses (c) and (f), it is said that ‘ the owners of S. No. 62 were not willing to receive money compensation and insisted on the grant of land in exchange.’ Have these people whose lands are taken away the right to insist on exchange of lands being given ? ”

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not quite follow the hon. Member. The proceedings were not taken under the Land Acquisition Act."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Here is a natham which has been occupied by the Adi-Dravidas. The villagers think that the natham is very useful to them and they are prepared to pay the price for it on condition that it remains as a village poramboke. Is it not then possible for the Collector to secure the land in question from the Adi-Dravidas by the application of the Land Acquisition Act ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I do not exactly know why proceedings were not taken under the Act, but it seems to me that the arrangement actually arrived at was a perfectly reasonable one."

Mode of collecting land revenue from the villages of the Bhavani taluk.

* 194 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the villages of Kaveripuram, Thinnappatti and Alamarathupatti in the Bhavani taluk of the Coimbatore district contribute a sum of about Rs 15,000 a year towards land revenue ;

(b) whether it is a fact that those villagers are over 30 miles from the taluk headquarters and that there are several bad characters and members of criminal tribes in those villages ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the village munsifs of Kaveripuram and Thinnappatti are sometimes remitting their remittances to the taluk sub-treasury by postal money order paying the commissions out of their pocket with a view to reduce the chances of the Government money being stolen and if so, on how many occasions they have so sent their collections within the last five years ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the village munsif of Kaveripuram has sent a petition to the Collector to remit the collections at Government cost and whether any action has been taken on that petition ;

(e) whether the Government have issued any orders empowering village munsifs to send Government moneys by money order at Government cost and if so, on what conditions ; and

(f) if no such orders have been passed till now, whether the Government propose to pass orders giving powers to the Collectors to authorize village munsifs of villages which are at more than a particular distance from the place of sub-treasuries to send their collections by postal money orders at Government cost ?

A.—(a) to (d) A report has been called for from the Board of Revenue.

(e) No such orders are traceable.

(f) The matter will be considered on receipt of the report called for.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.—" In view of the very great importance of the matter to all the village munsifs, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to consider the matter once more when the report referred to in answer to clause (f) is received from the Board of Revenue and place the orders of Government thereon on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Certainly, Sir."

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Public Service.

Committee to report on the working of the Government Order regarding communal representation in the public service.

* 195 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action Government have taken on the resolution passed by this House on 2nd March 1925 recommending that a committee be appointed to enquire and report as to the working of the policy laid down by Government in G.Os. No. 658, dated 15th August 1922, and No. 76, dated 6th February 1924, and to suggest means to effectively provide for giving preference to competent candidates from communities which have not had their due share of appointments in public service until the existing inequalities are removed ?

A.—A copy of G.O. No. 733, Public, dated the 3rd August 1925, appointing a committee is placed on the table.^a

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ Sir, with reference to paragraph 6 of the Government Order giving the composition of the committee, will the Government be pleased to appoint an hon. Member representing the interests of the Oriya community to the committee seeing that we have so much agitation from that community both in and out of the Council ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS.—“ The point will be considered, Sir.”

Village Establishments.

Alleged removal from service of certain village officers for illicit cutting of trees.

* 196 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the village officers of six villages in the taluk of Uttankarai, Salem district, were removed from service on the ground that trees had been cut from unreserved porambokes ;

(b) whether the village officers of Panaparathupatti and Nochipatti were among those so removed ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the village officers of those two villages had sent reports about the removal of trees before that and applied to the Deputy Tahsildar to make a local inspection of the place at once without sending the reports to the Revenue Inspector for enquiry ;

(d) whether it is a fact that on the reports of those village officers some offenders were prosecuted and convicted ; and

(e) whether it is the general policy of the Government to collect the prices of the trees from the village officers and not to dismiss them for illicit removal of trees by unknown persons ; if it is so, why the village officers of six villages were removed from service contrary to the general policy ?

A.—(a) to (d) The Government have no information regarding the case in question.

(e) The policy of Government is to leave each case to be dealt with on its merits by the local officers subject to the right of persons who feel aggrieved to appeal.

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MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ With reference to the answer to clause (e) enunciating the policy of Government, may I know whether the Government would never interfere even where a large number of village officers are affected, simply because the Board refuses to interfere on appeal? Here is a case where a large number of village officers have been wrongly dealt with and will not Government look into the matter? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I do not think the answer can bear the construction which the hon. Member puts upon it. I do not know that they have appealed and that they have been wrongly dealt with; if there was anything to show that they have been wrongly dealt with on appeal, Government will look into such cases.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ But how are the Government to know it? They have no information and refuse to call for the information. May I request them to get some information as I have suggested in my question and take the necessary steps? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ There is no suggestion anywhere in the question that these people have appealed and not received any redress.”

Depressed Classes.

Use of well by the Madiga or Mala section of the depressed classes.

* 197 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is the policy of the Government that, where there is already a well for either the Madiga or the Mala section of the depressed classes in any village, the need for a separate well for the use of the members of the other section need not be considered; and

(b) the number of villages in the Bellary district where proposals from the taluk board president or the Labour Officer or the communities concerned for a well for the use of the Mala or the Madiga section of the depressed classes have been turned down because of the existence already of a well for Madigas or Malas, as the case may be, in their village?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Four.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, in answer to clause (a) Government state that it is not their policy to refuse a separate well for the other community where there is already a well for either of the Madiga or the Mala section of the depressed classes. But in clause (b) they say that four such proposals have been turned down on the ground that there was already a well for one of the two sections. It is a serious matter, Sir, because these two sections are very intolerant of each other and it would lead to trouble and friction if the Government persist in this policy.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ If the hon. Member comes and sees me, we shall discuss the question in detail.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Can any one of the two communities compel the other to permit them to use their wells? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Certainly not.” However I will look into the question.

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The policy of Government in placing the depressed classes under the protection of the Labour Commissioner.

* 198 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what was the genesis and *raison d'être* of the policy of Government in placing the depressed classes under the special protection of the Labour Commissioner ;

(b) what was the actual amount spent by Government for grants for education, sinking wells, and other direct benefits to the depressed classes in this Presidency as compared with the pay and allowances of the Labour Commissioner and other officials and their staffs in connexion with their duties for the depressed classes during each of the three years ending with 31st March 1925 ; and

(c) whether the Government have had under consideration any scheme for carrying out the work of the material and moral elevation of the depressed classes by means of a central board and district committees of voluntary workers with honorary executive officers or whether Government have under contemplation any such scheme ?

A—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 271, Revenue, dated the 2nd February 1920, which has been placed on the Editors' Table

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 119.

(c) No.

MR. R. VEERIAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Commissioner of Labour has submitted any scheme now at least ; if not may I know, Sir, what the Labour department is intended for ? "

The hon. KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The functions of the department are described in a Government Order which was placed on the Editors' Table. I shall be glad to supply the hon. Member with a copy of the Government Order."

MR. R. VEERIAN :—" I want an answer to my specific question, Sir, whether the Commissioner of Labour has submitted any scheme regarding the matter ? "

The hon. KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Government have no information."

MR. R. VEERIAN :—" May I ask what then is the Labour department intended for ? "

The hon. KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have already said that I shall supply the hon. Member with a copy of the Government Order prescribing the duties of the Labour department and the Commissioner of Labour."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether Government would think it worth while to consider the proposal contained in clause (c) ? "

The hon. KHAN BAHADUR MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Certainly, Sir."

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Grant of house-sites for Adi-Dravidas of Ambattur.

* 199 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Adi-Dravidas of Ambattur, Saidapet taluk, had already applied to the Labour Tahsildar, Saidapet, Chingleput district, for granting them house-sites in survey No. 433 in the village;

(b) whether it is a fact that the matter has been under correspondence for the past two and a half years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the caste people of the village are strongly opposed to the assignment;

(d) whether the survey field No. 438 applied for house-sites is far away from caste quarters;

(e) at what stage the matter is at present; and

(f) whether the Government are aware that the depressed classes of Ambattur village suffer badly for want of house-sites?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter was considered and dropped in 1923. It was taken up for reconsideration in 1924.

(c) Yes.

(d) The field is at a distance of about 300 yards from caste quarters.

(e) The subject is under the consideration of the Collector of Chingleput.

(f) The Government have no information.

MR. R. VEERIAN.—“In view of the hardship felt by the people, will Government be pleased to direct the Collector to dispose of the matter as early as possible?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“Yes, Sir.”

Forests.*Grazing ground for cattle in Varadalampet village.*

* 200 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forest Department recently adjusted about 1,000 acres of cultivable land in the No. 71 Varadalampet village in Vellore taluk, North Arcot district;

(b) whether it is a fact that in consequence the ryots of the village are left without any grazing ground for their cattle;

(c) whether the three reserves, viz., Nellimalai, Arasampattu and Peranamalai, are quite adjacent to and practically form boundary of ryots' patta lands and are situated within a distance of one or one and a half furlongs of the village of Varadalampet;

(d) whether the ryots of the above village are being at present put to considerable inconvenience by reason of their being hemmed in by reserve forests and also the absence of grazing land for their cattle;

(e) whether grazing permits given for one 'block' are not still allowed to be available for other blocks in the same range, although three blocks of the reserve forest surround the village on all sides;

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(f) whether the report called for from the Conservator of Forests as to the feasibility of allowing a single grazing permit to serve for all the blocks within one range has been received; and

(g) whether the ryots of the Varadalampet village recently submitted a memorial to His Excellency the Governor in Council for the redress of this long-standing grievance?

A.—(a) & (b) No chance has occurred in this area since reservation in the year 1894.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Chief Conservator reports that there is some inconvenience to the ryots. It is proposed to disafforest an area of 150 acres in the Nellimalai reserve.

(e) Permits taken for one block are available for other blocks in the same range.

(f) Yes. Orders have issued to combine two grazing blocks in the South Vellore division into one.

(g) Yes.

Forest grievances in the district of North Arcot.

* 201 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received the report called for in answer to question No. 424 given on 16th March 1925 from the Conservator of Forests regarding forest grievances in the district of North Arcot; and

(b) whether he will be pleased to place the report on the table of this House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Chief Conservator's report^a is placed on the Council table.

Creation of unclassified forests as ryots' forest in Ganjam.

* 202 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the action taken in the Ganjam district regarding the creation of unclassified forests as the ryots' forest under the control of the Revenue Department; and

(b) the number of forest panchayats either working or newly started since 1924-25 in the district of Ganjam?

A.—(a) There are no forests in the Ganjam district to be classed as 'ryots' forests'. The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 703, Development, dated 12th May 1925, which is placed on the Editors' Table

(b) None.

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The working of the Russellkonda Saw Mill.

* 203 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased—

(a) to state whether the Russellkonda Saw Mill is working at a profit or loss at present; and

(b) to place on the table the latest audit accounts available?

A.—(a) & (b) The profit for the year ending 31st March 1925 was Rs. 1,894-12-4. The accounts will be placed on the table shortly.

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya:—“What is the basis on which the profit of Rs. 1 894-12-4 was derived; is it the same as that of last year?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“I want notice of the question.”

The work of the Russellkonda Saw Mills.

* 204 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Russellkonda Saw Mills worked at a total loss of Rupees 36,000 in 1923-24;

(b) whether any improvement has since been found in the working of the mills as regards (i) cost of its working, (ii) sale price of timber, (iii) reduction of establishment, (iv) finding new and better markets, (v) demand for timber;

(c) whether the cost price is taken as the basis of valuation of stock in hand or market price in all the balance sheets of these mills prepared by Messrs. Fraser & Ross and whether it is so done in all balance sheets and profit and loss accounts prepared by them for the Government in all commercial concerns; and

(d) whether it is proposed to close the mills now and, if not, whether the vote of the House would be taken in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes according to the accounts published in G.O. No. 176, Development, dated 3rd February 1925; but with reference to the instructions issued in that order the interest charged on the capital invested has been reversed and various other adjustments made. The accounts as revised show a net loss of Rs. 6,059-5-5 for the year 1923-24.

(b) (i) The cost of production per cubic foot has fallen from Rs. 1-6-0 in 1923-24 to Rs. 1-2-10 in 1924-25.

(ii) No. Prices have fallen.

(iii) No.

(iv) No.

(v) No. There is still a slump in the Calcutta timber market.

(c) In the case of the Russellkonda Saw Mills stocks are valued at the actual cost of conversion based on the rate at which timber is supplied to the mills, viz., 4 annas per cubic foot. In the case of other commercial concerns stocks are valued at cost or

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market price whichever is less except in the case of the Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, where selling rates are below cost and where stocks are valued at two-thirds of the selling rate.

(d) The question is under the consideration of Government. The mill is closed temporarily owing to accumulation of stock.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR —“ With reference to the answer to clause (b), may I know whether Government enquired and found out why they cannot sell this timber in the Calcutta market or whether any other country supplies them, and, if so, whether it is of a better quality than that supplied by the Russellkonda Saw Mill ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur .—“ We do not sell any sleepers at all.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo --“ With reference to clause (a), may I know why the interest charged on the capital invested has been reversed ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur —“ I want notice of the question ”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ With reference to clause (a), may I know why there is this difference in the system of valuation of stocks between the Russellkonda Saw Mills and other commercial concerns ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ We pay more for the timber we get for we get the best timber.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ May I know whether 4 annas covers the cost of timber all together ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ It does not cover the cost entirely.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo .—“ With reference to clause (c), may I know how this 4 annas will cover the cost of timber ; because yesterday in answer to question we were told that the cost of felling and carting alone exceeded 8 annas ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur .—“ If the hon. Member writes to me, I shall give him the necessary information.”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU .—“ Does it include seigniorage charges also to the Government ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ There are no such charges at all.”

Sale of ‘ sal logs ’ to the Russellkonda Saw Mill.

* 205 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the average rate at which sal logs are sold to the Russellkonda Saw Mill ;

(b) the average rate at which sal logs are sold to private purchasers at Russellkonda ;

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- (c) the difference in the two rates and the reasons for the difference ;
- (d) whether it is a fact that all first-class selections are given to the Saw Mill and the ' rejected ' logs are sold to private purchasers at a much higher rate than the rate at which Saw Mill gets its first-class selections ;
- (e) the reason why sal logs are supplied to the Saw Mill at an inconceivably low rate ; and
- (f) whether the cost at which sal logs are sold to the Saw Mill covers at least the cost of felling and carting the logs ?

A.—(a) The present price fixed for the supply of sal logs is 4 annas per cubic foot.

(b) two annas 2 pies per cubic foot.

(c) one anna 10 pies per cubic foot. The difference in the rates is due to the fact that the timber sold to private purchasers is not of such good quality as that supplied to the mill.

(d) Logs suitable for milling only are accepted by the mill. The logs rejected are sold in public auction. The average price realized is lower than the price charged to the mill.

(e) The rate of 4 annas per cubic foot was fixed at the time the mill was started as representing the estimated cost of felling and carting.

(f) The present estimated cost of felling and carting is 4 annas 9·15 pies including ' overhead ' charges

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" I shall come to the same question in another way in connexion with this question which gives some more details so that the hon. the Home Member may revise his own answer. Clause (f) says that the present estimated cost of felling and carting is 4 annas 9·15 pies, while the cost price at which timber is sold to the Russellkonda Saw Mills is only 4 annas. I want to know why Government is giving timber to the Saw Mills at a cost 9·15 pies below the actual cost of felling and carting let alone the cost of timber."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" For the information of the House I may say that we are considering the question of raising it to 5 annas."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" Will it even then cover the cost ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" We are considering the question as I said."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Why don't they include the seigniorage charges ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" There is no necessity for it ; anyhow as I said we are considering the question."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Suppose a private company undertakes to remove the timber from the forest then they would have to pay the seigniorage charges to the Government and those charges will enter into the calculation of the cost of timber per cubic foot."

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The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" The hon. Member is under a misapprehension as to the difference between a private concern and a Government concern "

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU .—" Sir, in ascertaining whether the Russellkonda Saw Mill which has been made into a commercial concern is a paying concern or not should we not include also the seigniorage charges which a private concern would have to pay to the Government if they undertook to remove the timber ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" For the information of the hon. Member I may say that this 4 annas was fixed at the time when the mill was started and I can assure the hon. Member that we are now considering the question of raising it to 5 annas."

Removal of green manure in North Arcot, etc., districts.

* 206 Q — Mr. C. V. VINKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: With reference to the answers given to clause (c) of question No. 1278 and a supplementary question answered on 31d December 1924 regarding removal of green manure, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state if the report called for has been received and what action, if any, has been taken regarding North Arcot and other districts ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to G.O. No. 652, Development, dated 2nd May 1925, which is placed on the Editors' Table.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, the Government Order referred to stated that the matter will be enquired into as regards three districts, North Arcot, Cuddapah and one other district which I do not remember at present. May I know when the matter will be enquired into, who will make the enquiries, and whether any non-official members will be associated and whether the ryots' point of view will be presented by anybody ?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The enquiry is now proceeding, I understand "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" By whom ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" By the Director of Agriculture and the Chief Conservator of Forests "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is there any representative of the ryots whose grievances this enquiry is supposed to remove associated with this enquiry ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" They will be consulted if necessary."

Jails.

Moral lessons for prisoners.

* 207 Q — Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether moral lessons are given to the prisoners in Cuddalore and Trichinopoly jails; and

(b) if not, why not ?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

11-15 a.m. Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" Arising out of the answer given to this question, clause (a), will the Government be pleased to state whether it is the District Magistrate that arranges for these lectures or any private enterprise? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is private enterprise."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" Then may I take it that the Government have not taken any steps in this direction and is it not the duty of the Government to arrange for these lectures? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is the duty of the Government wherever it is possible and wherever moral lecturers are available to arrange for such lectures."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Are these lecturers paid or are their services purely honorary? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Honorary."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" There are certain instances where although private gentlemen came forward to deliver moral lectures the Government did not take advantage of their services."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Somehow or other in Trichinopoly nobody came forward."

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—" There are some four or five people ready to give lectures to the prisoners provided they are given permission to do so. But the pity is that Government did not give these people permission."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" If my hon. Friend writes to me on the subject, I shall look into the whole question."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" Is there any Discharged Prisoners Aid Society in Cuddalore or Trichinopoly and will it not be advisable for the Government to entrust these societies with this kind of work? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I will consider the suggestion of the hon. Member."

Labour.

Recruitment of labour from South Kanara, Malabar, etc.

* 208 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the approximate number of labourers who were recruited from each of the districts of South Kanara, Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris during the three years ending 31st December 1924 for coffee, tea, rubber and other plantations—

(i) in those five districts ;

(ii) in Mysore, Travancore and Cochin States ;

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(b) how many of these belonged—

(i) to the depressed classes;

(ii) to the Indian Christian community in South Kanara;

(c) how many of these plantations have been visited by the Labour Commissioner or any other official of the Labour Department or by the Collectors of the district and their subordinates and other officers concerned during the last three years;

(d) whether Government have received any reports from them as to the conditions of housing and comforts of the labourers from the above-mentioned districts employed in the plantations;

(e) what are the conditions under which the labourers from those districts are housed and accommodated and cared for so far as sanitary arrangements, amenities and comforts of life are concerned; and

(f) whether it is a fact that a large number of labourers are enticed from South Kanara by labour agents with hopes of high wages and comforts of life from South Kanara to plantations on the hills in Malabar, Nilgiris, and Coimbatore districts which are falsified in actualities of life and that a considerable number of them return broken down in health and in extreme poverty?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (b) of question No. 688 asked by him at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in March last.

The Commissioner of Labour recently visited the Anamalai plantations in the Coimbatore district.

(d) Yes; so far as the conditions on the Anamalais are concerned.

(e) Extracts from the report of the Commissioner of Labour regarding housing and sanitation are placed on the table of the House.^a

(f) No.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“As regards the answer given to clause (f) of this question, viz, ‘no’, may I know what is the basis on which, whether it is on a report or an inquiry made by the Government, they have given this answer? As far as Anamalais are concerned, there is some report to the contrary.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“From the report the Government have in their possession.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“Is it not desirable that some specific statement is made on the point stating that the Collector concerned or some other official was asked to make an inquiry and he has reported in this manner?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“Yes, I have done so.”

Mr C V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“As regards clause (e) if the report of the Labour Commissioner says that conservancy is very bad and the

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 396-397 intra.

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Director of Public Health makes any recommendation for carrying out improvements, may I know whether the Government intend to take any direct action in the matter ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I shall consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member.”

Working hours, etc., of labourers.

* 209 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA. Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state, with reference to the answer given to question No. 683 on 27th March 1925, volume XXIII, page 779,—

(a) how many days in a month and for how many hours a day on the average the labourers work ;

(b) whether cottages or huts are provided for such labourers at the cost of the employers ;

(c) if so, how much accommodation is provided for each labourer with or without family ;

(d) what arrangements are made in the several plantations for the medical treatment of the labourers and at whose cost ; and

(e) if answers on these points cannot be given without calling for elaborate statistics from several plantations, whether Government will be pleased to collect them as soon as convenient for being placed before the House ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information as to the number of days the labourers work in a month. They work for eight or nine hours a day.

(b) Yes.

(c) Four persons are usually accommodated in a room 12 ft. \times 12 ft. Each family is given a separate room.

(d) In some of the larger estates hospitals and dispensaries are provided, while smaller estates utilize the institutions in the adjoining estates. The labourers are given treatment at the cost of the plantations.

(e) Does not arise.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I know whether the Government have made any rules with regard to the provision of cottages or huts for the coolies ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ The Government have made rules and the fixing of 12 \times 12 feet as the dimension of each room satisfies the rules.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ The Government think that a room of 12 \times 12 feet will satisfy the needs of four persons.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Is there any rule that if the number of persons in a family exceeds 4, they are given more than one room ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sometimes.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know why sometimes it is done and sometimes it is not ? ”

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The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.—“It is left entirely to the discretion of the authorities of the plantations.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.—“Unfortunately there is no Government responsibility. The officer who should be made responsible is the officer in charge of these plantations. I know the Labour Commissioner is in charge and he is responsible to this report. The District Health Officer is sometimes responsible. What I say is that unless there is a rule that anybody can do anything, it is clear that a room of 12 feet \times 12 feet will not do for a family which consists of more than four persons. There should be a rule made that if a family consists of more than four persons, a room bigger than 12 \times 12 feet should be given to that family.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur.—“I shall consider the question and frame such rules as are necessary.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“12 \times 12 feet works out 3 \times 3 feet for each individual if we take the number of persons as 4. Most of the labourers are well built and I do not know how a room measuring 12 \times 12 feet will accommodate four such persons.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“May I know whether the labourers working in the plantations of the Coimbatore and Nilgiris districts are put in one big room like cattle?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“The Government have no information. The Labour Commissioner has inspected these places and made this report.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“May I know which Labour Commissioner inspected these places?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“I think the present Labour Commissioner.”

Supervision of the work of Commissioners for workmen's compensation.

* 210 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what supervision the Local Government exercises over the work of the Commissioner or Commissioners for workmen's compensation appointed under the Workmen's Compensation Act;

(b) how many cases under section 19 of the Act have been disposed of by the Commissioner or Commissioners in this Presidency for the nine months ending with 31st March 1925 (which may be shown in the form of a statement with the several amounts of compensation settled or total of such amounts); and

(c) the amount of fees paid for the proceedings for the period of nine months ending with 31st March 1925 according to the scale fixed in G.O. No. 2083, Law (General), dated 18th July 1924 (*Fort St. George Gazette* for July 22, 1924, Part I)?

A.—(a) The Local Government appoint the Commissioner under the Act. They obtain an annual report from him on the working of the Act.

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- (b) One case was filed and disposed of. A sum of Rs. 168 was awarded as compensation.
- (c) Seven rupees.

Public Service.

Increments to acting clerks in continuous service.

* 211 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether acting (but passed) clerks without any substantive appointments with continuous acting service are allowed annual increments at the rate admissible on the scale on which they are borne;

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to state whether unpassed men do not come under the category of 'clerks'?

A.—(a) Yes, subject to the service being approved.

(b) The question is not understood. A certain number of clerks are unpassed men and subject to the rules relating to such.

Salt.

Saltpetre factories and refineries in the Presidency.

* 212 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued a G.O. No. 25, Finance (C.S.), dated 13th February 1925, upon the proceedings of the Collector of Salt Revenue, No. 4640 (Salt), dated 6th December 1924, ordering the closing of the saltpetre factories and refineries in the Madras Presidency with effect from 1st October 1925;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government did not give a chance either to those engaged in the manufacture of crude and refined saltpetre or to the public to state their views and objections with regard to closing the factories;

(c) whether Government are aware that a very large number of people, traders as well as coolies, are engaged in this industry many of whom will be ruined if this industry is thus suddenly put an end to;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the quantity and quality of the crude saltpetre produced in this province depend very much on the sufficiency of rainfall in the area in which the pans are situated;

(e) whether it is not a fact that the recent reduction in the production of saltpetre is due to the diminished rainfall in the recent years;

(f) whether Government are aware that dealers engaged in this industry have advanced large sums to the 'uppiars' working for them and that they would find it difficult to realize these advances if this industry is thus suddenly sought to be put an end to;

(g) whether as regards the manufacture of common salt and also as regards fish-curing yards Government usually give adequate notice before calling upon them to close their factories;

(h) whether Government are aware that as regards the manufacture of crude saltpetre a bare six months' notice for closing long-established concerns has been given;

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(i) whether Government are considering the cancellation of this Order or the giving of adequate notice to those engaged in the manufacture of saltpetre so that they can wind up their concerns without serious loss ; and

(j) the number and the total pay of the staff of the Salt Department which Government expect to at once dispense with if this Government Order is to be given effect to on 1st October 1925 ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) to (j) The Government have the general question under consideration.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I ask whether my hon. Friend is aware that there are about 300 saltpetre factories in this Presidency and that his G.O. No. 25, dated 13th February 1925, which has been so suddenly sprung upon them has badly affected all of them ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ At the moment I cannot exactly recollect the number of factories in this Presidency. As the answer shows, the whole question is under consideration and I have been discussing it with the Collector of Salt. I do not think I can say anything more at present because no final conclusion has been arrived at.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Since the Government say that they are examining the matter, and all the owners of these 300 factories are kept in a state of anxiety by this Government Order, will the Government be pleased to suspend the Order until they arrive at a final conclusion ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ The decision will be arrived at as soon as possible.”

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Issue of surcharge certificates under the District Municipalities Act.

* 213 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Finance and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the cases in which the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts has issued surcharge certificates under the District Municipalities Act, 1920, and for what sums ?

A—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 1521 printed in the Proceedings of the Council, dated 6th December 1924, which gives the information required up to 18th October 1924. The following are the cases in which surcharge certificates were issued subsequently :—

Name of municipality.						Amount for which surcharge certificates were issued.		
						RS.	A.	P.
Bezwada	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Villupuram	(i)	362	13	0
	(ii)	185	14	1
Tirupati	(i)	17	5	7
	(ii)	10	5	0
	(iii)	8	11	0
	(iv)	5	8	0
Saidapet	4,170	0	0

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR.—“With reference to the answer given to this question, may I know whether these amounts shown as surcharges are collected?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“In most cases they are collected.”

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“May I know the reason why in these cases surcharge certificates are issued?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“Because audit rules require it”

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“May I know to what this amount of Rs 4,170 given in the answer relates to?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“That was the amount surcharged in the case of the Saidapet Municipality.”

Removal of pial on the eastern side of the mosque at Muddanore.

* 214 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the president, district board of Cuddapah, has ordered the removal of pials situated on the eastern side of the mosque at Muddanore;

(b) whether the Muhammadans have protested against this; if so, what was the result of their protest; and

(c) whether the Khazi Sahib of Muddanore was called upon to remove the said pial and on his refusing to do so he was fined by the Sub-Magistrate, Jammalamadugu?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information.

Meetings of the Advisory Committee of the Local Self-Government Department.

* 215 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO : With reference to the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Local Self-Government Department held at Ootacamund in May 1925, will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to furnish the following details :—

(a) the total number of members that constitute the Advisory Committee;

(b) the number that attended the Committee meeting at Ootacamund;

(c) the number of days the Committee sat;

(d) the total amount of travelling and other allowances drawn by the members of the Committee; and

(e) the urgency for holding the Committee meeting at Ootacamund?

Total number
of members,
in May 1925.

A.—(a) Advisory Committee for Local and Municipal

Administration	10
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Advisory Committee for Public Health Administration	8
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Total	...	18
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						Attendance.
(b) Date of meeting—						
18th May 1925	8
19th May 1925	7
20th May 1925	7
21st May 1925	7
22nd May 1925	...	...	...	...	...	6
(c) Five.						
(d) The total amount of travelling and daily allowances payable comes to Rs. 595-15-0.						
(e) There were several subjects which it was necessary to discuss and advantage was taken of six members belonging to the committees being present in Ootacamund on other business.						

‘ Check ’ or ‘ subsidiary ’ toll-gates in Bellary, etc., districts.

* 216 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that in Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool districts, what are called ‘ check ’ or ‘ subsidiary ’ toll-gates are established in addition to the regular toll-gates at distances varying up to two miles and even more from the main gates ; and

(b) the authority under which such ‘ check ’ or ‘ subsidiary ’ gates were opened ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information. The notification of places for collection of tolls is within the powers of the district boards.

(b) Section 104 (4) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, contemplates the opening of subsidiary toll-gates.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ With reference to the answer given to this question, should not the distance be two furlongs from the main gate for opening a subsidiary gate under the rules ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ No.”

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHROUSE MIAN SAHIB :—“ Does not section 104 (4) of the Local Boards Act say that only under extraordinary circumstances a subsidiary toll-gate will be opened ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Sir, whether circumstances are ordinary or extraordinary, it is the local board concerned that has to decide.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May subsidiary gates be opened even beyond five miles from the main gate ? ”

Nomination of lady members to municipalities and local boards.

* 217 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the municipalities and local boards which have nominated lady members ; and

(b) whether any instructions have been issued to the presidents of district boards to nominate women as members of the local boards in their districts ?

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A.—(a) The following municipalities and district boards have nominated lady members. The Government have no information in regard to taluk boards and union boards.

<i>Municipalities.</i>	<i>Municipalities--cont.</i>	<i>District Boards.</i>
1. Anantapur.	8. Cannanore.	1. Chittoor.
2. Vellore.	9. Nellore.	2. Cuddapah.
3. Saidapet.	10. Tanjore.	3. Malabar.
4. Rajahmundry.	11. Vizagapatam.	4. Trichinopoly.
5. Guntur.	12. Vizianagram.	
6. Madara.	13. Tinnevely.	
7. Kodaikanal.		

(b) The answer is in the negative.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Arising out of the answer given to clause (a), may I ask whether in the case of district boards excepting the four that have been given in the answer the rest were not able to find suitable candidates for nomination as lady members?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Sir, wherever the Government are informed that there are suitable candidates they have appointed lady members. Where suitable candidates are not available, they are not appointed."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Will the Government consider the advisability of making a fuller inquiry before satisfying themselves that suitable candidates are not available?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Sir, they are doing that as far as possible."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Arising out of the same answer, viz., 'the Government have no information', may I ask whether they will be pleased to call for the same?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I do not think that the question arises from the answer given."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"As regards the answer given to clause (b) of this question, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of instructing the presidents of district boards to nominate ladies as members of local bodies?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I have answered the question already."

Nominations to Salem District Board.

* 218 Q.—**Mr. R. VEERIAN:** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many members of the depressed classes are there on the district board of Salem appointed by the Government;

(b) when the period of nomination of the present depressed classes member on this Board will expire;

(c) if the period has already expired, whether the same depressed classes member was re-nominated or another depressed classes member was nominated;

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(d) how many members belonging to Devanga or Chetti community were duly elected during the last period to the Salem District Board ;

(e) how many members belonging to the said Devanga or Chetti community were already appointed by Government to the Salem District Board ; and

(f) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—(a), (d) & (e) A list ^a of members of the Salem District Board is laid on the table.

(b) The term of M R.Ry. V. Varadayya Avargal will expire on 15th July 1927.

(c) The question does not arise.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ How is it that so many gentlemen belonging to the Devanga community have been nominated in such a large number so as to attract the attention of the vigilant member my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ These nominations are made on the recommendation of the presidents of district boards and collectors in the case of district boards and municipalities respectively.”

Constitution of Singanallur union board.

* 219 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many Naickers (non-Brahman touchable community) were duly elected recently to the Singanallur union board, Coimbatore taluk ;

(b) how many Brahmans were duly elected recently to the same board ;

(c) the communities or classes that were duly represented by nomination to this board by the President, Coimbatore taluk board ; and

(d) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a) to (c), whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—A list ^b of members of the Singanallur union board is laid on the table.

Alleged obstruction to depressed classes in the Agraharam streets in Watrap.

* 220 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether, with reference to question No. 1243 answered on 18th November 1924, the obstruction caused by the residents of Watrap Union Board Agraharam streets to the depressed classes in not allowing them to pass through the Agraharam streets in the Watrap village has been completely put an end to ; and

(b) whether the announcement of the Government Order passed on the 25th August 1924 to the effect that all classes of people have free access to public roads, wells, tanks, etc., has been made by beat of tom-tom throughout the union board ?

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4—(a) The Government have no information of obstruction. All persons have a right to use public streets and cannot be legally prevented from exercising it.

(b) The Government have instructed the President, Union Board, to publish the G.O. No. 2660, L. & M., of 25th September 1924, to which the hon. Member presumably refers.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"The answer given in clause (a) states that 'all persons have a right to use public streets and cannot be legally prevented from exercising it', while G.O. No. 2660, dated 25th September 1924, states clearly 'that unless the public streets inhabited by orthodox people are treated as business centres, the so-called depressed classes cannot have free access to those streets'. May I know why there is this inconsistency on the part of the Government?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I do not see any inconsistency on the part of the Government at all."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"I only wanted to know as to why there should be such an additional clause while the answer given to this question states clearly 'all persons have a right to use public streets and cannot be legally prevented from exercising it'."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"They are entitled to enter these streets and lanes whenever they have business and not simply for creating trouble."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"May I know whether the Government while they want to respect the feelings of the other caste people are not equally interested in respecting the feelings of the so-called depressed classes who have been subjected to such suffering for centuries?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"The Government are willing to respect the feelings of all."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Government recognize the right to the use of all public streets by the depressed classes. My hon. Friend's question refers also to the use of public wells. Do the Government recognize a similar right to the use of all public wells also?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Is it not the Government's duty to assist those people so that they may enjoy these privileges?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Wherever assistance is required and wherever assistance can be given, the Government are prepared and are quite willing to give such assistance."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Whether under the present state of law do the Government consider that a private street maintained and repaired by the municipalities is a public road?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"The hon. Member is a lawyer and he wants a legal interpretation on a particular matter. I am not prepared to do that."

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Benefits of Provident fund to menial subordinates in municipalities and local boards.

* 221 Q.—**Mr. R. VEERIAN**: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why the menial subordinates employed by the municipalities and local boards in the capacity of road maistris, watchmen, peons, scavengers, etc., are not being admitted as members of the Provident fund; and

(b) whether the Government intend or propose to revise the rules relating to the Provident fund so as to extend the benefit to the permanent menials also?

A.—(a) The subordinates referred to are paid at market rates. If they were allowed the benefit of a Provident fund financed by the local body that employs them, their emoluments would exceed the market rate.

(b) The Government will be prepared to consider the question if desired to do so by local bodies.

Mr. R. VEERIAN.—“Sir, as they are all servants of the local boards and as they are not getting daily wages and are permanent menials,
12 noon. I wish to know why the benefit of the provident fund system cannot be introduced to them.”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL**.—“They are being paid at the market rates without the necessity of provident fund being given to them.”

Mr. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB.—“With reference to the answer to (b), have not the Government received representations from several district boards as to the inclusion of these people within the provision regarding provident fund rules?”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL**.—“If there are any such representation from the local bodies, the Government would certainly consider them.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.—“May I point out to the hon. Minister that this question affects all local bodies and irrespective of representations from this local body or the other they may themselves consider the question?”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL**.—“They are servants of local bodies and it is the concern of the local bodies and the Government cannot interfere with their discretion.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.—“I am not suggesting that the Government should interfere. The Provident Fund rules framed at present do not enable local bodies to extend the benefit to these people. I therefore ask why the Government cannot liberalize the rules.”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL**.—“It can be done only on the request of the local bodies. Whether such an alteration is necessary or not it is for them to consider.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.—“Then, am I to understand that the Government are prepared to frame separate rules applicable to different local bodies according to their desires.”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL**.—“If the local bodies apply for an alteration, the Government will consider their proposals.”

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Medical.*Maintenance of the hospital at Palni.*

* 222 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received from the Chairman of the Palni Municipal Council a copy of the resolution of the council expressing its inability to maintain the hospital and requesting the Government to take up its management;

(b) whether it is a fact that Palni is a great centre of pilgrimage and is generally in an insanitary condition and cholera and other diseases cause much havoc among pilgrims;

(c) whether the Government have decided to take up the hospital and if not why not; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the temple authorities at Palni have agreed to make a contribution towards the expenses of water-supply to the town and what action the Government are taking to give effect to any scheme of water-supply?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Palni is an important pilgrim centre. The Government do not agree that it is generally in an insanitary condition. A statement^a showing the mortality in the municipality from the principal epidemic diseases during the years 1921—24 is placed on the table.

(c) The Government decided not to take up the management of the hospital as they considered that the municipal council should continue to manage it. The Government pay the salary of the civil assistant surgeon in charge of the hospital, and there is no sufficient justification for relieving the council further from the burden of maintaining a hospital.

(d) The temple authorities have declined to make any contribution. The Government will consider further the two alternative schemes of water-supply prepared by the Sanitary Engineer.

Public Health.*Water-supply to the Coimbatore municipality.*

* 223 Q.—Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage is the scheme for the supply of water to the Coimbatore municipality;

(b) whether the Government have received a large number of mahazars from the townspeople and, if so, what is their purport and what orders they have passed on them;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the municipal council itself is proposing to levy 8 per cent of the annual income on property as water tax and the people are agitating for 5 per cent;

(d) what amount of work has been done so far; and

(e) whether the estimates have been finally revised and, if so, what is the cost of the scheme as revised?

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A.—(a), (d) & (e) An estimate for Rs. 30,95,600 for the water-supply scheme, excluding the cost of dam, tunnel, roadway, etc., has recently been sanctioned; also a subsidiary estimate for Rs. 15,300 for the improvement of the road up the valley. The estimates for the dam and tunnel are under final revision and are expected shortly. They may bring the total up to about Rs. 40 lakhs, but definite figures cannot be given yet. No actual construction has yet been done. Some pipes have been purchased and are being brought to site and work is being done on the road.

(b) Yes. The requests contained in the mahazars are—

- (1) The Government should bear the entire centage charges on the scheme.
- (2) The Government should bear three-fourths of the cost of the scheme.
- (3) The interest on the loan should be reduced and the period of repayment extended to 50 years.
- (4) The Agricultural and Forest Colleges, the Police Recruits School and the Central Jail should be included within the municipal limits.
- (5) No water-supply scheme is necessary for Coimbatore. The question as to whether any reduction can be made in the centage charges is under the consideration of the Government.

The Government have decided that the other requests cannot be complied with.

(c) The Municipal Council has proposed to levy a water and drainage tax of 8 per cent on the annual value of buildings and lands with effect from 1st October 1925. The Government are not aware that there is any movement in favour of a 5 per cent tax.

Alleged forcible vaccination of certain Adi-Dravida women of Selur near Ambur.

* 224 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN : With reference to answer to question No. 542, dated 19th March 1925, regarding the alleged forcible vaccination of some Adi-Dravida women of Selur near Ambur, will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the information said to have been called for has already been received; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will lay it on the table of this Council?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.^a

Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Exclusion of non-Hindu endowments from the operation of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 225 Q.—MR. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the reason for the exclusion of non-Hindu endowments, such as Muhammadan and Christian, from the operation of the Madras Act I of 1925;

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(b) what is the special reason for providing the future applicability of the said Act I of 1925 only to Jain religious endowments; and

(c) why a similar provision was not made regarding other non-Hindu religious endowments?

A.—(a) & (c) Act I of 1925 is called the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act. It does not profess to apply to religious endowments other than Hindu. The Government have no reason to think that an Act is required at present to control endowments of the Christian, Muhammadan, or other religions not allied to Hinduism.

(b) Power was retained to extend the Act to Jain religious endowments owing to the near connexion between the Jain and Hindu religions.

The working of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act

* 226 Q.—**MR. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL:** Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the Act I of 1925 came into force in the Presidency;

(b) whether the Act has been applied to all the districts and all classes of Hindu religious endowments without exception;

(c) when the Hindu Religious Endowments Board was brought into being and whether the Commissioners of that Board are to function under the said Act jointly or severally;

(d) why no Jain has been appointed as a Commissioner of the said Board;

(e) whether rules under the said Act have been framed and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*;

(f) what is the number of mutts and excepted temples over which the board has assumed control in the Presidency and in South Kanara;

(g) what is the number of non-excepted temples brought under the Act in the Presidency and in South Kanara;

(h) what is the total income of all the Hindu religious endowments brought under the Act; and

(i) whether any committees have been constituted for non-excepted temples in the Presidency and South Kanara; if so, what is their number; if not, why not?

A.—(a) 27th January 1925

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to sub-section (1) of section 2 of Act I of 1925.

(c) 10th February 1925; the question whether the Commissioners of the Board are to function jointly or severally is one to be regulated by by-laws made by the Board.

(d) Act I of 1925 does not apply to Jain Religious Endowments. There appears to be no necessity to appoint a Jain as Commissioner.

(e) The Committee appointed to frame rules under the Act has prepared a set of rules which is now under the consideration of Government.

(f), (g) & (h) The Government have no information.

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- (c) The answer is in the negative; the question of constituting committees will be taken up when complete information relating to Hindu temples is available.

Education.

Location of the Muhammadan High School, Kurnool.

* 227 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HUF SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government Muhammadan High School, Kurnool, has been located in an unsuitable building; and

(b) whether for want of accommodation various classes are held in open verandahs exposed to sun and wind; if so, what action the Government will be pleased to take in this matter?

A. (a) & (b) The building is not unsuitable but the accommodation is insufficient and steps are being taken to improve it.

Increments to unpassed clerks in Registration and Educational Departments.

* 228 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Inspector-General of Registration and Director of Public Instruction have issued orders to the heads of offices to withhold the grant of further increments pending further orders and called for statements of those unpassed clerks in view to the question of their exemption being considered?

A.—Yes.

Bill to amend the Elementary Education Act.

* 229 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU. Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state when the proposed Bill to amend the Elementary Education Act will be introduced?

A.—The final form of the Bill has not yet been settled

Commercial school, etc., at Calicut.

* 230 Q.—Mr. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL. Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government maintain at Calicut a commercial school and a soap factory of their own; and

(b) if so, what are the special reasons for such maintenance at Calicut alone?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Soap factory was opened to demonstrate the possibility of soap manufacture in a centre where sufficient supplies of the necessary ingredients were procurable. Calicut was considered the most suitable place for the experiment. A duplication of the experiment in other centres was not thought necessary.

There is another Government School of Commerce at Vizagapatam.

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Census of students in Government colleges according to communities.

* 231 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to furnish the details of distribution of students according to class or community in each of the classes of the several Government colleges in the Presidency for the last three years ?

A.—The Government are not in possession of figures for each of the classes in the several Government colleges. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the subsidiary tables appended to Volume II of the reports on Public Instruction for the years 1921–22 to 1923–24 which give figures for each of the colleges. The report for 1924–25 will be published in due course.

Excise.*Abolition of a toddy shop at Ambattur.*

* 232 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that a toddy shop is located quite close to the big depressed classes quarter at Ambattur, Saidapet taluk ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to abolish the said toddy shop in the interests of the depressed classes ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) As the shop meets the legitimate needs of the locality and as there is no other toddy shop within 2 miles of it, it is not possible to close it now. The question of removing the shop to an unobjectionable site is under consideration.

Co-operative Societies.*The speech of the hon. the Minister for Development at Lalgudi regarding the Co-operative Department.*

* 233 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state —

(a) whether it is a fact that he said at Lalgudi that he was about to appoint two non-deputy collector assistant registrars as deputy registrars ;

(b) whether it is a fact that he said that a deputy registrar will be appointed only from among those who have higher qualifications and service in the department of not less than five years ;

(c) how many among the existing non-deputy collector assistant registrars have more than five years' service to their credit and are also graduates, with their names, qualifications and the length of their service in the department ; and

(d) whether any of them have been or are proposed to be appointed as deputy registrars ?

A.—(a) No. What was said was that one or two vacancies in the grade of Deputy Registrars would occur almost at once.

(b) The statement made was to the effect that none of the non-deputy collector assistant registrars had more than four years

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service in that grade, that only five of them had as much as three years service, that most of them still required further training and experience and that the intention of Government was to promote gradually such of those as proved themselves fit for promotion.

(c)—

Name.	Qualifications.	Length of total service in the Co-operative department.
		YRS.
(1) M.R.Ry. V. S. Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal.	B A , Revenue (Lower), Account Test.	15
(2) M.R.Ry. M. Giriappa Avargal.	B.A., Revenue (Higher), Account (Lower), Criminal (Higher).	13
(3) M.R Ry. C. Bhaskara Rao Nayudu Garu.	B.A., Translation (Higher), Telugu; Précis.	5

(d) M R.Ry. M. Giriappa Avargal has been appointed as Deputy Registrar.

Honorary Assistant Registrars for co-operative unions.

* 234 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that he said at Lalgudi that he cannot refuse an honorary assistant registrar to any co-operative union that asked for one ;

(b) whether he has decided to appoint an honorary assistant registrar for each co-operative union ;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the same speech he expressed an opinion against giving subsidies to unions but favouring the idea of helping the unions with the services of honorary assistant registrars ; and

(d) whether the circular to the unions referred to in question No. 328 (previous question) was issued with the object of gauging the feelings of the unions on the subject of their preference or otherwise to money-subsidies as against the services of honorary assistant registrars ?

A.—(a) What was stated was that *prima facie* there appeared no reason to deprive any union of the assistance of an honorary assistant registrar if it wished for such assistance.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) The circular issued by the Registrar to the Assistant Registrars required them to ascertain from every local union whether it desired to have an honorary assistant registrar for its area of operations.

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The maximum loan amount in the case of land mortgage banks.

* 235 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that in some of the rural co-operative societies Rs. 2,000 is the present limit of individual member's borrowing capacity;

(b) whether this aspect was considered in fixing the maximum loan amount as Rs. 1,000 in the case of the proposed land mortgage banks; and

(c) what the special feature of the new land mortgage bank is to be?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The limit has been fixed at Rs. 1,000 for the present as the object of the scheme is to relieve small debtors.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 484, Development, dated 1st April 1925, which has been placed on Editors' Table.

Veterinary.

Veterinary hospitals in North Arcot.

* 236 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) how many veterinary hospitals are there in the North Arcot district, where they are located and when they were opened;

(b) how many cases are treated daily, on an average, in each hospital;

(c) what is the annual cost of maintenance to Government for each hospital;

(d) how long the surgeons have been in charge of each of the hospitals in the same place;

(e) whether it is a fact that the surgeons have not sufficient work in their hospitals; and

(f) whether it is a fact that many of these surgeons interfere in local politics?

A.—(a) There are Veterinary Hospitals at Vellore and Tiruvannamalai and a Veterinary dispensary at Ranipet. The hospitals at Vellore and Tiruvannamalai were opened on the 7th September 1907 and on the 14th November 1908 respectively. The dispensary at Ranipet was opened on 7th November 1914.

(b) The average daily attendance in each of these institutions during 1924-25 was—

40.30 in Vellore,
17.95 in Tiruvannamalai,
17.94 in Ranipet.

(c) Cost of maintenance of the institutions during 1924-25 was as follows:—

						RS.	A.	P.
Vellore	2,784	15	1
Tiruvannamalai	1,807	15	10
Ranipet	2,077	14	8

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- (d) The present incumbents have been in charge of these institutions from the following dates :—
 Veterinary hospital, Vellore, from 3rd January 1924.
 Veterinary hospital, Tiruvannamalai, from 12th September 1918.
 Veterinary dispensary, Ranipet, from 9th April 1925.
- (e) No.
- (f) The Government have no reason to suppose that any of the assistants have interfered in politics.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Civil Justice.

Memorials from process-servers, etc., of the District Munsif's Court at Bellary.

237 Q.—MR. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memorials from the process-servers and amins of the District Munsif's Court, Bellary, for increasing their scale of salary ; if so, what action the Government propose to take ?

A.—No such memorials have been received.

Disposal of suits in Bellary Munsif's Court.

238 Q.—MR. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many civil suits are pending disposal in the Bellary Munsif's Court ; what relief has been given to the munsif after the amalgamation of the Adoni taluk with Bellary ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to appoint additional munsifs for disposing of old suits pending for a long time ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The Government are not considering any such proposal. The matter is one for consideration in the first instance by the hon. the Judges of the High Court.

Collectors' Conference.

Results of the Collectors' Conference at Ootacamund regarding Revenue Department.

239 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : With respect to the Press communiqué, dated 10th June 1925, as regards the important subjects discussed at the Collectors' Conference held at Ootacamund, will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Finance Member be pleased to state the conclusions Government have arrived at on the several points so far as they concern the Revenue Department ?

A.—The hon. Member's question misconceives the purpose and object of the Conference. The Conference was not held to enable conclusions to be arrived at on specific points but to provide an opportunity for the interchange of information and ideas between district officers from different parts of the Presidency and the officials at headquarters. It is not possible to point to any order subsequently issued and to say that that order was due to the discussions at the

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Conference, though it would no doubt be correct to say that many orders on administrative matters have been in greater or less degree influenced by the discussions that took place.

Criminal Justice.

Certain motor prosecutions in Ramnad.

240 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that the Ramnad District Judge, on a petition presented by the President, District Board, Ramnad, moved the High Court to reverse the acquittal in two motor prosecutions in C.R.P. Nos. 139 and 140 of 1925; and

(b) whether the District Magistrate moved the Government to instruct the Public Prosecutor to oppose those applications and under what circumstances the Government accorded sanction; whether he will be pleased to lay on the table the District Magistrate's letter requesting the Government to oppose the applications?

A.—(a) On inquiry, the Government understand that the District Board Engineer applied to the Sessions Judge, Ramnad, for moving the High Court to revise the order of acquittal in the two cases and that the High Court dismissed the applications.

(b) The District Magistrate did not move the Government in the matter.

Judicial and Executive Functions.

Separation of executive and judicial functions.

241 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received any orders from the Secretary of State regarding the separation of executive and judicial functions; and

(b) if so, whether he will be pleased to lay it on the table of this House?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

Irrigation.

The Palayakayal and Peykulam tanks in Srivaikuntam taluk.

242 Q.—Mr. P. K. S. A. ARUMUGA NADAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to take water to Palayakayal tank from Peykulam tank in the Iruvappapuram village, Srivaikuntam taluk, Tinnevely district;

(b) what is the wet ayacut of Peykulam tank; whether the present scheme will not affect the interests of the ryots of Peykulam tank and also Tuticorin water-supply;

(c) how the Palayakayal tank gets its supply of water at present; and whether the Government cannot improve the present source of supply; and

(d) whether there was any proposal about 10 or 15 years ago to convert the Arumugamangalam surplus channel into a tank; whether that scheme has now been abandoned; if so, why; and whether this scheme if worked out again will not satisfy the needs of the ryots of Palayakayal?

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- A.—(a) No such proposal has yet come to Government.
 (b) The ayacut of the Peykulam tank is 2,562 acres.
 (c) The tank gets its supply from the surplus of the Arumugamangalam tank, improvements to which were sanctioned in 1918 and carried out.
 (d) No such proposal can be traced, but the Government have recently received a petition from the Palayakayal ryots praying for a separate supply channel and this has been referred to the Chief Engineer.

Strengthening of the left bank of the Coleroon

243 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether any and what provision has been made for strengthening the left bank of the Coleroon on the side of the Chidamburam taluk and protecting the villages from damage or inundation?

A.—No definite proposals have yet been received. This is one of the questions that will be dealt with by the new Conservancy division which is proposed.

Legislative.

Average attendance of members of the Legislative Council, etc.

244 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to refer to the debates of this House on my motion for reduction of the allotment for the Legislative Council (Volume XXIII, page 534) and place before this House a statement showing the average attendance of the hon. Members in the Council during the last session, so far as their attendance was marked, and also at the sittings of the Select Committee that met at Madras and Ootacamund since January last?

A.—A record of attendance of members at the meetings of the Legislative Council is being maintained only from March 1925. The average attendance of the hon. Members of the Legislative Council during the last session (March and April 1925) was 88 out of 127 members. The following statement gives the average attendance at the meetings of Select Committee on Bills held since January 1925 :—

	Total number of members.	Average attendance per day.
Bill (No. 15 of 1924) to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920	13	7
The Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Bill (No. 9 of 1924)	13	7
The Civil Courts Bill (No. 12 of 1924)	18	14
The Cochin Port Trust Bill (No. 2 of 1925)	12	11
The Malabar Tenancy Bill (No. 7 of 1924)	37	28
Bill (No. 1 of 1925) further to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920. * 12		5

* Mr. P. L. Moore, one of the members of the Select Committee, resigned his membership before the meeting was held.

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Railways.*Railway Conference at Ootacamund.*

245 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he was present at the conference at the Secretariat, Ootacamund, with Mr. Sim, the Financial Adviser to the Railway Board ;

(b) what proposals were agreed to with him in regard to taking over the district board lines ;

(c) whether any order in which the railway systems in the Presidency should be taken up for construction was considered and decided upon ;

(d) whether there was any representative of the district boards at the conference ; if so, who they were ; and

(e) whether the proposed case of Gopalpore-Russellkonda (Ganjam) line was placed for consideration at the conference ?

A.—(a) Yes

(b) No agreement was come to.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Presidents, District Boards, Tanjore and Guntur.

(e) The case was not discussed, but a further reference about the line has since been made to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Court of Wards and Zamindars.*Building of a new palace at Sivaganga.*

246 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether estimates and plans have been prepared for the building of a new palace at Sivaganga ; if the answer is in the affirmative, what is the estimated cost of that building and what amount has been given by way of charges for the preparation of plans and estimates ; when were the plans and estimates prepared and their charges paid ; whether any work has been started, if not, why not ?

A.—The administration report of the Court of Wards for fasli 1331 shows that the construction of a new residence at Sivaganga was contemplated. In the report for the following year it was stated that the work had been stopped. The Government have no further information.

Land Revenue.*Assignment of lands to combatant ranks of ex-service men.*

247 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state why according to G.O. No. 1576, dated 10th October 1924, the concession in regard to assignment of lands is restricted only to the combatant ranks of the ex-service men, and why the old G.Os. No. 870, dated 1st March 1921, and No. 420, dated 19th May 1923, giving similar concessions to all ex-service men, whether combatants or non-combatants, were modified ?

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A.—When the period prescribed by the older Government Order expired, as the total area for grant was limited, the Government considered that the extension of the concession should apply only to those who had served in the combatant ranks, on the ground that they had a better claim to consideration than those who had been non-combatants.

Survey and Settlement.

Location of the Survey office in Cannanore.

248 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Survey department having commenced or being about to commence resurvey of South Kanara, the Survey office has been located at Cannanore in Malabar district ;

(b) if so, on what grounds this location is justified ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the survey authorities tried to find buildings for their office at Mangalore, and if so at what monthly rent offers were made and why they were refused ; and

(d) what is the rent paid for the Survey office at Cannanore ?

A.—(a) Yes. The work of the party at present lies in the Kasaragod taluk.

(b) No suitable building could be obtained for a reasonable rent at Mangalore and Cannanore is practically as convenient as an headquarters.

(c) Yes. One building offered at Rs. 150 per mensem was not taken as it was likely to be required by Government for another purpose ; another offered at Rs. 250 was refused because the rent demanded was exorbitant and the building too small ; a third building which was too small was offered at Rs. 90 but the offer was immediately withdrawn. No other buildings were available.

(d) Rs. 75 a month.

Depressed Classes.

Elevation of the depressed classes in South Kanara by the Labour Department.

249 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) in what year the Labour Department extended its operations to South Kanara in connexion with the work of the elevation of the depressed classes ;

(b) what is the nature and scope of the activity started by Government in that district ;

(c) what were the considerations which prompted the Labour Department to extend its operations to that district preferably to Malabar ;

(d) whether there had been a Depressed Class Mission doing considerable work in the same direction by means of schools (with industrial section), colonies and allied activities for the last 25 years and more ;

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(e) whether it is a fact that the activities of the mission have been greatly hampered by lack of funds; and

(f) whether it is a fact that there were proposals (i) to hand over some of the mission activities to the Labour Department and *vice versa* or (ii) to divide the various activities for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes between the mission and the Labour Department without overlapping or conflict?

A.—(a) In 1923.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraphs 24, 31 and 42 of the Administration Report of the Labour department for 1923-24, recorded in G.O. No. 3348, Law (General), dated the 27th November 1924, which was placed on the Editors' Table.

(c) The chief reasons were—

(i) unsettled conditions of the Malabar district owing to the rebellion, and

(ii) the greater need in South Kanara for the provision of house-sites and schools for the depressed classes than in Malabar.

(d), (e) & (f) Yes.

Forests.

Zamindaris in Ganjam where Madras Forest Act is under operation.

250 Q.—SRIMAN BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the names of zamindaris in the Ganjam district where the Madras Forest Act is under operation;

(b) whether the Government have received application or applications from any zamindar or zamindars for extension of the provisions of the Madras Forest Act in proprietary forests; and

(c) if so, to state the names of the applicants and to place their applications on the table?

A.—(a) (1) Parlakimedi estate.

(2) Jalantra estate.

(3) Kallikote-Attagada estate.

(4) Dharakota estate.

(b) & (c) The Raja of Bobbili has applied for the extension of the Forest Act to the Biridi Estate in the Ganjam district. A copy of his application is placed on the Council Table.^a

Popularization of the Forest panchayat system.

251 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what steps are being taken by the Government to popularize the Forest panchayat system in this Presidency, and especially in Nellore district; and

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(b) whether there is any reduction effected or expected in the Forest department, either in expenditure or in the number of men, as a consequence of the inauguration of this scheme ?

A.—(a) A Special Forest Panchayat staff, consisting of a Forest Panchayat officer and six inspectors is already at work. It is proposed to appoint an additional Panchayat officer and ten more inspectors. The question of posting an inspector for work in Nellore district will be considered

(b) Two forest divisions have already been abolished. A saving of Rs. 2,500 in the expenditure on Forest establishment is anticipated in the current year. The ultimate saving in expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000.

Division of forests in Anantapur district.

252 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether forests in the Anantapur district are divided into three classes—(1) those which are to be permanently reserved, (2) those which are temporarily reserved for some time, (3) ryots' forests ;

(b) what the underlying principle is for such a division ;

(c) whether leaf manure can be permitted to be taken from all or any of the classes of forests, especially in Anantapur district where there are only precarious irrigation sources ; and

(d) whether this classification is made throughout the Presidency ?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G O. No. 703, Development, dated 12th May 1925, which is placed on the Editors' Table.

(c) The question is under the consideration of Government. The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 652, Development, dated 2nd May 1925, which is placed on the Editors' Table.

Jails.

Action taken on the Jail Industries Committee.

253 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to question No. 586 put on 20th March 1925, volume XXIII, page 401, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what action has been taken on the report of the Jail Industries Committee ?

A.—A copy * of the orders passed is placed on the table of the House.

Finance.

Training of Government clerks in working the Comptometer.

254 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether Messrs. Felt and Terrant Manufacturing Company, Madras, are paid any remuneration for training Government clerks and apprentices in the working of the Comptometer ; if so, how much ?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

* Circulated separately.

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Public Service.*Committee to enquire into the grievances of non-gazetted officers.*

255 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state whether any and what action has been taken by Government touching the resolution passed by the Council on the 1st April last for appointing a committee to enquire into the grievances of non-gazetted officers?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the statement of resolutions passed by the Council and the action taken on them by the Government. The statement has been laid on the table of the House.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.*Representation of Indian Christian men and women teachers in local board schools in Ponnani.*

256 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to the answer given to question No. 764 on 13th October 1924 (Volume XX, page 316) and state—

(a) what is the number of Indian Christian men teachers and women teachers in the local board schools in the Ponnani taluk of South Malabar;

(b) what is their proportion to

(i) the numerical strength of the Indian Christians in the taluk;

(ii) their literacy, and

(iii) their English literacy; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the claims of Indian Christians for proper representation in the services in the educational institutions of the local board are overlooked?

A.—The Government have no information.

Public Health.*The Gudur water-works scheme.*

257 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the "Gudur water-works scheme" is;

(b) whether the scheme is still under consideration or has been abandoned; and

(c) what the total estimate is, and what amount has already been spent on it and with what results?

A.—(a) & (b) The scheme was dropped in 1921.

(c) Two suction wells were constructed at a cost of Rs. 18,117 in order to test the yield and quality of the water-supply, and a supplemental estimate for Rs. 5,500 was prepared in February 1919 for completing the wells and for putting down a boring in the centre of each of the wells. In the meanwhile in 1920 the Sanitary Engineer reported that the cost of the scheme would amount to Rs. 3.46 lakhs on account of the

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increase in the rates and prices and the provision made for additional work, unforeseen works and establishment charges, and that the annual maintenance charges would amount to about Rs. 7,470. As the President of the District Board reported that the union board was not in a position to contribute anything towards the capital cost of the scheme it was dropped.

Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Receipts and expenditure under the Religious Endowments Act.

258 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) why approximate estimates of receipts and expenditure under the Religious Endowments Act were not shown in the budget estimates for 1925–26;

(b) whether the various items of receipts and expenditure thereunder will be shown in the budget estimates and expenditure to be placed before this House in future; and

(c) what will be the probable receipts and expenditure in 1925–26 and under what heads?

A.—(a) The receipts and expenditure under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1923, do not form part of Provincial funds and hence they were not shown in the Civil Budget Estimates for 1925–26.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The Government have no information.

Education.

Hostel attached to the Ceded Districts College.

259 Q.—Mr. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state what is the present number of boarders in the hostel attached to the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur, and how many of the boarders are Muhammadans?

A.—The number of boarders in the hostel is 45. There are no Muhammadans.

Teaching of “Balaramayanam,” etc., in the Nellore elementary schools.

260 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether in Nellore district the teaching of “Balaramayanam” and “Sumatisatakam” in elementary schools has been condemned by the educational authorities; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for condemning it?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 132, Law (Education), dated the 28th January 1924, in which the District Educational Council, Nellore, was informed that specific sanction of Government was unnecessary to *Balaramayanam* being used in elementary

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schools for purposes of religious instruction except that, in public schools, G.O. No 836, dated the 15th July 1922, should be complied with. There is no objection to *Sumatisatakam* also being used in elementary schools provided it is included in the approved list.

Incorporation of schools for training with schools for general education.

261 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage is the scheme of incorporating the several schools of training for teachers with the existing schools for general education; and

(b) whether the Government will not distribute the present strength of training schools among all the elementary higher grade and the secondary schools in the Presidency; or whether only selected schools will be chosen for the purpose?

A.—(a) The proposal is under investigation and will be adopted gradually.

(b) Only selected schools will be chosen for the purpose.

Prospects of secondary grade trained teachers.

262 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether Government intend to take any steps to better the prospects of secondary grade trained teachers by enabling them to earn the salary allowed to clerks in Government service possessing the same general educational qualifications?

A.—No. The pay of secondary grade trained teachers and clerks possessing a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate is practically the same.

Co-operative Societies.

Time-limit for an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies to remain at a particular station.

263 Q.—MR. B. OBALESAPPA: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any period fixed for an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies to remain in a particular district; and

(b) if not, whether any such rule will be made fixing a period at the expiry of which he should be transferred to another district?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The Government do not propose to make any such rule.

Veterinary.

Veterinary dispensary at Kavali.

264 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether a veterinary dispensary at Kavali has been opened during the current year; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—(a) & (b) It is proposed to open a veterinary dispensary at Kavali this year.

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II

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

[Note.—An asterisk * at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

(i)

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, you were good enough to give me permission day before yesterday to raise a certain matter in reference to a communication to the Council in regard to the rule framed under section 26 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act of 1923. Since that time, I have had the advantage of a talk with the hon. the Revenue Member and he was good enough to assure me that he would go into the matter again and he also promised very kindly that he would not give effect to the rules meantime. In these circumstances, I do not propose to raise this question now but would reserve it to a later stage if necessary.”

Mr. B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—“ May I suggest that it should not be left to the hon. the Revenue Member and Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar to decide this? It is much better that the House is given an opportunity to have the rules discussed.”

(ii)

With reference to the statement made by the hon. the Law Member at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 21st March 1925, the Secretary laid on the table a copy of Mr. S. G. Forbes' report ^a on the hydro-electric power supply in the Madras Presidency.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the Proceedings ^b of the 1st and 2nd meetings of the Finance Committee for 1925-26 held on the 3rd and 4th August 1925, respectively

III

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION BILL.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I have to intimate to the Council a message from His Excellency the Governor under section 81-A (1) of the Government of India Act. The Madras Irrigation Bill was passed by the Madras Legislative Council on 5th December 1924. The Bill as passed appears to His Excellency to contain provisions which have to be reserved for consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General under rule 2 (e) of the Reservation of Bills Rules framed under section 81-A of the Government of India Act. His Excellency the Governor therefore hereby reserves the Bill for such consideration in compliance with the law.”

III-A

EARLY ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE FOR THE CONVOCAION.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I had intended just after question time, Sir, with your permission to ask you, whether there is going to be any departure from the usual time at which we rise as there is to be the Convocation of the Madras University at 4-30 p.m. I suggest therefore that we adjourn at 4-15 p.m.”

The House decided to adjourn at 4 o'clock.

^a Printed as Appendix X on pages 402-428 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XI on pages 424-443 infra.

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IV

THE MADRAS BORSTAL BILL.—(cont.)

* **MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR** :—“ Mr. President, Sir, this Bill proposes to make provision for the establishment of Borstal schools for the benefit of the adolescent offenders. These offenders consist of juvenile offenders of both sexes. I am very strongly of opinion that there must be a school for girls as for boys. Section 3 of the Bill mentions that the Local Government may establish one or more such schools. I suggest, Sir, that it should read as two or more schools so that at least there may be one school for either class of offenders.

“ The next point I should like to raise is this. The age of the offenders is given as from 16 to 21 years. I should suggest a lower age in the case of girls.

“ Passing on to clause 4, the Government reserve to themselves the right to make rules. These rules, I submit, must be subject to confirmation by the House.

“ With reference to clause 6, I should like that the powers conferred on courts by this Act should be extended to the honorary magistrates.

“ I agree with the hon. Member, Mr. Narasimha Raju, that the powers of the Inspector-General of Police require to be looked into and again the powers of the police to arrest without warrant require further examination ”

* **MR. C. GOPALA MENON** :—“ Sir, the purpose of the Bill is to deal with cases of young persons between the ages of 16 and 21 guilty of offences punishable with imprisonment. It is an important matter and all persons interested in reformatory principles in dealing with offenders so as to make them fit for the civic and industrial life of the country should welcome this measure. There are, however, some points which require the close attention of the hon. Members of this Council. The Bill confers on certain classes of courts the power of detaining adolescent offenders for a period of not less than three years. The point for our consideration is whether such delinquents should be subjected to the same penal punishment applicable to adults and whether the treatment given to them should be different and, if so, what should be the principle that should be applicable to them. The question came up for consideration before the International Prisons Conference and these are the resolutions passed in regard to the manner of dealing with young delinquents. I shall, with your permission, Sir, read out the resolutions. They were as follows :

I. Young delinquents should not be subjected to the penal procedure now applied to adults.

II. The principles that should guide the procedure applied to delinquents are as follows :—

(1) Those who are entrusted with the cognizance of the cases of young delinquents should be primarily chosen for their ability to understand and sympathize with children, and should have some special knowledge of the social and psychological sciences.

(2) They should have the assistance of probationary officers to make preliminary examination in each case, and to watch over and help those put on probation.

(3) There should be made in connection with the cases of young delinquents such examinations as will contribute to the fund of information on juvenile delinquency, and the results should be used wherever practicable to help in the disposition of the case. Medical examinations should be made only by physicians who have some special knowledge of the social and psychological sciences. The personal information obtained in these examinations shall not be made public.

(4) Whenever possible in the case of young delinquents, arrest should be avoided in bringing them before the authorities, and orders for arrest should be issued only in exceptional cases.

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(5) When necessary to detain young delinquents, the detention should not be made in quarters used for adults.

(6) In those countries where a court is entrusted with the cognizance of the cases of young delinquents—

(a) such cases should never be heard at the same session with cases of adults, and

(b) it should be the tendency in the trial of juveniles to proceed, as far as practicable, by way of conference for the good of the child, instead of contest about and over the child.

"Then follow the resolutions regarding child offenders, and I do not propose to deal with them here because there will be shortly children's courts to be established where all legal procedure connected with their trial would be dispensed with. What I am pleading for is, in the case of these young delinquents also, as far as possible legal formalities should be dispensed with, and I want to point out that the same procedure should not be applied to these young offenders as that applicable to adult offenders. Of course at the International Conference in the resolutions read out, it will be seen that while the Conference was not in favour of all legal procedures being dispensed with, they accepted certain provisions of a very important character. I wish to bring to the notice of hon. Members of the House and the Government the resolutions passed there and urge that they may be considered in finally framing the Bill.

"Then, Sir, no provision is made for the recognition of organizations for the supervision and the aftercare of the young men after their release from the Borstal institutions. I wish that a provision is made in the Bill after the model of the section the Prevention of Crimes Act of 1908 and in this connexion I wish to read out from the report printed as an appendix to the Jail Committee's report. It reads:

'Important as are the constitution and management of Borstal institutions, they cannot be expected to achieve success unless their work is supplemented by suitable provision for the supervision and aftercare of the inmates of these institutions after their release. This fact has been recognized in section 8 of the Prevention of Crimes Act of 1908 which allows payments to be made out of public funds towards the expenses of a society undertaking the duty of assisting or supervising persons discharged from the Borstal institutions. Such a society has been formed in England under the name of a Borstal Association, a quasi-official body of which the Home Secretary is the ex officio President.'

"What I wish to point out is that the Government should bring in a provision for bringing into existence an organization for the benefit of these discharged persons. There are certain other verbal alterations which I wish to bring to the notice of the House at this stage. I find that the words 'penal discipline' are mentioned in the Bill. On this subject, again, I wish to read an extract from the appendix to the report of the Indian Jail Committee:

'Our object is to provide in the Borstal institution a place where the offender will not be imprisoned but will only be deprived of his liberty to that degree which is necessary to ensure discipline, where he will live under strict discipline affecting his body, his mind and his character and where he will be taught an industry.'

So the idea is that it is not a prison. It should be more like a school with a severe discipline and with industrial training.

'We do not intend that the Borstal institution should be anything like a prison,' and as we develop in the management of Borstal institutions, I may assure the House that they will be more and more in the nature of a reforming and training institution.'

This is the speech of the Home Secretary, Mr. MacKenna, when introducing the Criminal Justice Administration Act in the House of Commons. There

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is also the word 'sentence' appearing in several places in the Bill. The courts have been empowered only to detain the prisoners. So the words 'order of detention' should be substituted wherever the word 'sentenced' occurs. These are some of the alterations which can be made by the Select Committee

"Lastly, Sir, about the treatment of juveniles connected with grave crimes. Are they to be put in jails along with ordinary prisoners under the Bill? I wish this aspect of the question to be considered.

"With these few words, I support the motion that the Bill be read in Council."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I have just one or two words to say on the motion before the House, with reference to the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society to which reference has been made by the hon. the Home Member. I have been connected with the society in my own place for about four years and I therefore have some experience of both the prisoners who return from the Borstal school and those from other prisons. The general impression is that whenever we see these people, they are found to have some capacity to do some work for which they have been trained. But unfortunately the difficulty is to find employment for all of them. It is most unfortunate that Indian society as a rule has not yet become reconciled to the fact that these prisoners when they return from these jails are fairly very good in their behaviour. And, therefore, the fact is that whenever we on behalf of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society appeal to the various mills and offices, the general reply that we get is that there is no vacancy. I would, in dealing with this Bill, as a matter of policy appeal to the Government to see if they cannot issue a Government Order as in the case of the depressed classes and ex-sepoys asking the district authorities and others to give employment on a minor scale at least to those who are returned from the Borstal School. Unless the Government take the lead in the matter and employ some of these people at least it is impossible to expect the general public to consider these Borstal School returned boys to be reliable. One important point is that whenever we see these prisoners, as we do just a month or so before their release from the jails, they invariably complain about their being asked to go and report themselves to the Police immediately after their release. Again, the Inspector-General of Prisons is given some extraordinary powers under this Act. I would respectfully submit that wherever the Inspector-General is given these powers, it is very desirable that at least in some cases that that power may be given to the Collector of the district in which the Borstal School returned boy is living. Under the Bill it is suggested again that a committee of visitors may recommend a boy's release after six months, but the Inspector-General who has got nothing to do with the boy after his return to me, has got the power of re-taking the boy into the jail if necessary. I do not know how the Inspector-General can be expected to know anything about the general behaviour of the boy after his release. As the Secretary to the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society in my place I wish to suggest that provision should be made in the Bill enabling the Collector of the district or the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society to make a recommendation that the boy be sent again to jail. Again, Sir, I do not see any reason why the committee of visitors should wait for six months before they recommend a boy's release from the Borstal School. It may be

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that the boy belongs to a respectable family and it may be that his antecedents are good. If sufficient security is given or if the committee find it desirable to send the boy away without giving him an opportunity of mixing with boys of greater criminal propensities, there is no reason why an enabling provision should not be made. Lastly, so far as the period of three or five years is concerned, some of my hon. Friends have already said that the minimum and the maximum are not at all necessary. These things may be taken into consideration and the powers of the Inspector-General of Prisons taken away. I have absolutely nothing against the person or the office but there is a prejudice on the part of the general public that the Inspector-General is anxious to take care of these people too much not only when they are in jail but also when they are discharged. The impression may be wrong or right but it is there that the Inspector-General is anxious to get as many criminals as he can into the jail rather than out of it. That is the way the complaint is made to us every day and I therefore urge that the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society or the Collector should be enabled to exercise the power now sought to be given to the Inspector-General of Prisons."

MR. MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB:—"While congratulating the hon. the Home Member for the introduction of the Bill, I wish to point out some of the difficulties that suggest themselves to me in the Bill as it is. We are told, Sir, that in every case when a prisoner is released from the Borstal Institute there are two or three associations to take care of him. Mention has been made of one such association by my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar. I mean the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society. Another institution which will take care of them is the Borstal Association. I would suggest that provision is made for such associations in the Act as they are bound to create very good results.

"This Act is then made applicable under certain circumstances to prisoners, the condition being that the convicts should be between 16 and 21 and conviction must be for offences punishable with imprisonment under section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The wording of the section is not quite clear. There are offences for which punishment by imprisonment is provided as an alternative. The Bill, as it now stands, makes mention only of imprisonment. We are not quite clear whether in such cases where as an alternative to transportation for a particular period, imprisonment is provided, the Act would apply. The matter must be made clear.

"Next, under section 8 of the Bill various magistrates are empowered to send prisoners to the Borstal Institute. It also encumbers them in the matter of judgment by providing that they should await the orders of the Inspector-General before such persons are sent to the Institute. That provision should, I think, be removed.

"Again in section 14 it is said that in cases where a committee goes and examines into the conduct of a particular prisoner and when it comes to the conclusion that a particular prisoner is incorrigible, he should be sent back to the prison to undergo the remaining portion of his imprisonment. We shall take a particular instance. Suppose a particular prisoner is sent to the institute and he is sentenced to five years. At the end of the sixth month the committee inquires into the matter and comes to the conclusion that the boy is incorrigible. Under section 14 he may be sent to the ordinary prison for a period of four and a half years. But in such a case the maximum

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sentence that could have been passed by a first-class magistrate would be for two years. So in this particular instance it will be found that at the end of six months the boy, if he is found to be incorrigible, is made to undergo a sentence in the ordinary jail for a longer term than would be the case in the ordinary circumstances. That provision is hard and should be removed."

* Mr P. ANJANEYULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, the justification for this Bill lies in the fact that it intends to bring under control for purposes of reformation young men of impressionable age when they by some lapse go wrong. If that is the chief intention, I think two conditions ought to be fulfilled if the Bill should be of any use. The school to which they are sent must be so situated in its outward form that it should not have the appearance of a jail. It should be so inviting to these people that it should have nothing of the appearance of a prison. The next condition should be that the treatment within should be equally winning and will be such as to invite offenders to stay there even if they chose for a longer term than the law imposes upon them. If these two conditions are fulfilled the best intentions of the Bill will have been carried out. If they are not, better leave things as they are. In this view I should join hands with those who have already spoken on the subject that two or three provisions of the Bill require a substantial change. Rule 10 says that the Inspector-General may subject to the rules made by the Local Government, etc. I should like to suggest, Sir, that instead of the Inspector-General of Prisons it must be the local authority, who sent him to jail, in conjunction with the recommendation of the visiting committee that should decide the point and that also again with the consent of the parents or guardians of the person who has been sent to this reformatory school.

12-30 p.m.

" Again, Sir, Clause 14 (1) says : ' Where a person detained in a Borstal school is reported to the Local Government by the visiting committee of such school.' Well, on the constitution of the visiting committee largely depends the fate of the inmates of the school. Therefore, the visiting committees should be so constituted that the members thereof will inspire both the inmates and also the outside public with entire confidence : I shall not add anything more or take up the time of the House with repeating what has already been said by hon. Members. With judicious care, if proper amendments are made in the Select Committee stage, I for one will recommend this Bill."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA UHETTIYAR :—" I am already persuaded not to inflict a long speech on the House, and I do not want to disappoint hon. Members. The chief points in the proposed Bill have been dealt with very ably by my hon. Friends, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar and Mr. Ghouse Mian Sahib. So I will confine myself only to one or two general points. Sir, the Borstal system, in spite of the fact we have had an institution at Tanjore, is practically new to this part of the country. But the prison system is a fairly hardened system and the proceedings of what is known as the ' Bomde Mataram ' Libel case have made the evils of the system very well known. Wherever you go, you meet with the same kind of superintendents, the same kind of hardened jailors, and other hierarchy of officials. They are trained to a certain tradition and certain manners. If the revelations of the Multan jail are in any way true, I can say with my experience as a non-official visitor of a Central Jail for nine years that these things are not

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confined only to Multan. There is a sort of hardened mentality about the officials. If the Borstal system is to thrive on its new lines, we have to go in not for a superintendent trained under the present prison system, which with all due respect to it I should call a hardened system, but for a man trained in the traditions of the system in other advanced countries like America or England, or get the proper man by sending somebody from here to be trained in the management of those institutions. The jail under this system,—I should rather not call it a jail but a sort of Gurukula—should not consist of the traditions of warders and jailors, but it ought to be a small republic, or like a hostel where they may have their own cooking and other arrangements and where a large measure of independence can be secured to the inmates. The Bill naturally lays stress upon what is called the ‘licence.’ Unfortunately, in the old hardened jail system, we have got what is called the ‘ticket-of-leave’. Generally we know what sort of people control offenders of that stamp. The department which is responsible for the supervision of these people is not the jail department but the department of law and order, the police. Here we have to provide safeguards against the ‘licence’ becoming a copy of the ‘ticket-of-leave’. The management of the institution should be so carefully conducted as to inspire confidence in the inmates and the public, because the police have to have a hand in the matter. The system of warders and all the hardened hierarchy ought to be replaced by a different set. It ought not to be a replica of the old prison system. The present Bill is an enabling one, the success of which would depend largely on the comprehensive rules that should be made not only as regards the internal management but also as regards licensing and the kind of people that should be sent to these institutions. The management ought to be entrusted to gentlemen with large views, to superintendents who have been trained in countries where the Borstal institutions have been a great success as in Europe or America, and not to men with mentalities hardened by the mamool or traditional methods. With these remarks, I support this Bill.”

* Mr. R. SRINIVASAN :—“Sir, referring to sub-clause (1) of section 2, I find that the age of an adolescent offender is given as not less than 16 nor more than 21. It is not clear whether the age mentioned is only for males or for both the sexes. If it be for both, I should say the age for males should be between 16 and 21 years and for females between 12 and 17.

“As for section 4, sub-clause (1), the prison rules and regulations hitherto made by the Government being extremely hard so far as the depressed classes are concerned, the rules made for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act must be laid before this House for discussion and any amendment, if necessary.

“Coming to section 7, sub-clause (2), I wish to substitute here the ‘District Judge’ for the ‘Subdivisional Magistrate’.

“Then, in section 8, the minimum period mentioned in the first paragraph should be two years instead of three years.

“As regards sections 9, 15 and 16, provision should be made so that persons who come forward to take charge of an offender should make an application to the District Magistrate or to the District Judge. Such a person should bind himself not to employ the offender as his own servant or to make use of him for his personal benefit. The District Magistrate or the District

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Judge should satisfy himself that such an applicant is a fit and proper person to take charge of the offender and fulfil all the conditions. There are some persons who are on the look out for an opportunity to make such applications so that they may get the offender in their charge and utilize him for their own purpose. I have personal experience of this when I was in the service of the Union Government of South Africa. When I wanted a servant, I was told that one could not be had without a tip.

"Then, coming to section 12, it must be provided that the District Magistrate or the District Judge shall pass the sentence or discharge the offender within four days after the receipt of the proceedings from the committing magistrate, and the appearance of the offender before him. Arrangement shall be made within three days after passing of the sentence for the removal of the offender to a Borstal institution.

"With these remarks, I support the Bill."

The motion that the Bill be read in Council was put and carried.

The Secretary then read the short title of the Bill.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I now move that this Bill be referred to the Select Committee. After this motion is passed, I shall read out the names of the members of the Select Committee."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I now move that the Select Committee do consist of the following gentlemen :—

- (1) The Advocate-General.
- (2) Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
- (3) " W. Vijiaraghava Mudaliyar.
- (4) " P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
- (5) Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.
- (6) " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
- (7) Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
- (8) Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
- (9) Mr. Ghouse Mian Sahib.
- (10) " V. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar.
- (11) Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu
- (12) Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnama Achariyar.
- (13) Lieut.-Col. J. P. Cameron, I M.S.
- (14) Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
- (15) Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
- (16) " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
- (17) " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
- (18) " M. Ratnaswami.
- (19) Sir James Simpson, *Kt.*
- (20) Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja.
- (21) Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
- (22) The hon. the Mover."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I hereby appoint the hon. the Home Member as Chairman of the Select Committee."

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V

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Mr. President, I beg to move that item No IX on the Agenda (regarding Andhra University Bill) may be taken up next."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Andhra University Bill. The Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying the Bill sets forth the necessity for the Andhra University. I make only a few remarks in placing the motion before the House."

12-45 p.m.

"The claim of the Andhra districts to have a university of their own is a long-standing one. The Senate of the Madras University has given the opinion that the Andhra University should be the first of the new anticipated universities in this Presidency. The Andhra districts represent a definite linguistic and cultural unit, and for this reason are specially suitable for a separation of their colleges from the existing Madras University. The Madras University Act, 1923, was framed so as to permit of the ultimate development of new universities at various centres in the Presidency, but the Native States in South India have been the first to realize the necessity for separate universities. The Mysore University was founded in the year 1918. Recently also the Travancore Government have published the report of the Travancore University Committee. Doubts may arise whether the new universities maintain in their courses and examinations standards at least as high as those of the older institutions. But the multiplication of new university centres must be wholly in the interests of higher standards of education and research in India. One essential reason for the establishment of the Andhra University is that, up to the present, there have been in the Telugu districts no colleges either providing honours courses or conducting research work. It is clearly time that better opportunity for honours and post-graduate study should be given to the students residing in the Telugu country. The institution of an Andhra University will give the necessary stimulus to advanced courses of study and research work and develop a more utilitarian or practical aspect of education generally.

"It is often postulated that the ideal type of university which can best foster high scholarship and at the same time develop character is the unitary type. All the recent developments and reforms in university education in India and elsewhere have tended to reduce the number and change the character of affiliating universities and to establish unitary and residential universities. The Andhra University Committee also expressed the opinion that the ideal to be aimed at was a unitary teaching university. A single unitary university for the whole of the Telugu districts is, however, not practicable. It is therefore proposed to arrive as near to the ideal as possible by creating certain centres of concentration which, while affording most of the facilities of unitary universities, will retain the affiliating character of the Madras University. The other reasons for this concentration at certain centres are set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill. I believe that it is necessary to lay greater stress than has been laid in the past on the corporate life of a university with all its

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attendant students' social activities. What is required for the Telugu students entering the new university is not merely the reduplication of courses and examinations but 'University life' which can only be obtained by the intimate and constant association of students with students and students with teachers and by the many-sided activities of an academic community which a unitary and residential university represents. Education imparted at isolated affiliated colleges is apt to make the examination dominate the whole educational course. The extent of the country which is roughly 83,000 square miles renders a single unitary Telugu university impracticable. A scheme is therefore framed which will provide at present for the concentration of first-grade colleges in the Telugu country and which will at the same time aim at the ultimate development of these centres into separate units. This will ensure the coming together in large numbers of students and teachers and will give an opportunity for a real corporate and residential university life to develop, if not at one centre at least in two or three centres in the Andhra Desa. This view has been emphasized in the Bill by an insistence on the residential system at all centres and by the provision for the establishment of students' unions.

"But the special feature of the Andhra University scheme which explains as it were the position of the new university in relation to the economic and industrial life of the Telugu districts is a recognition of the need for a new correlation between the work of a provincial university and the industries of the country. While the older universities both in Europe and in India have been content to aim at high scholarship in literary and scientific subjects, the new universities in the west have been turning their attention towards specialization in various branches of technology. For example, the Universities of Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and Glasgow have while retaining the ordinary university courses of study, specialised in particular branches of technology which bear a direct relationship to the special industries established in the districts adjacent to them. The need for the new Andhra University to set an example of what can be done by means of technical colleges to keep university education directly in touch with the industrial organization of a country has been recognized by the Government and all those who have been instrumental in promoting the scheme for the new university. This point was amplified at the Andhra University Conference held at Vizagapatam on the 22nd November 1922. One reason above all others for our belief in the immediate necessity for the establishment of technical and technological colleges is that taking a long view and looking ahead in the development of Indian industries and commerce, we believe that in the near future rapid progress of industrial concerns in India must take place and consequently the necessity for Indian skilled labour. In this respect the Andhra districts are favourably situated. Vizagapatam is developing into one of the foremost ports of India and also into a prominent railway centre. The opening up of the Raipur-Vizagapatam railway line will stimulate to an almost unknown extent the industries of the districts adjoining the Telugu country. There is already in the Telugu country a considerable mining industry. Paper, tanning and textile industries have just begun to work. There is agricultural and forest development and not a little coastal trade. Two important railways with big schemes for extension meet in the Telugu country. From the above it must be obvious that what has been done in the minor universities of England and what in a small

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way is being done at Lucknow, Bombay and at the Sibpur college of the Calcutta University can profitably be done in the Andhra University. It will therefore be necessary gradually to provide in the new University in addition to the existing arts and professional courses, instruction in mining, engineering, marine engineering, agriculture, electricity, leather chemistry and textile courses. It is possible that some of the aided institutions may in the future give instruction in certain technological courses but the University or the Government shall at first have to be responsible for developing these institutions which will provide instruction in some of these subjects. While it is obviously recognised that university education cannot and should not be purely utilitarian, the growing evil of unemployment amongst educated Indians demands that every effort should be made to see that the Indian Universities are more and more placed in a position to prepare students for earning livelihoods in new channels of occupation. These reasons in brief have led us to regard the institution of new technical courses as a primary necessity and the Andhra University Bill provides for the establishment of colleges specially equipped on the technical side.

"No provincial Government in India at the present time which is proposing a scheme for higher education can afford to leave out of account the grave problem of unemployment amongst the educated. This fact alone will be sufficient reason for determining that, whatever capital expenditure is going to be incurred on the new university, technical education should have the first claim on the available finances. The schedule accompanying the Bill lays down that the Academic Council shall constitute amongst other faculties, faculties of commerce, engineering, technology and agriculture; and we believe that if the courses of instruction established under the guidance of these faculties are framed so as to have a direct relationship to the existing industries in the country and the development of new commercial concerns, the Andhra University will play no small part in solving the acute problem of unemployment. The proposed Engineering College, for example, will specialize, it is to be hoped, in what may be termed railway engineering, including electricity, and in mining and marine engineering. Naturally, before this college is established and equipped, expert opinion will be obtained from railway, industrial and shipping authorities. No scheme however of University technical education can to-day be complete without an Agricultural faculty and it will be the aim both of the Andhra University and of the other educational institutions attached to the University to persuade parents, and the public generally, that the unemployment problem can never satisfactorily be solved until educated Indian youths return to the land. Fifty per cent of the total population of this presidency are classified as those whose means of subsistence are derived from landholders and tenant farmers, whereas only 2 per cent are classified as those whose means of subsistence are derived from public administration, the professions and the liberal arts. The Calcutta University is, at present, considering the adoption of a scheme for educational agricultural colonies; and while we may watch that scheme with interest we are at least convinced that a great extension of agricultural education, which will tend to send young men back to the land, is absolutely necessary at the present time. It is no doubt disappointing to read in the reports that while the agricultural colleges have steadily increased in popularity, the number of graduates who now prefer to go back to land and manage their own farms is not increasing and the course is not yet able to attract rea

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sons of the land and offers more aspirants to Government service; the demand for agricultural education for its own sake must be created and fostered.

"All those who favour the establishment of an Andhra University believe that the University will herald a rapid development in the study of the Telugu language and literature and in the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction. It is too early to anticipate how soon the new University will adopt, as undoubtedly other Universities in India shortly will, the vernacular as the medium of instruction at least up to the matriculation stage; but the provisions of the Bill indicate that we believe all encouragement should be given by the University to the study of the vernacular and to the use of the vernacular as far as possible as the medium of instruction. It may be said that an improvement in the study of the vernacular means improvement in the knowledge of English. For those who know the condition of affairs in the Madras University can have very little doubt that students who have at school been relieved of the burden of learning all subjects through the medium of English will, with English as compulsory second language, learn to speak and write better and more grammatical English than the present day students. The Bill, however, gives the University power to institute a publication bureau, which will serve as a very necessary preliminary to the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination and will investigate the possibility of the production of the required vernacular text-books.

"The constitution of the new University is modelled on the democratic constitution of the Madras University. But the distinction between the constituent colleges and affiliated colleges has been removed and no provision in consequence has been made for the establishment of a Council of Affiliated Colleges. All colleges in the University will be of equal status as affiliated colleges. There will, therefore, be no room for the existence of rivalries and jealousies between the various classes of colleges within the University. No scheme for a new university is going to be an improvement on existing conditions unless it is recognized that good education at college can only be imparted by the personal contact of the professor with the pupil. The college professors are to-day overworked. There is far too much lecturing work assigned to each member of the staff. Students are kept almost for five hours under the supervision of the lecturer and the value of the professor or tutor as an educationist is very much minimised. The lecturer or the professor should have ample leisure to meet and know the students individually and be able to guide and inspire them. If there is proper co-operation between the colleges at any one centre whereby students from several colleges attend the lectures and do laboratory work at one college, there will be time and leisure for the lecturers to be in closer touch with the students. It is never too much to emphasize again on the importance of the tutorial work along with class work and it is hoped that the Andhra University will be in a position to realize this.

"Briefly the aims of the new University are to bring advanced courses and research work within easy reach of the students of the Andhra districts, to create a corporate university life, at the new university centres which will give a hall-mark of character and good citizenship to the students leaving the colleges of the Andhra University, to divert to some extent

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the stream of young men who in the past could only hope to enter Government service, the legal and the teaching professions, into the growing channels of occupation in the industries of the country, and to so relate the life and working of the University to the conditions and the needs of the districts which it serves that no scholar may feel either that he is denied the fullest opportunities for high scholarship or a chance of serving his country in some recognized and definite capacity however humble.

"I beg to move that the Bill be read in Council."

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar seconded the motion.

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, the proposed Bill presents a very bold and ambitious programme. It captures one's fancy and it also strikes one's imagination. I may say, in fairness to the hon. the Minister for Education, it is full of welcome features. I may say also that it is very idealistic, very high-pitched in its aims; only, the hon. the Minister, while propounding this grand scheme, did not for a moment feel that he had the limitations of finance, time and circumstance before him. As I said, the Bill presents very many good features. One of the features is that it provides for a higher technological institution at some centre, not notified for the present. It also provides for publication bureaus, which is a right step in the right direction as a preliminary to the prescription of text-books in the vernaculars. It also provides for student unions controlled and managed out of the University funds. It provides for employment bureaus which also supply a very bad want in the country. Student unions have already been adverted to as one of the very many welcome features of the Bill.

"Now, Sir, while dilating upon the very many welcome features, I may say that it also provides for the opening of certain university centres at certain specified places in the Presidency. Three places have been specified—Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur. It provides that at those centres only new institutions will be opened or recognized by the University. It provides for unitary residential universities at certain fixed centres. For the present, Sir, it contents itself with being an affiliating university, because it is felt that it is impossible to provide for single unitary residential universities for an area of 87,000 square miles. I take my figures from the hon. the Minister for Education.

"While dwelling on these various features which are very high-flown and ambitious in their nature, I may pause, Sir, to think how the Ceded districts are going to be benefited out of this particular University. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons the hon. the Minister has stated as one of the reasons that the colleges in the Telugu districts are not sufficiently represented in the authorities of the Madras University. In print of this disadvantage, how are the Ceded districts going to fare better after the institution of this University? There is only one college for the present throughout the Ceded districts. If the numerous colleges in the Northern Circars at present do not find adequate representation in the authorities, how could the Ceded districts even after this reform, with only one college in their midst, hope to find adequate representation?

"Now, I come to the other side of the question, re. the electorates—for instance, the municipalities and the district boards—have got special representation by providing two seats for every district board on the condition

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of their paying a contribution of about Rs. 7,500. Our district boards are notoriously poor, and I do not think they can find money to contribute about Rs. 7,500, with the result that they can have no representation whatever. After all, there is a provision for only four representatives. There are numerous colleges in the richer districts of Northern Circars each one of which is expected to return a representative to every one of the authorities provided for in the University Bill, not to speak of the numerous zamindars of the Northern Circars who, we are sure, will endow large donations of lakhs and millions of rupees. Sir, I do not think that by any stretch of imagination on anybody's part can this trifling advantage of sending up representatives be said to be of any great benefit to the Ceded districts. The representatives of the interests of the Ceded districts will be in a hopeless minority in the authorities that are to be provided for in the new University Bill.

"The other reason, Sir, for opening this separate Andhra University is that the executive work of the Madras University is done mostly by the representatives residing at the headquarters. The Telugus have no adequate voice in the affairs of the present Madras University. Now I shall apply the same test to the case of the Ceded districts. The Act, very ominously in my opinion, omits to specify the seat of the University and it is therefore impossible for us to make up our mind one way or the other. The hon. the Minister would have done well to give us some indication at least as to what centre he has pitched upon. The Bill presents a blank cheque in this respect. It is very likely that some day after the passing of this Bill, the hon. the Minister goes and whispers something into the ears of His Excellency the Governor and has the place fixed, probably as Vizagapatam. I may say that he has already in mind the claims of the Vizagapatam district."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"I may say at once that I keep an open mind in the matter, and it is for the Select Committee to decide the question."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I ask my hon. Friend whether what he just now said about the necessity for technological study in the university, and Vizagapatam being the best place for such technological study does not lead to that inevitable conclusion?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Not at all. The cultural and educational side may be developed at any other centre. That is what I said."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"In his opening speech, the hon. the Minister could not help referring to the manifold merits of Vizagapatam, and in his technological course of studies, marine engineering is going to be one. He has already given out that the Government of India have announced their intention of developing Vizagapatam as a major port. What more appropriate place can be possibly found for starting marine engineering? Already there are a medical school and an engineering school at Vizagapatam and the hon. the Minister has given out that it will be an important centre on the railway line between Raipur and some other place and also that it will afford immense possibilities. The location at Vizagapatam has been sufficiently foreshadowed but not given out in order not to make one suspect it. We, however, believe that Vizagapatam and no other place has been fixed. And though he has kept silent for tactical reasons,—that may no

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doubt be clever tactics,—we are inclined to think that with a view not to set up one district against another or create district jealousies, and to secure the smooth passage of the Bill he has done so; but we, who are residing in other districts, find it immensely difficult to follow him fully to enable us to give our support to this Bill. Unless we know that it is going to be in some central place, we cannot possibly consent to a measure like this.

“Sir, I was going to say that one of the reasons given us for starting this new university was that the representatives mostly resided at Madras, the headquarters. Now, what will happen if Vizagapatam becomes the headquarters? The university work will mostly be done by the representatives sitting at Vizagapatam or residing there. I may give the hon. Members of this House an idea of the distances between Bellary and Madras and Bellary and Vizagapatam. It is 12 hours’ run from Bellary to Madras and it is 30 hours’ run from Bellary to Vizagapatam. I know only the time that it will take and not the actual distance in miles. Sir, will this be advantageous to Bellary which has been connected with the Madras University, ever since its institution. Before we make up our mind, before we shift ourselves from our own mother university, we want the hon. the Minister to make out very very strong reasons for asking us to support this Bill.

“Then, Sir, one other reason why the Ceded districts are not at all enthusiastic in this matter is that they gain absolutely nothing. On the other hand, they are the losers, since it is people of the Tamil districts that are now swamping the Ceded districts. The Ceded districts are the most backward, are the most poverty-stricken districts. Somehow, they have not been able to keep on a level with the other districts in the Presidency. My fear is that the Tamilians are threatening to absorb the Ceded districts equally with the people of the Northern Circars. The result will be that they will lose themselves as a distinct entity. I may say that the Ceded districts have for a long time had a common tradition and a common history and they do not want to sever that entity until in the long run, there will come a day when there will be a separate university for the Ceded districts. I do not of course say that that far off divine event will come at once but what are we to do during the interim period?

“I know, Sir, that there are inducements and promises made at the time of the passing of the measure, just to induce the Ceded districts people to consent. There may be started a university college with advanced courses and Honours courses at Anantapur. Even as it is, the Madras University Act of 1923 provides for the opening of University centres. Even under the aegis of the existing Madras University Act, we can have Anantapur as a university centre. I may also mention that the common language, Telugu, is the unit which links up these thirteen or twelve districts together. As regards that, I may say that it should not be the sole test. The real test is the common tradition, common history and common administration and so forth. I do not think the Ceded districts will do well to sever their present connexion merely on the ground of common language. For, on this question of common language, I dare say that the hon. the Minister for Education is aware that Bellary is more Kanarese than Telugu; and I have received numerous wires from the people in the district that at any rate Bellary should be excluded from the operation of this Andhra University. I may also say that it has been declared officially to be a Kanarese district and the plaints and other Government documents are authorized to be filed

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in Kanarese and there is a strong movement in Bellary that the district should be united to the adjoining Kanarese-speaking tracts. I do not know the reasons for such a movement, but for the present, I am here to translate their wishes to you. The latest census figures will disclose to the hon. the Minister for Education that there is a predominance of Kanarese-speaking population in Bellary, and in such a state of things, I do not think this Andhra University can be usefully forced upon them without their consent.

"Now, Sir, I wish to point out one inconsistency between two sections. For instance, the second clause of the first section says 'It shall come into force on such date and in such area as the Local Government may, by notification, appoint' and then in the third clause it is said 'There shall be constituted in and for the area comprising the present districts of,' etc. It is, after all, left to the option of the Local Government to decide the area. To put it in a nut shell, I claim for the Ceded districts exemption from the operation of this Andhra University and particularly Bellary, until the time comes when a separate university for the Ceded districts will be opened in their midst."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR : --" Mr. President, Sir, I am
1-15 p.m. sorry that I have to damp the enthusiasm that the hon. the Minister has kindled by the ideal picture he has tried to carve before the minds of the hon. Members in this House to a very large extent. No doubt, in his speech, as usual, he has depicted a paradise and whether that paradise is going to result from anything he proposes is a matter which he evidently does not want the members to see. Well, Sir, he claims for his ideal university a number of things that he claimed for the Madras University when he introduced the Bill for the Madras University in the year 1923. I would like you to see what the provisions in this Bill are and if they in any way show any difference from the provisions of the old Madras University—I say old university advisedly, because the present university as constituted under the present Act has a better chance to come up to the expectations of the hon. the Minister. But the proposal he now makes in the present Bill places the new Andhra University in a much worse condition than the Madras University under the Act of 1923. Because under the new form of the Madras University there can be some hope or expectation that there will be a teaching and residential character given to the university at least at some later date and that there will be some sort of unitary development even though it is now in a sort of federal form. So, Sir, at least the Madras University is in a sort of mongrel form—a unitary university and a federal university. In the case of the Andhra University there is no such prospect at all. It is going to be a purely affiliating university and the hon. Minister said that there would be no constituent college. This is a great disadvantage in the scheme. If there are constituent colleges there would be something to be said for it. Here there are different centres to be recognized on account of the fact that there are in those centres colleges at the present moment and the Government are also given power to arrange for the coming into existence of new institutions in new places even after the passing of the Act. Thus we have a number of places, probably half a dozen and how in these circumstances is it expected that this Bill would provide for anything better? I for one do not expect any improvement.

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"The hon. the Minister was saying that he has satisfied the desires of the Andhra people by giving them a place and a university where they can send their youngmen without sending them to far-off places. But we heard the hon. Member Mr. Siva Rao tell us that so far as his district was concerned they were very much farther from the probable seat of the new university than they were in respect of Madras, and therefore people will have to come to Madras only."

* The hon. Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I want just to clear a misconception in the minds of my hon. Friends Messrs. Siva Rao and Ramalinga Chettiyar. I may be permitted to read out a telegram which was published in the papers also. It communicates the resolution passed at a crowded public meeting of the citizens of Bellary on the 2nd July 1925, 5-30 p.m., when the following resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority : 'Bellary is prepared for the Andhra University provided it is declared a centre. . . .'"

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I may read a telegram for the information of the Education Minister. This is a telegram from Hospet which says "Pray urge exclusion Bellary from Andhra University scheme. . . ."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"I do not at all see the justification for the interruption on the part of the hon. the Minister for Education because I did not say anything about the wishes of the people of Bellary. All that I said was that Bellary and its adjoining districts lie farther away from the probable seat of the contemplated university than from Madras. In spite of the resolution that was so kindly read out to us by the hon. the Minister, I think the position I have taken has not been changed, so far as the argument of territorial propinquity is concerned. It does not apply to all the districts. Probably it does not apply to most of the districts comprised in the new area. What is it that the Andhra people asked for? Is it this affiliating university? The hon. the Minister in an earlier part of his speech read out a resolution of the Andhra University Committee and what they wanted was a unitary type of university and not this affiliating university. I leave it to my Andhra friends here to see for themselves if what is given to them under this Bill is what they wanted. I for one do not think how it is going to better their position. If anything, their position would be very much worse off. I shall be able to demonstrate how that is going to happen.

"In the first place when the Madras University Act of 1923 was passed we were all thinking that there would be a change very soon, and that there was going to be a millennium. Two years have now elapsed and there is no change. The Government are not able to allot much money. The University too were not able to suggest any improvements; in fact there have been no improvements at all, so far as the outsiders can see. What is going to happen in the case of this University better than the fortunes that attended the Madras University which as I said already is certainly in a better position? As I pointed out, there is provision for a residential university for the latter and therefore I say Madras is in a better position. I ask how much could the Andhra University be given? Is there not going to be a scramble from all the 5 or 6 colleges that are going to be affiliated to the new university? Even for this one University in Madras the Government have not given anything like a necessary amount. In such a state of affairs is it to be supposed that the Government would give large sums to these six

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colleges to be developed into these unitary types of organizations? I think this is only an attempt to give some sort of stone when there is a demand for bread, and nothing more.

"Again there is another point which my Andhra friends will have to deeply consider over. So long as the Madras Presidency continues to be what it is, and there is not going to be an Andhra province separately, the central Government will have to be in Madras. All the persons who will be recruited directly will be recruited in Madras. When there are applications both from pupils trained in the Madras University and trained in the new University to be formed, what are going to be the chances as between the two sets of pupils. Does it require very much imagination to see that the pupils in the headquarters, Madras, will certainly have a better chance than the persons coming from a university located elsewhere? The Madras University has already got a reputation behind it and has established a particular standard. What is the standard of the new university? It will surely take a long time before people would be prepared to accept the standard of the new university as equal to the standard here. These are factors that are to be considered before the House agrees to the arrangement now proposed by the hon the Minister for Education.

"Again, the hon. the Minister is putting the cart before the horse. What is now done is this We have got to develop the educational facilities and then we have to form a university Now take the central places which are referred to in this Bill. For instance, let us take Vizagapatam, let us take Rajahmundry, let us take Arantapur. Now, can it be said that any of these places have developed in such a way that they may be considered fit for recognition as university centres? The old Act gives room to both the Government and the university authorities to recognize particular centres as university centres and develop them. If these are developed and if they come to a particular standard then it would be time to consider the scheme of forming a new University. For instance in the United Provinces they do not consider the question of forming new affiliated universities two or three at a time. They develop firstly and then form a separate type of unitary university, just as in the case of the Benares University, the Lucknow University and the Aligarh University. In all those cases it has not been a matter of first passing the Act and then trying to develop the centre I can quite understand the position now taken if there was no provision in the present Madras University Act for recognizing particular places There is provision in the present Act and I do not see what object is served by a Bill of this kind. After all nothing useful is going to be done. The hon the Minister spoke of technological institutes.

"What stands in the way of a technological institute being located at Vizagapatam? Is there any difficulty in doing that under the Madras University Act? I do not find any. We have already a training college at Rajahmundry and an engineering college and a medical school at Vizagapatam which are of the same standard as those at Madras When all these institutions come up to the required standard and when they are able to look after themselves, then it will be time to think of a separate university After all, what is the money that is likely to be available from the Local Government for these higher education purposes? I certainly will object if very large sums are going to be spent on higher education and if adequate provision is not made for elementary

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education. What is the progress made in the development or expansion of elementary education during the last five or six years? My hon. Friend the Minister is silent on that point. I cannot say that the progress has been very satisfactory. The money given is very little, and the number of boys brought in has not increased to the extent to which we can increase them if we have more funds. Such being the case, will we be justified in allotting large sums for higher education. That being the case, how much are you going to give for the Madras University and how much are you going to allot for the new university? This university is a costly thing; you have to provide for huge buildings, big laboratories and things like that. Where is the money to come from? We have not got anything like a decent laboratory attached to the Madras University at the present time. I do not think sufficient provision has been made in the University itself for post-graduate courses.

"That being the case, how will you be able to find funds in the near future for a second university? All that will be done is to put up a few buildings for offices; some sort of education will go on as we used to have in the Madras University. Is it what our Andhra friends want? Even the little funds that will be available for technological studies will be taken away for the buildings, appointment of a vice-chancellor on a high salary, for the appointment of a registrar and so on. If that is all that they want, the little sum that is going to be allotted for higher education being diverted for these unnecessary and ornamental purposes, I certainly have no objection to their having it. But if they want better facilities for education, if they want progress in their own areas, I do submit that this Bill is not going to give that.

"There is another aspect also which we will have to consider. The hon. the Minister says that after the Madras University Act was passed, we have a university in Mysore and there is a university in Travancore. Quite true. I can well understand the position of these States. Each State wants to be responsible for education within its own boundaries and it wants to make provision for that. That is quite natural. But here we have got the Madras University which supplies the needs of the Telugus, the Tamils, the Malayalees and the Kanarese people. The other day, Sir, when we were talking about the Palghat College, I remember one or two friends saying that they were not anxious to go and join the Travancore University. That will show, Sir, the opinion held by some people. . ."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"They wanted a Kerala University."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"I said 'one or two members'; I leave it to the hon. Minister to see whether it is really a contradiction.

"The Telugus and the Tamils are now together, and I have no idea whether there is the same enthusiasm among the Telugus at the present moment for a separate Andhra province as there existed before. In the old days we used to have resolutions after resolutions asking for a separate Andhra province, and one of the arguments was an argument which is found in the Statement of Objects and Reasons here, namely, that the representation of the Telugu country on the authorities of the Madras University was not

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such as would satisfy the Andhras. I presume that was one of the arguments, probably the main argument, they had for the creation of an Andhra province in those days. Now that the majority of places on these authorities are secured for the Andhras, I suppose they are not so keen about the matter, as they used to be in those days. At any rate, at the present moment, we do not find the same enthusiasm, the same demand coming from the Andhradesa for a separate Andhra province.

"Are the people of Andhradesa prepared for these changes, to have, so far as educational matters are concerned, two different controls and two different arrangements, where the standards may differ, where the facilities they may have may differ and everything else may differ? Are they going to have two separate things and place themselves in a position of superiority or inferiority as the case may be? It is a matter which they will have to consider.

"So for all these reasons, I beg to submit that this University Bill is not a satisfactory Bill; it is not wanted by the Andhra friends themselves; it is not likely to help them in any way; so for these reasons I cannot give my support to the Bill."

The House adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Mr. President, I cordially congratulate, if I may, the hon. the Minister for Education in trying to secure another university for this Presidency on a linguistic basis. I also congratulate him, Sir, on the broad principles which have been enunciated in this Bill for the advancement of learning in the Andhradesa. These principles have been detailed at length by my hon. Friend from Bellary, Mr. Siva Rao. I need not go over the same ground again. At the same time I feel it my duty, Sir, as one of the representatives of the Cuddapah district to place before the hon. Minister certain points which I hope he will, with his fame for fairness and broad-mindedness, try to give effect to in prosecuting the further progress of this Bill. One respect in which this Bill may be justified in including the Ceded districts in its sphere of operation is the language, the Telugu language. I think, Sir, in all other respects, the Ceded districts and the Northern Circars have no resemblance to each other. Now, my first point is that even with regard to this Telugu language, the little knowledge of Telugu that I possess enables me to say that the Telugu language of the Ceded districts is quite different from the Telugu language of the Northern Circars. Though some of the best Telugu poets have been born in the Cuddapah district near Ontimetai, on this point there is a great divergence of opinion between the Andhras of the Northern Circars and the Andhras of the Ceded districts. Therefore, Sir, that is the first point of disagreement between the two groups.

"Next as regards distance. Now, we are going to Madras. Whatever may be the idea as regards the location of the headquarters of this University in the mind of the hon. the Minister for Education—perhaps he might not have pitched upon Vizagapatam or Rajahmundry or Vizianagram for the purpose—I may predict with the prediction of a Brahman (laughter) that he has not any place in the Ceded districts to pitch upon as the headquarters of this University. That much is certain. Now, the question is whether the

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Ceded districts people will have greater advantage in coming to Madras or in going to Rajahmundry or Vizagapatam or Vizianagram or even a place in the Oriya country, Parlakimedi for instance.

"The next point is that in the very interest of the Ceded districts we shall rather be left out from the Bill than be included in it. It has always been the misfortune of the Ceded districts to be left in the cold and neglected both by Nature as well as by the benign Government. Nature has always been very ungenerous to our district in that it does not give sufficient rain to our district and, being at the tail end of the Madras University we have never had a first-grade college except the one at Anantapur recently established. Our education has been very backward and I attribute that to our being at the tail of the Government, and, generally, the tail is always neglected in favour of the head. Therefore, I submit, Sir, it is doubtful if it will do us any good to be tacked on to the tail of the Andhras. The Andhras might wish us to be part of them, because they want to establish the right to have an Andhra University for 12 Telugu districts. If they say that they would be content with eight Telugu districts it may not look well. I think, Sir, it creates a doubt in my mind whether the Ceded districts will fare any better by being tacked on to this Andhra University. I would rather suggest that the Ceded districts including also the Madanapalle division of the Chittoor district may be left out altogether so that we may urge our claim for a separate university. A university for five districts, a residential university of a unitary type or an affiliated type for five districts would not make a large demand on the purse of the Government. Therefore my point is that as we are neglected and as we will be neglected, we want that we should be separated from the Andhra University. In making our request our wish is that a separate university may be established for the Ceded districts so that better attention may be paid and better education may be given to these unfortunate people who are now very very backward."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"You can go to the proposed Tirupati University."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"It is a separate national university to promote oriental learning. Therefore, Sir, I submit that the Ceded districts may be left out altogether."

"Sir, I wish to know why the Andhras of the Northern Circars and of Nellore and Chittoor should be very solicitous and very desirous to have us at all. When we say we do not want to go with them, why should they drag us along with them? (Laughter.) Now, Sir, I am reminded of what our governing classes say: India is governed for the sake of the people and for their good and that if the Government were to go away we will all be beheaded by one another and India will disappear altogether. These people say just like that. I request our Andhra friends to leave us. We do not want an Andhra University."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Is my hon. Friend an Andhra or not?"

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Well, Sir, I am as much an Andhra as my hon. Friend from Chittoor (hear, hear) but I am an Andhra of the Ceded districts. It has nothing in common with the Andhras of the Northern Circars. I am unable to follow the ordinary conversation among the Andhras. They drawl out their sentences (laughter). Their intonation is quite different from ours and they may perhaps not be able to understand

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our Telugu (laughter). Both are Telugu no doubt. (A voice: Which is better Telugu?) Certainly, ours (laughter) because the greatest of the Andhra poets was born in Cuddapah. Therefore, I submit, Sir, that when we do not like to come to the Andhra University, I wish to know the reason why they should be so very solicitous about our being made part of their university. Why not be satisfied with an Andhra University for the eight districts? I wish that a proper answer is given to it. The only answer that will be given to it is: 'For your benefit we want you to come.' That is all very well. We would rather be left out. After we are divorced from the Madras University and before we seek remarriage with the Andhra University, what do they want? They want a dowry. What is that dowry? It is the payment of Rs. 7,500 from each of the district boards and Rs. 1,500 from each of the municipalities. Further, this dowry is not a fixed sum paid once for all. It is a perennial, recurring amount once every three years. Is it an advantage for us to go out of the Madras University? We are now with the Madras University without paying anything and we are now asked to go to the Andhra University by payment of this recurring dowry. Well, Sir, will this remarriage, because we do not like it, because we are asked to pay for it, be a happy one I ask? (Laughter.) I therefore submit, Sir, that on this ground of our unwillingness to part with the Madras University—not that we are very much enamoured of the Madras University—(laughter) we should be left alone. We want a separate university for ourselves so that our education might improve, our people might improve and their civilization also might improve. This will enable them to become wealthier and more prosperous.

"We are not willing to be a tail either of this University or of the other University. We have been neglected all along; we want to assert ourselves hereafter. It is on this ground I do not like that these four districts should be included in the Andhra University scheme. I pray and I respectfully pray that the hon. the Minister for Education may leave us out."

2-45 p.m. Mr. R. VEEBIAN:—"Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I do not at all feel very happy to congratulate the hon. the Minister for Education for having brought forward this Bill. The present Bill is going to help only the literate classes and not the illiterate classes. (Hear, hear.) There is a huge cry at present for educating the masses; mass education is very essential. The hon. Minister begins the reform from the top. Real reform must go from the bottom upwards. Any reform that ignores the bottom and benefits only the top cannot be called real reform. As I said before, when there is such a great need for the spread of elementary education among the masses to remove the prevalent illiteracy, more universities will be nothing but costly luxuries. The Andhra University is another white elephant. In the long run the establishment of the Andhra University will do more harm than good. (Hear, hear) I predict that there will be unemployment among the graduates and if the graduates that are turned out of these universities are not given employment there will be confusion, misunderstanding and unrest in the country. I say this from my personal experience and one day or other this prediction will come to pass. (Hear, hear). Hon. Members may not think that I have got such a power to predict such a thing before this hon. House. But if we remain here for some time more we will repent that we passed the Bill; or at least our children and great grandchildren will repent that we passed this Bill. Do you think that the graduates will remain quiet if we fail to procure appointments for them?"

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No, they will never keep quiet; they will slowly enter into politics. (Laughter.) If the graduates enter into politics what will be the state of the country? There will be unrest, chaos and confusion. There is already so much confusion in the country. What is the use of . . .”

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“The hon. Member is not quite relevant. He wants to object to the Andhra University Bill on the ground that he thinks that money is diverted to higher education when it is necessary for mass education. He need not have referred to all this politics here. (Laughter.)”

MR. R. VEERIAN :—“I shall come back to my point, Sir. I thought that the sentiments expressed by me will appeal to the hon. Members, but since I am ruled out I shall not take that line, Sir.

“The money spent on university education should be spent on elementary education to remove the illiteracy that prevails among the masses. Otherwise nothing would be gained by establishing this Andhra University and I am sure that in the long run this will produce more harm than good.”

* Sriman BISWANATH Das Mahasayo :—“Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I have not very much to thank the hon. Minister for his Bill but there is one element in it which excites not only my admiration but I am sure, the admiration of the people of India at large and that is this. The hon. Minister has taken one important and new step in regard to this great powerhouse of knowledge, this University : he has made it abundantly clear in his opening speech that the medium of instruction in this University will be the vernacular, i.e., Telugu. Such steps will give new life to the vernaculars and thus help to revive all the best things that were undone by the old controversy between the Orientalists and the Occidentalists as will be seen from the works of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Macaulay. This is a distinct step in advance towards that direction; and so far as that is concerned the Bill has my hearty sympathy and support. Also, the hon. the Minister for Education has made it clear while introducing the Bill that the University will deal more with technological subjects such as engineering, etc.

“Under this Bill I find it very difficult to know what the position of the Oriya language will be. That language is spoken by about 2 million people spread over an area of 18 thousand square miles. In this respect the Kanarese-speaking people are at an advantage though they are numerically smaller than the Oriyas. They come under two distinct universities, the University of Madras and the proposed Andhra University. The Oriyas occupy a particular corner having received little or no attention either from the old University or under the new University Act of 1923. We once more go to the wall. Going through clause after clause and section after section to find what representation the Oriya community will have in the new Andhra University, I was surprised to find that there was provision for only one Oriya member in the Senate of the new Andhra University. In this connexion I must frankly express this, that my hon. Friend, Sir Patro who hails from Ganjam and who says that he has all sympathy for the Oriyas—of course when we once come into the Legislative Council we lose our local representative character—has not shown the necessary attention to the representation of the Oriyas in the Senate and other governing bodies of the

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Madras University. I had therefore to represent the matter to the hon. Member Sir Venkataratnam Nayudu, the Vice-Chancellor of the University and asked him to see if he could do something for the Oriya-speaking people. I must frankly say that up to this time neither the Oriya language nor the Oriya community has received any attention either from the Government or from the University authorities. This being so, I am at a loss to see what the condition of the Oriya language and literature will be and how the Oriyas will be represented in the new Andhra University with its altogether new activities. I assure the House that under section 15 which provides for the election of 15 members to the Senate by the registered graduates not a single Oriya will come in. Even under any other method of representation I am sure that no Oriya will have any chance of coming in. Coming to representations based on language I am sorry to see that Oriya is given only one seat while Kanarese also is given one seat and Telugu is given two. There will be an overwhelming majority of Telugus in the twelve districts and I appreciate the feeling of the hon. the Minister for giving more representation to Telugus than to the other languages. But may I request the hon. the Minister to remember that on a previous occasion in connexion with a previous Bill for the reorganization of the Madras University in 1923, with greatest difficulty we agreed to have one representative for the Telugus and one for the Kanarese and one for the Oriyas and so on for the five important languages of the province. I would therefore suggest to the hon. the Minister for Education that it is desirable to have more representatives for the Oriyas. Of course I am not enamoured of the Madras University or of the Andhra University, except for this new aspect of the latter, viz., the attempt to impart education through the medium of the vernacular which is a distinct step in advance. Unless some steps are taken to encourage the Oriya language and literature, I am afraid the Oriyas will go to the wall. This brings us to another thing, viz., that the Andhra University cannot have for some time to come all the progressive views and ideals of the Madras University. Under these circumstances, I think it is but fair to allow the Kanarese and Oriya population—so long as we Oriyas remain in the Madras Presidency—to have the option of studying either in the University of Madras or in the newly established Andhra University. I hope this will, to a certain extent, meet the wishes of these peoples.

“There is another objection, a very strong objection, for which a remedy will have to be found. I find only three colleges in the list of colleges to be affiliated, I mean the university colleges. Then what is to become of the other colleges? It may be that the Parlakimedi College may become a first-grade college in a few years and what then will be its position? There is a second-grade college in Berhampur and neither now nor in the future is it proposed to be affiliated. I would request the hon. the Minister for Education and the Select Committee on the Bill to look into this aspect of the question carefully. Then again the hon. the Minister does not give us any idea as to the location of the university. I would enter a caveat with him at this stage. It is a great injustice done to the hon. Members of this House to have given them no idea about the location of the university. I believe, Sir, that unless the university is located at Vizagapatam it would not at all be appreciated by the people of the Oriya-speaking tracts. I am not unaware of the great controversy that has centred round this aspect of the question. I request the hon. the Minister for Education to face it before we send the

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Bill to the Select Committee. I do not like that such important things should be decided by the Select Committee.

"With these and other objections which certainly will be represented before the Select Committee I support the motion."

* Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Sir, the cry for an Andhra University is as old as 1908. Along with it was a cry for the establishment of a separate Andhra Province. The cry for an Andhra Province was based on the idea that all provinces should be formed on a linguistic basis, but meanwhile great complications ensued in the political ideas and ideals of the country that the cry for an Andhra Province for reasons best known to the leaders and also to most of the Members of this House was merely suspended but not given up. Therefore when my brother from Coimbatore raised the question of an Andhra Province my answer was there.

"As for the Andhra University, even last year on the floor of this House many questions were put to the hon. the Minister for Education asking when he would be good enough to bring a Bill for the establishment of an Andhra University and if I remember right the hon. the Minister promised that in the nearest possible future the Bill would be forthcoming. It was only in November 1922 that he called for an informal conference of members at Vizagapatam and even then the members from the Ceded districts were not invited to the conference. There was also some trouble as to the location of the university centre which could be very easily settled. Anyhow there was an exchange of ideas and nothing came out of it. Some of us were looking forward to the day when the hon. the Minister for Education would bring forward a Bill for the establishment of an Andhra University. Neither then nor at any time was there any distinct promise that there would be a separate university for the Ceded districts, and a separate university for the Northern Circars. It may be that in this country where there are larger number of units for university life, more universities may be established, and I hope that in the fulness of time either the hon. the Minister or his successor may have to come up before us with Bills for as many universities as possible. But under the present state of things, so far as I have been able to gather from the speeches that have been delivered, I find that criticisms have been levelled against the details of the Bill and not against the principle of the Bill as a whole. One hon. Member said that certain districts should be eliminated from the purview of this Bill. It is true that the Bill requires a chiselling here and a pruning there. These are all details which can be discussed in the Select Committee more appropriately. So far as I can gauge the ideas of my friends from the Ceded districts, they were not opposed to the Bill itself if the centre of gravity of the university be shifted from Vizagapatam to somewhere nearer to them. I know there are a few friends from the Ceded districts who are not unfriendly to the idea that I am going to propose, namely, that it should be located at a central place and that we should have a technological institute. If we should have a technological institute, it should be located at a place like Vizagapatam where facilities exist for ship-building, agriculture, mining, and so forth. But, so far as other points are concerned, the question is whether it should be located at Vizagapatam or any more remarkable place. To suit the tastes of all hon. Members, I should say that the centre should be in Amaravati in the Guntur district which is on the banks of the river Kistna. It is well known that it is a very noteworthy place of Andhra culture where there was an Andhra library, a Nalanda library

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and where there are Buddhistic relics and Jain temples in a dilapidated condition. It has also another advantage, viz., that the place is very fine from the climatic point of view. It is only a small village. Now I for one am of opinion that a university should not be located in a thickly populated place. As I said, the great advantage of Amaravati being selected as the centre is that it is situated on the source of the sacred river Kistna and it has a glory of its own.

"So far as this Bill is concerned, when I first heard the name of the Bill I was ready to extend my hearty congratulations to the hon. the Minister for Education who, with the pains and assiduity which are necessary to bring forward such a measure, had brought it forward. Of course, the Bill may not be perfect in entirety, and he may have to prune it in many ways. That has to be done in the Select Committee. At this stage I only request my Andhra brethren and all those who are asking for a Kerala University and other universities to be established on a linguistic basis not to oppose this motion, because they may bring forward separate Bills for their respective areas, and there will be time enough for them to come forward with such measures.

"There is one more point which I wish to touch upon before I resume my seat, viz., whether some areas can be given the option of being affiliated to the Madras University or to the Andhra University. My hon. Friends need not trouble themselves with this small point, because when the Bill goes to the Select Committee this difficulty will be solved. With these few words I heartily support the motion."

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I also rise to commend this proposition for your acceptance. I am rather surprised at the objections which have been raised just now. It will be remembered that this Bill has been before the country at least for the last 12 years. When a motion for the establishment of an Andhra University was made in this Council in the year 1917 by Mr. Venkatapathi Raju it was found that the idea was acceptable to almost all the sections of the House, and it was felt that if funds permitted that idea would become an accomplished fact. Again, a motion was made in the year 1920 when hopes were held out by the Government that the earliest possible opportunity would be taken for bringing out the proposal into fruition. On both these occasions the motions were withdrawn. In the year 1921, when a similar request was made the Government went so far as to appoint a committee for investigating the whole question. After the deliberations of that Committee were over, a Bill was drafted and some inquiry was made and a conference was held in Vizagapatam. During the whole process of the investigation of this question, there were no objections raised on the lines on which they have now been raised by my hon. Friends from Coimbatore and elsewhere. I should think therefore that having due regard to the support which was readily accorded to this scheme by various Members of this House from time to time and also by the Government, the idea of an Andhra University must now be far beyond the region of controversy. We were entitled to regard that there would be no objection to the establishment of the Andhra University.

"Now, coming to the objections raised by my hon. friends from Cuddapah and Bellary I should think that these ought not to be taken as serious impediments to the passing of the Bill. It will be remembered that when

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the Andhra Conference met in the Ceded districts four or five years ago, a resolution was passed to the effect that there should be a separate Andhra University for all the Telugu districts. The idea of having a separate Andhra University for all the Telugu districts has so far been accepted by all the people in the Andhra districts. Therefore at this stage to say that we must have the means of eliminating this district or that district does not seem to me to be commendable. If we are to raise objections of this sort from the point of view of distance and so on, I should raise an objection and say that Nellore is nearer to Madras and therefore it ought to be excluded from the scope of the Andhra University Bill. If public opinion which has been expressed in the Andhra districts during the last 12 years is gauged, I am sure there will be a consensus of opinion that there must be a separate university for the whole of the Andhra districts. Therefore at this stage I would request hon. Members from other districts to consider the desirability of allowing the Bill to go through its first stage without much opposition.

“Regarding the Bill itself, there is bound to be much objection to certain portions of the Bill. I do not accept all the provisions of the Bill in their entirety. While I appreciate certain provisions of the Bill as calculated to effect improvements over the existing state of affairs, I think there are objections to the Bill so far as certain other provisions are concerned. In the first place I may point out that there are some salutary provisions which if properly worked out must produce very beneficial results. I speak of the provisions that have been made here for the establishment of a University Corps, a publication bureau and also an employment bureau. These are very good provisions and if rules are framed and worked out properly and on satisfactory lines and if proper funds are placed at the disposal of the University Authorities for carrying out their schemes, I am sure that beneficial results will be achieved. There is also another provision in the Bill giving power to the Academic Council for framing regulations so as to make vernacular the medium of instruction. The successful working of this provision depends upon the steps taken by the publication bureau for producing proper textbooks and also upon various other steps. All of us desire that vernacular should be made the medium of instruction but that is a desire which we cannot easily fulfil unless a publication bureau is established and it works satisfactorily.

“These are some of the salutary provisions made in this Bill—provisions which you would not find in the same manner and in the same way in other Acts—which if properly worked out, I am sure, would lead to very beneficial results. Having stated so far about some changes that have been made in this Bill—changes which are calculated to be of a very beneficial character—I must state at the same time that there are some defects in this Bill which unless remedied are not likely to lead to good results. The ideals which the hon. Minister has sketched out in his speech while introducing the Bill are very good; and if we are to understand them in the light of his speech we will find that it will be very difficult for him to carry out those ideals. He expresses the hope that he means to carry out those ideals though there is much difficulty in doing so. It is true that in clause 36 provision has been made for the first time and in a definite manner for the establishment of a college for teaching technical and scientific subjects, and and it is said ‘that the local Government shall, on such conditions as they may impose, provide or contribute towards the buildings and equipment

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required for such a college and also make an annual grant to the university for maintaining the institution.' That is so far as the Science college is concerned. If we read section 37 of the new Bill we will find that the provision made therein regarding contributions by the Government are not quite so encouraging as we find in the present Madras University Act.

"The provision in clause 37 says, the 'University' shall have a fund to 3-15 p. m. which shall be credited—(1) its income from fees, endowments and grants, if any, and (2) contributions which may be made by the Local Government on such condition as they may impose towards the development of laboratories, etc.' But the language used in the Madras University Act is to the effect that the local Government shall contribute, etc. There is an obligation imposed upon the Government according to the Madras University Act, whereas we find in the present Andhra University Bill a provision which makes it only optional on the part of the Government to make or not to make contributions for the purpose of laboratories, etc. We do not know what the intention of the framers is but the language is there. In the Madras University Act there is an obligation imposed upon the Government to make a contribution for university purposes but in clause 37 (2) of this Bill we find that it is left to the option of the Government to make or not to make contributions. Anyhow, I think these are details to be cleared up some time later

"I would join with some of my hon Friends who have spoken before me in thinking that there is a somewhat serious defect in the Bill, in that the question of location has not been settled. I must also join with my hon. Friend from Bellary in thinking that the hon. the Minister has fought shy of the question. He has clearly evaded the real point giving rise to controversy among the various people in the various districts. Further, it will be found and the hon. Minister himself would remember, that at a conference at Vizagapatam which met nearly two and a half years ago, when an attempt was made for the purpose of fixing the location of the university, opinions were divided; the representatives of the Ceded districts were not invited to the conference, and even among the representatives of six other districts, opinions were equally divided. What then took place was this; a motion was made which was accepted by the hon. the Minister to the effect that we should meet some time later in Madras after inviting Ceded districts' representatives and decide about the location of the university. But nothing further took place; no serious attempt was made to have a representative conference of the people for the purpose of fixing the place of the university. Again, probably in the beginning of this year and in the course of a discussion on some other subject, the question was raised as to where the university was to be located, and the hon. the Minister said that he would have a sort of informal discussion about it with the people from the various districts and decide the question of the location. But nothing further has been actually done in regard to the matter. He might have considered that it was much better to decide the question of the location during the passage of the Bill. I must say that the fears of those hon. Members who have spoken before me must be considered to be justified, unless in the further passage of the Bill we fix upon the place where it ought to be located. It will be remembered that even in the Statement of Objects and Reasons in this Bill it is stated that 'in the past many poor students of

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the Telugu districts have been prevented from obtaining instruction in advanced arts and science courses and in professional and technical subjects owing to the great expense involved by attendance at colleges outside the limits of the Telugu country'. This was one of the reasons urged in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill for the establishment of the Andhra University. It will therefore be seen that one of the considerations that was kept in view for the purpose of creating the Andhra University was the long distance between Madras and the various places in the north which prevented students from coming here unless they were able to spend large sums of money. Now if that is one of the circumstances which have to be taken into consideration for the purpose of establishing the Andhra University, let us imagine whether it is reasonable to ask people to go longer distances than they do now for the purpose of education. My hon. Friend from Ganjam may say that the centre should be Vizagapatam because Ganjam is nearest to Vizagapatam. But let us consider the desirability of asking persons who are resident five or six hundred miles away from the seat of the University to go long distances for the purpose of receiving instruction. Therefore the place is an important circumstance for consideration in the matter of the new University. It is quite true that so far as the Bill goes, it only mentions three different centres where you can concentrate for the development of Universities. Clause 6 of the Bill says: 'No educational institution shall be admitted as an affiliated college unless the following conditions are complied with, namely, (a) in the case of a University College or a First-grade College, the buildings of the institution are situate in one of the following towns, namely, Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry or Anantapur, or within a radius of ten miles from the limits thereof' and then comes a proviso. When Mr. Statham's report was published, the public were given to understand that Bezwada would be one centre. I really do not know why this was dropped down. So long as Bezwada was in the minds of the public there was an impression that it might be a suitable centre because it is connected with the other sections of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway which serve the Ceded districts and that it would be a more central place for the location of the University. And there was a feeling in the minds of the public that if the centre were to be fixed in or near Bezwada or some central place, the idea would be generally acceptable. But I now find that Bezwada has been omitted and the University centres mentioned are Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur. While therefore I would appeal to my hon. Friends of the Council that so long as the idea of the public has been to establish a university on a linguistic basis to serve and cover a linguistic area and so long as the University is intended for the benefit of the Andhra people, it is necessary for us to push through this Bill and then to modify any of its clauses in the committee stage, I quite appreciate the feelings of my hon. Friends from the Ceded districts when they say that a far off place like Vizagapatam is not a desirable place for its location. If all the colleges are to be established at Vizagapatam, certainly it is unreasonable to expect persons from Nellore who can take advantage of the Engineering College at Guindy to go long distances for that purpose. Therefore this question is one which ought to be solved, and there is scope for its being solved in the Select Committee. Therefore, I urge that we should not oppose this Bill at this stage.

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"I therefore think that notwithstanding the differences of opinion that have been expressed and the views that have been urged by my hon. Friends from the Ceded districts, it is quite desirable to push through this Bill; and if we are not in a position to agree as to a suitable place where the University is to be located, it will be open for such persons to suggest that there must be a saving clause for such districts as would be prejudicially affected thereby, to continue to remain in the old Madras University. We would be justified in asking for such a reservation clause if we cannot agree as to location. So, at this stage it is quite desirable to have the Bill introduced."

* **RAO Sahib U. RAMA RAO** :—"Mr. President, Sir, I welcome this Bill because I am one of those who believe that every linguistic area must have a university of its own, and if to-day we are having the Andhra University Bill, I expect that in the course of a few years when a Karnataka Minister comes to handle the subject of University he will establish a Karnataka University very soon. But, Sir, in this Bill there is a misjoinder of interests. It is said in the preamble:—'Whereas it is expedient to constitute and incorporate a University in and for the Telugu districts of the Presidency of Madras.' But when 'districts' are defined we see that a 'district' means any one of the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool or Chittoor to which this Bill applies. And in clause 3, it is said that there shall be constituted in and for the area comprising the present districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor a university by the name of the Andhra University. That itself shows that the originator of the Bill has no idea of excluding districts where there are languages other than Telugu. For instance, in Bellary, for every 10,000 of the population we have about 5,598 Kanarese-speaking people. In the same district we have only 3,151 Telugu-speaking people. This shows that Kanarese-speaking people predominate. Then again, Sir, in Anantapur for every 10,000 of the population we have got about 8,000 Telugu and a thousand Kanarese. In Ganjam for every 10,000 we have got 5,000 Telugu, 4,500 Oriya and about a thousand speaking other languages. In Chittoor for every 10,000 of the population we have got 6,400 Telugus and 2,000 and odd Tamils. That shows that with the exception of Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, and Nellore, all other districts have got other languages than Telugu. It is very unfair for these people who speak languages other than Telugu to be asked to undergo training in Telugu and to study in the schools of the Andhra University. I have now got in my hand a lot of telegrams and communications from many places. One is from a public meeting held at Hospet:—'Bellary preponderatingly Kanarese. Agitate inclusion of the Andhra linguistic area and urge exclusion of Bellary.' Then, the Bellary municipality has passed a resolution in favour of the existing conditions. The Hospet municipality goes a step further and says that they should be included in the Kanarese University when it is formed. The taluk boards of Harpanahalli and Huvinhadagalli have followed the example of the Hospet municipality. Notices of similar motions have been given in other taluk boards of that district. Public meetings at Bellary, Hospet and other places have emphatically protested against the attempts of the few Andhras of Bellary town to get it included in the Andhra University. And, Sir, there is another thing. The Karnataka Unification Committee which has got its headquarters at Dharwad and ha

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also jurisdiction over the Kanarese-speaking area, has strongly protested that the Kanarese-speaking area must not be included in the Andhra University scheme. So, if the hon. the Minister who has introduced the Bill confines himself to the districts of Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore and Cuddapah, I am in hearty co-operation with him and would entirely support his Bill. But if he makes all this jumbling of languages and areas, it will be very difficult for the people who live in those areas. Then, Sir, before the University is brought into being it is much better to define the 'Telugu-speaking area', the 'Tamil-speaking area', the 'Uriya-speaking area', etc. Unless this is done, it is not possible to carry on the work very peacefully. Unless and until we have a university for every linguistic area, we cannot claim to have provinces based on the linguistic principle. So in that sense, I entirely welcome this Bill, but I hope that the hon. the Minister who has introduced this Bill will take all these facts into consideration and see that the interests of the Kanarese-speaking areas are safeguarded at least in the Select Committee. With these remarks, I support this motion."

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Sir, I feel it my duty to accord my welcome to this Bill though I quite realise the force of the objections raised against it by my hon. Friend on this side, Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar. If Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar's contentions are held to be valid, then it would mean that no Andhra University Bill is necessary at all at the present time or probably until an Andhra province has been constituted. I am afraid he does not reckon with the sentiment of the Andhra country in this respect. For years past we have been asking for a University and we have been asking also for a province. And if the University comes before the province, they look upon it as an introduction to that other development with regard to which we have not given up our old aspirations." (Hear, hear.)

MR. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR:—"May we take it that you still want it?"

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"The hon. Member seems to think that this question has been given up. We are rather thinking that this Bill would be a thing of introduction to the other and larger measure which we are in hopes of obtaining at no distant time. Well, Sir, it is perfectly true as was urged by my hon. Friend that in some respects by the passage of this Bill we of the Telugu country would be reverting to the old time principle which the Madras University has left us as a legacy.

3-30 p.m. "The new University will have to function for a number of years as an examining university. The hon. the Minister for Education said that in this new scheme, there would not be any difference between affiliated and constituent colleges, because all the colleges will be of the affiliated character. If the colleges will be of the affiliated character, it follows that the university will be a merely examining university. In point of fact, I do not think that the hon. the Minister has stated the position very correctly either. He himself contemplates the establishment of a technological college which is to be directly managed by the University at some centre or other. When that happens, undoubtedly there will be difference between the colleges that are merely affiliated and colleges that are directly managed by the University. When you constitute a university with jurisdiction over a

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large area, you must expect that there will be always some colleges outside the jurisdiction of your university, but which can be included in your university by way of affiliation. We, the members of the Andhra University Committee, pleaded strongly for a unitary university; but I suppose the hon. the Minister was confronted with the objections of Anantapur, Masulipatam, Rajahmundry and other places. When a unitary type of university is established, its affiliating side goes out and the hon. the Minister tried to meet this by what I consider to be an admirable expedient, viz., the creation of centres of concentration as a kind of middle-type between the partly affiliating type of university and the unitary type. Now, Sir, for these centres of concentration, the Bill proposed three, and there is no reason why some more should not be added in the Select Committee and properly worked. Then, the argument of distance of my hon. Friend Mr. Siva Rao falls to the ground. These will be University colleges, but whether directly under the University or not is a matter which need not trouble us. I take it that when power is taken under this Act to hand over certain colleges to the new University, your object is to hand over the Government colleges of Anantapur and Rajahmundry to the new University. When that happens what will be the result? You will have real colleges of the University, both arts and science, at Anantapur, Rajahmundry and perhaps at some other centres. I want to appeal to my hon. friends from the Ceded districts on this point. Are we really Andhras or not? If you say, we are Ceded districts Andhras, then, is there any meaning in all our agitation for an Andhra province? Is there any meaning in holding an Andhra conference? I think my hon. friend Mr. T. M. Narasimhacharlu said that the Ceded districts have a peculiarity of their own. The peculiarity of the Ceded districts we may all admit, but we may differ as regards each of the Ceded districts. He said that the greatest Telugu poet was born in the Cuddapah district. There are differences of opinion both as regards the greatness of the particular poet referred to and as regards also the place where he was born."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"That is why we do not want to be with you."

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"If my hon. friend from the Ceded districts thinks that the Ceded districts need not be included in the Andhra University, I wish to tell him that he will be making an inroad into our agitation for a separate Andhra province with which has always been associated the desire for the reconstitution of India on a linguistic basis. We really want an Andhra province but not a Ceded districts province. That would be carrying parochialism rather too far. And further, one of my hon. Friends here told me that he would have voted for a unitary university and not for this. Well, supposing a unitary university is established, you will get both the technological and arts colleges. As regards arts colleges, you may locate them anywhere, either in places like Anantapur or in unknown tracts like Amaravathi, etc., but technological colleges can only be established in places which satisfy a large number of conditions, and I do not think the jurisdiction will be more than we can have in the Telugu country for four such institutions to be established. "Well, Sir, my hon. Friend says there are already two. Anyhow, it ought to be four, and supposing the Government establish two more institutions at any of these centres, then doubtless, there would be a complaint that other

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centres have been disregarded. If, on the other hand, they establish technological colleges only in the places suited to them, then this difficulty of distance will remain. Wherever the university centre may be fixed, i.e., in a centre with certain specified conditions, technological students will have to go up this distance. Under the present scheme, both the arts and science students, or it may be, those who are taking Honours courses in these subjects need not travel vast distances. They need only come to Anantapur that has a dry and a more healthy atmosphere, an atmosphere of which we had a taste yesterday; or, they might go to Rajahmundry, and I am sure my hon. Friend the Minister will not grudge two more centres like Masulipatam and Vizianagram.

“Well, Sir, I wonder whether this Bill does recognize the conscience clause. The wording is not clear. It is said that religious instructions could be given to those not unwilling to receive it. I want to have a clear pronouncement whether this will apply to the affiliated institutions of the University. If he means that this will apply only to the institutions started by the University or that are under the direct management of the University, then he will as well omit it, because I do not suppose that in Government institutions religious instruction could be imparted. If, on the other hand, he means that this is a kind of application however veiled, indirect and faint, of the principle of the conscience clause which we have been urging for, then I do hope that he will make the point clear.

“Sir, there is this difficulty that has been pointed out by my Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar, viz., that however admirable the Bill as it stands may be, it is not going at the present time to add to the substance of education available in the Andhradesa. He says, ‘Under the present Madras University Act, you may have provided for you all the substantial developments you want. You are now going to spend a great deal of money on the mere farce of a university, on a syndicate and an academic council, and this will make a serious deduction in the funds available for substantive purposes.’

“I will now go into the question of the constitution of the University. What can we expect in a Bill which is going to establish a university? My hon. Friend says: first develop all the colleges and then constitute the university. That was the very argument which had to be faced when the university of Mysore was constituted; but we failed to decide that way, for, we thought there would be no motive for special expenditure unless we took a step of this kind. It may be we have not got the staff; but when we have a university, then there will be a motive on the part of the Government to provide the necessary staff. I entirely agree with my Friend Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar in what he says with respect to the staff in the colleges, because you will be still under the difficulty of the colleges themselves working under the new Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Director of Public Instruction, etc., for whose services the Andhra University will have to pay contributions to the Madras University. They will go with prejudice and bias, all of which will affect us in the educational reform which the Andhra University may introduce. I entirely agree in this view, and I do not say that this Bill will immediately produce a university which would be to our entire satisfaction. That will not be the case until we have a province

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for ourselves and until we have a better education and better educational ideals, which only a separate province can give.

"I will also say that there is another difficulty. Probably, the teachers of these colleges will belong to the same staff and the teacher of the Andhra University of one day may be transferred to the Madras University the next day, and the teacher of the Madras University of one day may be going to the Andhra University the next day, and it may be found difficult to keep a special staff. As for the other argument, that in a great many cases, a graduate of the Madras University enjoys a higher reputation, I am not able to agree, because we have always been a part of the Madras University here. And I notice in the Bill there is a provision to the effect that until the new body has begun to function, the rules, regulations and ordinances of the Madras University shall be the rules, regulations and ordinances of the Andhra University. The Andhra University having been formed out of the Madras University, I do not know why the graduates of the Andhra University should be regarded as inferior to the graduates of the Madras University; but so far as it goes, I may emphasise this thing, namely, that we shall not be able to function fully until we have a separate province. For, these two problems are intrinsically connected. Sir, all that this Bill can give us now is the principle of an independent growth of education in the Andhra country. And certainly, it is a principle which is well worth having, even though we cannot at the present time have it in its fullest and most satisfactory measure. I quite agree that much will have to be done. I quite agree that at present we shall have nothing more than probably a thin blank paper, but let us have the blank paper to hold something to write upon. I also feel that the absence of any specific centre is not of much moment. After all, whichever centre is chosen, some other centre is bound to be dissatisfied. I stand in the fortunate position of coming from a district which is not one of the claimants for the location of the centre of the University. (A voice: Madanapalle was suggested.) Madanapalle may have a University of an international type, far superior to the Andhra University. And we may also have a university at Tirupathi—and I do not know if the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government is not already working for it—which is likely to devote itself to oriental studies.

"As regards the representation of the different interests, let me appeal to my hon. friends. After all, we are dealing with an educational question. The centre of a university is not going to be relegated to the jurisdiction of the Survey department. It is not a thing to be judged by a mere mechanical measurement or to be weighed in a balance. Mere educational ideals must be the dominant consideration. I do not think there would be much difference of opinion when these problems are candidly faced and when it is apparent that these different centres will practically function as university colleges. What I wish to say is this: In the Madras University, some of us who were associated with it in the beginning were under the impression that we would have directly under the university post-graduate and other studies organized by the university to which college professors would be appointed. Later on, a compromise was effected and we were told that the university would function in and through the colleges and the result has been that every college professor has been called a university professor, and the university has thus converted itself, by a stroke of the pen, into a teaching university. Now, I would ask, why should that danger lurk in this

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Bill also? I really think that that danger lurks here, because I do not see there will be any institution directly managed by this University. There is a proposal that technological institutions should be started and managed by the university so far as is possible; but I may ask the hon. the Minister to go further and hand over to the new university some of these arts colleges also, so that these controversies and other things of which I spoke and which would merely militate against a proper university world being developed, would not be there, as they have disturbed us here and so that we may be building a real university life. Well, I do hope that my hon. friends on these benches will kindly look upon this question not as a merely mechanical question, as the districts concerned have each got a separate history of its own. In a country which has been under foreign rule for ages, I suppose every district and every village has got a history of its own. Let us look upon it as a people who take pride in being Andhras. It is absolutely necessary for us to have this University if we should all see to the reconstitution of the political geography of our country on a linguistic basis, which is one of the most essential reforms—a reform without which no democratic life is possible. I once again welcome this measure.”

Mr. M. RAJASWAMI:—“Mr. President, Sir, I am afraid I cannot support the Bill for the reason stated in the Statement of
3-45 p.m. Objects and Reasons. But if I support the Bill it is for a totally different reason. I do not believe in the linguistic and cultural reasons urged by the hon. the Education Minister in regard to this Bill. Because I think we cannot narrow the scope and object of a university within the limits of a single language or a single culture. University culture is liberal and the narrowing of it by restricting it to a particular language and by restricting it to any particular cultural development is quite against the fundamental ideas of University teaching. Nor do I welcome it on account of the promise of technological developments. In urging his case for this Bill the hon. Minister said he hoped it would solve the problem of unemployment with which we are confronted in this country. But it seems to me that the starting of technological colleges is not the wisest way of dealing with the problem of unemployment. You must create employments first, you must create industrial occupations and then educate people for these occupations before you can hope to solve this problem of unemployment. The only way to deal with it is the mobilisation of capital and labour and the creation of new industries or industrial occupations in the country. One fact, simple as it is, I hope will induce hon. Members to think that the problem cannot be adequately solved in this way. For some time past the Madras university has been endeavouring to encourage scientific researches. There was a system of scholarships by means of which it was hoped to foster scientific education. But what has been the result? One research student after another has gone into the Indian Financial Service or into the Indian Civil Service making use of the research studentship as a kind of stepping stone to higher things. If you ask him, he will only say, ‘Where are the scientific careers that we can take up and where are the technological occupations that can absorb us?’ The Education Minister in his speech called in the analogy of the Universities of Liverpool and Manchester. May I remind the hon. the Minister that Manchester and Liverpool were great centres of industries long before they were centres of University education? Technological institutions rose out of the industrial atmosphere that existed in Manchester and Liverpool. In regard to the industrial development it was stated that the hon. Minister

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hoped to have a mining industry in the northern districts of the Andhra-
desa. It would be well if the industry is first established and then the
technological institutes. Therefore this is hardly the way of tackling the
problem of unemployment.

"There are various other false issues that have been raised. There is
the clause which describes the scope of the Bill. The defect of it is that it is
comprehensive. And like most other comprehensive descriptions it is not
comprehensive enough. For instance, the training of the character has been
left out. If we are going to put forward employment bureaus and hostels
why should you omit physical training and the training of character ?

"Now, may I state the real reasons why I welcome this measure. First
of all I welcome it in the interests of decentralization in education. Decen-
tralization in educational administration is as necessary as decentralization
in general administration. In fact, in educational administration you require
it the more. Because, in general administration you have to deal with masses
and crowds of men whereas in educational administration you have to deal
with individual character. The more you do so the more possible it would
be for you to act upon individual character and minds. I welcome the Bill
also in the interests of the Madras University. Ever since the University
Act was passed, in the various vicissitudes that it has gone through during
the two years since its passing, we in Madras have been trying to realize a
few of the objects of the Act, i.e., the establishing of a teaching university
in Madras. But we find ever and anon, whenever we propose any new plan
for realising this object of establishing a teaching university in the city of
Madras, that we always come up against mufassal opposition. Reference
has been made to the minority vote of the mufassal exercised in the various
university bodies. If any member attends the meetings of the academic
council or of the senate he would realise that it is not the case of the
Madras people going against the interests of the mufassal colleges but it
would be found to be a case of the mufassal people out-voting the
city. I am glad therefore that as a result of this Andhra University
Bill the Andhra people will have other centres for their activities and
they can have other objects to apply their minds to. I take leave of the
Andhra colleges not in the spirit in which the famous Shakespearean
character said 'For this relief much thanks'. But it is rather in the
spirit that animated a public schoolmaster when confronted by a number
of awkward schoolboys who did not know how or when to take leave of him
he would shake hands with them and say 'Must you go, can't you stay'
and then immediately the boys would leave the room precipitately. It is in
such a spirit that I say to the Andhra colleges, 'I am glad you are going
and I wish you a better luck than we have had'.

"I welcome the Bill again because it provides facilities for experiment
that is so necessary in educational administration. A number of experiments
could be tried which you cannot try on account of the conflicting factors here.
Reference has been made to the hope that Telugu will be used as a medium
of instruction in the University. But I feel that for some time to come that
may not be possible. But the experiment will be tried in the Andhra country
and we in Madras will look forward with expectation to the results of that
experiment. The Usmania University has been adduced as furnishing a hope
that Telugu will be successfully used as the medium of instruction in the
University. But the analogy of the Usmania University cannot be helpful

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here The use of the Urdu language is justified by the fact of the existence of an Urdu atmosphere. Almost every one in that State speaks Urdu. However the experiment of using a vernacular as the medium may be tried and it is hoped that Telugu, in spite of the existence of other languages there, might be successfully used. Let us watch the result with expectation, and I am glad the experiment is going to be tried in the Andhra country rather than in Madras.

"In regard to the development that might take place after the Bill is passed, Mr. Veerian, as usual, raised the nightmare of a prophecy that elementary education would suffer as a result of this development. May I say that elementary education requires the best teachers? I look forward to the day when elementary education will be in the hands of not a cheap, untrained teacher, a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or a middle school man, but in the hands of University men who have received the highest culture in the country so that the foundations of education will be truly and well laid in our country.

"Again it is in the interests of liberty that I support the Bill. The Ceded districts have expressed their disinclination to join the University. But I hope it will be time enough when the Bill goes before the Select Committee to see that it is made possible for colleges that do not want to come within the scope of the Bill to be excluded. Liberty must be allowed in these cases just as they have done in the case of the Benares University and the Mysore University. Certain institutions have been allowed to contract themselves out and in the case of the Andhra University as well we must allow the University to flourish under circumstances in which public opinion will be at the back of the movement. I hope and trust that the Andhra University Bill will not be worked with elements within the University who will protest continually against it. The time will come when the Ceded districts will themselves ask for inclusion. In the present circumstances, I think the cause of the Andhra University will best be served by allowing the Ceded districts to contract out of the list.

"Once more, Sir, I welcome the Bill in the interests of educational decentralization and educational freedom and because I believe that progress like liberty is well-founded when it broadens down from precedent to precedent."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"As the House has decided to adjourn at 4 p.m. to-day, do the hon. Members wish to continue the official business to-morrow?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am stating for the consideration of the House that the discussion having been partially finished, it might be completed to-morrow and the other Government business, namely, supplementary grants may also be dealt with to-morrow. In effect, that means that to-morrow will also be treated as an official day. As to the non-official days, the hon. the President might ascertain the wishes of the hon. Members as to what day they want to be set apart."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I think, Mr. President, once you have brought to our notice the desirability of non-official business introduced between official days, instead of being relegated to the end of a sitting. I am not saying anything with reference to the arrangement proposed for

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the next few days, but I do submit that this will also be borne in mind that it does not conduce to the satisfactory transaction of non-official business if non-official days are put at the end of the sitting."

The hon. the PRESIDENT: "I am in the hands of the House. I wish to know exactly what the House wants to do. They have got two non-official days given to them by His Excellency. They can take them up now or they may take them hereafter."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"To-morrow being an official day, they can try and finish the official work, and have Monday and Tuesday as non-official days."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It has been agreed that the Council will not sit on Saturday. The question is, supposing official business is finished to-morrow, whether the Council will sit on Monday and Tuesday and do non-official business or take two days in addition to the two days which His Excellency may normally allot for the next meeting."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"There are some non-official Bills and there is anxiety on the part of some Members to have these non-official Bills disposed of. That is the reason why they want to sit on Monday and Tuesday."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I take it then that if we finish Government business to-morrow, we will sit on Monday and Tuesday."

The Council adjourned at 4-5 p.m. to meet again at 11 o'clock the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 191 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 314 supra.]

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Routine No. 1187, Press, dated 5th March 1925.

The Board resolves to issue the following instructions to Collectors in the matter of publication in villages of lists of lands available for assignment to members of the depressed classes —

(1) The list of land available in each village with the survey numbers of the fields and their vernacular names (where such exist) should be published in the village sheets of the district gazette. The list should be scrutinized before publication and should be revised annually at jamabandi in the light of the assignments made from it and re-issued under the signature of the Tahsildar or the Revenue Divisional Officer.

(2) Copies of the list for the village should be hung up not only in the village chavadi but also in the cheri temple or any place of worship or communal meeting place of the members of the depressed classes.

(3) Copies of the lists should be communicated to the District Labour Officers who will intimate the numbers to the members of the depressed classes through their Labour Overseers or Inspectors.

(4) Karnams will be required to give the necessary particulars to intending applicants and to render them all possible help.

As no rules are likely to be effective unless Collectors, Revenue Divisional Officers and Tahsildars take a personal interest in the matter, the Board considers that these officers should when visiting villages, see that the rules have been really followed and should take pains to explain to the members of the depressed classes that there are lands reserved for assignment to them and where these lands are to be found.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No 195 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 317 supra.]

G.O. No. 733, Public, dated 3rd August 1925.

At the last session of the Legislative Council, the following resolution was debated and passed :—

“That this Council recommends to the Government that a Committee of the House be appointed to inquire and report as to the working of the policy laid down by Government in G.Os. Nos. 658, Public, dated 15th August 1922, and 76, Public, dated 6th February 1924, and to suggest means to effectively provide for giving preference to competent candidates from communities which have not their due share of appointments in public service until the existing inequalities are removed.”

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2. The speeches made during the debate showed that there was a general feeling in the House that the measures hitherto taken and now in force with the object of securing the fair distribution of appointments in the public service amongst all communities have not given complete satisfaction.

3. While, therefore, not committing itself to any pronouncement either as to the adequacy of those measures or to the justifiableness of the feeling in question, the Government is prepared to meet the wishes of the Council to the extent that a representative committee consisting of Members of the House will be appointed to consider whether any and if so what measures are necessary effectively to provide for the appointment of candidates from communities which have not a due share of appointments in the public service until any unequal representation that may at present exist is rectified.

4. To enable the Committee to obtain the information necessary to guide their deliberations and conclusions, the Government will collect and supply them with any statistics or figures they may desire as to the numbers of Government servants of different communities employed or recruited to the various grades or classes of departments during the last three years. The scope of the Committee's functions will not, however, extend to the summoning and examination of witnesses.

5. The Committee will hold their meetings at Madras and will address all requests for information through their Chairman to the Chief Secretary to Government in the Public Department.

6. The following gentlemen have been invited to serve on the Committee and have consented to do so :—

- (1) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, M.L.C.
(Chairman).
- (2) „ Rao Bahadur O. Tanikachala Chettiyar Avargal, M.L.C.
- (3) „ Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu, M.L.C.
- (4) „ B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu, M.L.C.
- (5) „ Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimbachari Avargal, M.L.C.
- (6) „ Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja Avargal, M.L.C.
- (7) M. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.
- (8) M.R.Ry. S. Arpudaswami Udayar Avargal, M.L.C.

7. The Members of the Committee will draw travelling allowance in accordance with the orders in G.O. No. 384, Finance, dated 12th May 1924.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

To: M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, M.L.C.
 „ „ Rao Bahadur O. Tanikachala Chettiyar Avargal, M.L.C.
 „ „ „ A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu, M.L.C.
 „ „ B. Muniswami Nayudu Garu, M.L.C.
 „ „ Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimbachari Avargal, M.L.C.
 „ „ Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja Avargal, M.L.C.
 „ M. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib Bahadur, M.L.C.
 „ M.R.Ry. S. Arpudaswami Udayar Avargal, M.L.C.

Copy to the Departments of the Secretariat.
 „ Accountant-General.

Editors' Table.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 201 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 321 supra.]

Letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests Reference No 657/25-16, dated the 14th July 1925.

[*Subject.*—Forest grievances—North Arcot district]

[*Reference.*—Government Endorsements Nos. 75-I/25-1 and 75-I/25-2, dated 30th January 1925, and 27th March 1925, respectively, and demi-official No. 876-I/25-1, dated 3rd April 1925.]

The two petitions received with Government Endorsement No. 75-I/25-1, dated 30th January 1925, contain practically the same allegations which are dealt with below.

2. *Enhanced grazing fees.*—The rate of grazing fee in force both in the North and South Vellore divisions is eight annas per cow unit. This rate has been in force in the North Vellore division from 1st July 1917 and in the South Vellore division from 1st July 1921—vide Mr. Cox's letter No. 3428/20-1, dated 20th November 1920, disposed of in G.O. No. 2159, Revenue (Special), dated 9th December 1920. The rate of eight annas per cow unit can hardly be considered excessive.

3. *Permission to allow cattle to graze in a reserve where there is water in summer though it is not covered by the grazing permit.*—The District Forest Officers of the North and South Vellore divisions report that the ryots confine themselves to the particular ranges for which they take out permits and that there is no necessity for cattle to be taken from one range to another for the sake of water. There have also been no complaints hitherto in this matter. To remedy the grievances in respect of the Mel-Arasampet reserve which was partly situated in one range and partly in another, the grazing blocks in the two ranges in the South Vellore division were recently combined into one block—vide G.O. No. 593, Development, dated 22nd April 1925.

4. *Inclusion of unreserves in reserved forests and prohibition of grazing of cattle in unreserves.*—The District Forest Officers of the North and South Vellore divisions report that there is a large block of unreserve affording good grazing adjacent to Mel-Arasampet village. No unreserve has been reserved in recent years and the Forest department does not interfere with grazing in unreserves.

5. *Impounding of cattle grazing in Arasampet reserve which is situated partly in Polur and Santhaval ranges and partly in Odagathur range when they are driven from one range to another during floods in river.*—The District Forest Officer, South Vellore, reports that there have not been any complaints in this respect. The grazing blocks in the Polur and Santhaval ranges have also been combined into one block recently—vide G.O. No. 593, Development, dated 22nd April 1925.

6. *Paravamalai reserved forest.*—The petitioners state that the Paravamalai reserved forest may be disreserved as it contains only shrub and bushes, and no valuable trees. This reserve is open to grazing. It is classed as a ryots' forest and will eventually be handed over to panchayat management.

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7. *Destruction of forests.*—The petitioners allege that the forests have deteriorated under the control of the Forest department and they ask for a Committee to enquire into the truth of this allegation. This allegation calls for no remarks.

8. *Exclusion of sheep and goats from the reserve.*—Sheep are not excluded from grazing in the reserved forests. Goats are, however, excluded and rightly so.

9. *Removal of manure leaves.*—The petitioners state that they cannot get permits for removal of manure leaves even at the rate of Rs. 3 per cart-load and that the ultimate cost per cart-load comes to Rs. 5 including cutting, carting and other charges. Removal of manure leaves is generally prohibited in the forests of the North Arcot district except from coupes under exploitation—vide G.O. No. 1800, Revenue (Special), dated 12th October 1920 and Chief Conservator's Proceedings No. 40, dated 22nd September 1922. In reserves which have been brought under panchayat management removal of manure leaves has been allowed at the rate of Rs. 2 per cart-load. The question of removal of leaf manure in the North Arcot district will be re-examined with reference to G.O. No. 652, Development, dated 2nd May 1925.

10. *Compounding fees.*—The compounding fees realized from illicit grazing in the Arasampet reserved forest area are as follows :—

	1922-23.			1923-24.			1924-25 up to end of October 1924.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
North Vellore division ...	Nil.			2	0	0	Nil.		
South Vellore division ...	236	0	0	582	0	0	44	8	0
Total ...	236	0	0	584	0	0	44	8	0

The figures are evidently on the decrease.

11. *Free removal of mancha grass.*—The petitioners state that in spite of the rule that mancha grass can be taken free, the forest officers raise objections to its being cut. The District Forest Officer, South Vellore, reports that no free removal of grass is permitted. I am enquiring whether there is any objection to the free removal of this grass and will report further on the subject.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 208 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 327 supra.]

Extracts from the report of the Commissioner of Labour on the Anamalai plantations.

* * * *

As to the housing conditions, I found many of the lines extremely good, particularly those more recently built. The older estates have darker less well-ventilated lines but in merely every case these estates have a building

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programme sanctioned and are pulling down a certain number of old lines each year and rebuilding them on a better plan. The good lines are indeed almost too good for the coolie in the present state of enlightenment upon matters of health. He does not like ventilation and light and I found in some cases the verandah of the lines boarded up and used as pig styes or fowl yards and the window or ventilators blocked up with rags. The managers are doing their best to stop all this but their efforts are not popular. In some cases the lines had been made very filthy in these ways but it was the fault of the coolies themselves, not of the lines provided for them.

Each room is furnished, in most cases, with four wooden bunks raised 3 or 4 feet off the ground. The practice is to give each family a separate room so that when the family is large there may be more than four, but the managers try in other cases to keep the members to four per room.

In addition to pay, the estates give the coolies good Tanjore rice at concession rates. The difference between the cost of the rice and the amount charged for it to the coolies has amounted to eight lakhs in the last four years. Sick coolies really unable to work are sent to one of the many hospitals where they are fed and looked after free.

Conservancy.—This, I fully agree, is bad. But the fault lies with the coolies chiefly. They cannot be got to use the latrines provided, whether pit or otherwise. They prefer, especially in wet weather, to use the ground, covered with tea bushes, immediately surrounding the lines. I confess the problem seems to me insoluble until the coolie class have learned more sanitary habits. The danger of course is that the soil becomes infected with hookworm and also that the water-supply, usually from a stream running down the hill side close to the lines, becomes infected. The Director of Public Health has suggested to the planters a trench system with a movable corrugated iron structure. This seems the best arrangement possible but I doubt whether the coolies will be got to use it.

10. *Medical relief.*—All except the smallest estates have a hospital or dispensary, the latter in charge of a compounder. Patients are first treated at these dispensaries or small hospitals and then if necessary sent on to the larger group hospitals of which there are five, at Valaparai, Mudies, Kallionapandal, Karakundru and Panimade, each built at a cost of Rs. 30,000 or more in charge of a fully qualified medical man, the whole medical system being in charge of the European Chief Medical Officer. The annual expenditure on medical treatment apart from cost of buildings comes to Rs. 1,05,000 or nearly Rs 5 per head of the coolie population. The planters are doing considerably more for the coolies in this respect than the Local Fund administration is in their own districts.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 218 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 335 supra.]

List of members of the Salem District Board as it stood on 1st June 1925.

Name of member.	Whether elected or nominated.	Community or sub-community to which the member belongs.
Mr. G. F. F. Foulkes, <i>President</i>	Ex-officio.	European.

Ex-officio members.

1. M.R.Ry. B. A. R. Kandasami Chettiyar Avargal, President, Taluk Board, Salem.	„	Beri Chetti.
2. „ C. Kylasa Goundar Avargal, President, Taluk Board, Sankari.	Elected.	Vellala.
3. „ E. Subramania Pillai Avargal, President, Taluk Board, Hosur.	„	Sri Karunika
4. „ P. Singaya Goundar Avargal, President, Taluk Board, Namakkal.	„	Vellala
5. Vacant (President, Taluk Board, Dharmapuri).	..	...

Nominated members.

6. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar Avargal ...	Nominated.	Devanga.
7. M.R.Ry. Usheni Varadayya Avargal ...	„	Adi- Dravida, Chuckler.
8. „ Perumal Boyan Avargal ...	„	Boya.
9. „ C. D. Appavu Chettiyar Avargal ..	„	Non- Brahman Hindu (Chetti).
10. „ Vyapuri Pandaram Avargal ...	„	Jangama.
11. Mr. W. A. Rahm ...	„	European.
12. M.R.Ry. Perianna Chettiyar Avargal ...	„	Potter.
13. T. A. Azizullakhan Sahib Bahadur ...	„	Muham- madan. (Pattan).
14. M.R.Ry. D. A. Kandasami Chettiyar Avargal.	„	Vanya.

Elected members.

15. M.R.Ry. R. Subbi Chetti Avargal ...	Elected.	Vanya.
16. „ D. H. Siddiveerappa Chettiyar Avargal.	„	Linghayat.

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Name of member.				Whether elected or nominated.	Community or sub- community to which the member belongs.
<i>Elected members—cont.</i>					
17.	M.R.Ry. M. N. Ramaswami Chettiyar			Elected.	Vanya.
	Avargal.				
18.	„ T. Raja Rao Avargal	...	..	„	Brahman (Madhva).
19.	„ U. Kuppusami Chettiyar Avargal	...		„	Reddi.
20.	„ S. Kuppusami Chettiyar Avargal	...		„	Vanya.
21.	„ N. Doraisami Goundar Avargal	...		„	Vellala.
22.	„ E. Kadirappa Goundu Avargal	...		„	Kapu.
23.	„ D. Neelakanta Chettiyar Avargal	...		„	Linghayat.
24.	„ M. Vasudeva Rao Avargal	...	...	„	Brahman (Madhva).
25.	„ U. M. Ramayya Nayudu Avargal	...		„	Baliya.
26.	„ V. Vasudeva Reddiyar Avargal	...		„	Reddi.
27.	„ S. Venkatapathi Mudaliyar Avargal.			„	Tonda- mandalam Siva (Vellala).
28.	„ Arunachala Goundar Avargal	...		„	Vellala.
29.	„ V. Lakshmana Chettiyar Avargal	...		„	Beri Chetti.
30.	„ O. M. Bommanna Chettiyar Avargal.			„	Devanga.
31.	„ K. Varadappa Goundar Avargal	..		„	Vellala.
32.	„ N. Sengottuvela Goundar Avargal	...		„	Do.
33.	„ A. Nunjarajah Avargal	...	...	„	Linghayat.
34.	„ P. Perumal Goundar Avargal	...		„	Vellala.
35.	„ Chinnappa Goundar Avargal	...		„	Do.
36.	„ T. Govinda Chettiyar Avargal	...		„	Nadar.
37.	S. H. Imam Sahib Bahadur	...	...	„	Muhamma- dan (Sheik).
38.	M.R.Ry. Velasami Pandaram Avargal	...		„	Jangama.
39.	„ T. V. Bangaru Chettiyar Avargal	...		„	Devanga.
40.	„ V. V. Kandasami Chettiyar Avargal.			„	Do.
41.	„ Meikka Pillai Avargal	...	...	„	Padayachi.
42.	„ Muthukrishna Reddiyar Avargal	...		„	Reddi.
43.	N. Quadir Batcha Sahib Bahadur	„	Muhamma- dan.
44.	Vacant	Nomi- nation.	...

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APPENDIX VI

[Vide answer to question No. 219 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 335 supra.]

List of Members of the Singanellur Union Board

Serial number and name.			Whether elected or nominated.	Community to which the member belongs.
1.	M.R.Ry.	S. V. Sesha Ayyar	... Elected	Brahman.
2.	"	D. Ramaswami Ayyar	... Do.	Do.
3.	"	M. V. P. Nanjamaiaicken	... Do.	Uppilinaicken.
4.	"	S. Gopalasami Nayudu	... Do.	Kammavar.
5.	"	N. Ramasami Chettiyar	... Do.	Devanga.
6.	"	N. R. Venkatangappa Nayudu.	... Do.	Kammavar.
7.	"	N. K. ndasami Nayudu	... Do.	Do.
8.	"	T. Krishnama Nayudu	... Do.	Do.
9.	"	P. Venkatasami Nayudu	... Do.	Do.
10.	"	P. Sinnayya Pannadi	... Nominated.	Adi-Dravida.
11.	"	K. Ramasami Konar	... Do.	Edayar.
12.	"	S. V. Sesha Ayyar ...	... Do.	Brahman.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No 222 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 338 supra.]

Statement showing the mortality from the principal epidemic diseases in Palm municipality during the years 1921—24.

	1921.			1922.			1923.			1924.		
	Number of deaths.	Rate per mille for the last quinquennium.	Rate per mille for the year.	Number of deaths.	Rate per mille for the previous quinquennium	Rate per mill. for the year.	Number of deaths.	Rate for the last quinquennium.	Rate for the year.	Number of deaths.	Rate for the last quinquennium.	Rate for the year.
Cholera	40	5.4	2.3	104	5.9	5.9	8	4.3	.5	209	4.1	11.9
Smallpox	1.2	..	38	1.2	2.2	..	.6	..	7	.5	.4
Plague. .. .	8	6.3	.5	309	3.3	17.6	..	6.8	6.8	..

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 224 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 339 supra.]

Letter from the President, District Board, North Arcot, D. Dis.
No. 691/D B., dated 11th July 1925

I visited Solur village near Ambur on the 10th instant, and made personal enquiries in the village. I found that the vaccinator visited the village on three successive days, 29th January 1925, 30th January 1925 and 31st January 1925, and vaccinated people on all those three days. This was done in the open street in front of the late monigar's house. On all these three days, most of the villagers were present and witnessed the operations. On the first day, he vaccinated some Hindu children and on the second day the Adi-Dravida women and children were vaccinated; and I am satisfied from the statements of the village munsif and all the villagers that the Adi-Dravida women allowed themselves to be revaccinated yielding to the preachings of the vaccinator and the advice of the village munsif. The vaccinator had absolutely no motive to forcibly vaccinate the women or to threaten them to submit themselves to the operation. The villagers say that none of the women were laid up with fever nor disabled from doing any work and that they were found going about the village on their usual avocations even from the day of their being vaccinated. I do not believe that the women were actually suffering from fever nor were the vaccination wounds bleeding at the time of Mr. Veerian's visit. I believe that the women were taken before Mr. Veerian in a group and made to complain collectively that they were all suffering from fever and pain. The marks were then healing. Seeing that the vaccinator visited the village the next day also (31st January 1925) and again performed some more operations without being molested either by the villagers or the men of the cheri, it seems to me that there is no foundation for the charge that he threatened the women with corporal punishment and forcibly revaccinated them. I saw all the women and found them quite hale and hearty and they all say that they were unwilling to undergo the operation but were subsequently prevailed upon by the vaccinator's and village munsif's importunities and that they suffered from pain and fever for a few days.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 250 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th August 1925, page 350 supra.]

*Copy of application from the Rajah of Bobbili, dated the 16th April 1924,
to the Collector of Ganjam, Chatrapur.*

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to have sections 26, 32 and 58 of the Forest Act V of 1882 extended to my forests in the Biridi estate to ensure better management of the same.

2. The sub-clause of section 32 under which I prefer to have the forests managed is 32 (c).

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3. I own a big casuarina plantation in Biridi. It has a length of nearly six miles. It is my idea to include it in the forests and to have the above sections of the Forest Act extended to it. I request to be favoured with your views and those of the District Forest Officer about this.

4. On a similar application for the extension of the Forest Act to my forests in the Vizagapatam district, the Government has, at the instance of the Collector, Vizagapatam, issued Notification No. 11, dated 10th January 1924 (published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th January 1924, page 67), and has issued rules in Notification No. 12 to regulate the management of the forest and waste lands in the Bobbili estate, Vizagapatam district. I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to similarly address the Government and get this my application in respect of the Biridi estate sanctioned.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide item II (ii) Communications to the Council on page 355 supra.]

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY BY MR. S. G. FORBES.

GENERAL.

The Madras Presidency has no coal and its other fuel is in limited quantities and long distances from its industrial centres, or rather its centres that should be much more highly industrialized than they are at present. The price of wood-fuel in some parts of the Presidency is about Rs. 15 to Rs. 17 per ton and this has necessitated the bringing of coal long distances, at a cost of Rs. 28 to Rs. 30 per ton. This explains the backwardness of the Presidency in its industrial development, even though there is a great deal of water power, going to waste, within easy reach of all the centres which ought to be highly developed industrially.

2. It is a well-known economic fact that no country or province can secure its maximum growth of wealth and population by agriculture alone. A purely industrial country is usually wealthier and better developed than a purely agricultural country even though it has to import practically all its food and clothing.

3. If a country has no coal, then it must look to its water power resources and jealously retain such as it has for the use of its people in the broadest sense. That is, by Government's ownership. Wherever there is a water power, it is the duty of a Government to develop it and release the fuel consumed by the existing industries and permit the extension of industries to meet the needs of the people without further encroaching on the already depleted fuel resources of the world. By the use of hydro-power, fuel is released and cheapened for domestic purposes and industries which inherently require their power in the form of heat.

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4. Hydro-power is generally situated long distances from industrial centres, but fortunately, the electric generator, in unlimited sizes, readily lends itself, with a high degree of efficiency and flexibility to the water-turbine drive. Electricity is the most adaptable form of energy, which combined with the stage reached in the design and manufacture of generators, high-voltage transformers, switchgear, transmission line materials and motors, permits power in any quantity to be economically generated and transmitted long distances to industrial centres and there distributed in large or small blocks for lighting, heating and power purposes. That is, the 'liquid coal' flowing in our rivers and streams can be made to doubly serve man, by the generation of power for his industrial purposes, and still be used for irrigation after passing through the water turbines.

5. A cubic foot of water flowing for one year will produce from irrigation a revenue of Rs. 500, but if used first for the generation of power may produce Rs. 5,000 and still be as good as before for irrigation. One cubic foot of water may earn a direct return of as much as Rs. 50,000 per annum when used for the generation of electric power. Here in Madras, there are water-power sites where a flow of one cubic foot per year will earn more than Rs. 40,000 per annum.

6. In meeting the industrial requirements for power with hydro-power a great deal of railway rolling stock engaged in the transport of coal is released for other purposes and the congestion on the railways is relieved. When there is a plentiful supply of Government hydro electric power available at reasonable rates, the mill-owner is relieved of all anxiety, as he is not dependent on the vicissitudes of railway transport, miners' strikes and other factors that enter into a fuel supply from long distances. Those contemplating new industries will find the cost of the electric drive much cheaper than any other form and that no special arrangements for stocks of fuel have to be made. The electric power is there all the time with little preparation on the part of the consumer.

7. These factors greatly stimulate the growth of industries and in some localities only a hydro-electric power supply will make it possible to develop industries. I attribute the industrial situation in the Madras Presidency to the lack of an adequate hydro-electric power supply.

8. My recommendations are—

That the Government of Madras should develop, according to a regular programme to be worked out, its water-power projects, transmit the power to the consuming centres and sell it to the

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ultimate consumer, large and small, wherever there are no existing licensed suppliers, and wherever such licences exist, force them to take the hydro-electric power in bulk :

That no more concessions be granted for the development of any of the water-power projects in the Presidency, and in the case of those concessions already granted no extension of the time-limits be made or any deviation from the terms already imposed be allowed. If the strict letter of the terms and conditions under which the concessions have been granted are deviated from, the concessions should be cancelled and the rights lapse back to Government :

That every effort should be made to induce all concession holders to cancel their concessions and the rights reverted to Government.

These recommendations apply also to the licences granted for the supply of electric power in any consuming centre in the Presidency.

9. My recommendations are based, among other considerations, on the fact that the water-power resources of a country belong to the people of that country, who are entitled to the fullest benefits to be derived from their development. Hydro-electric developments are, in nearly every case, highly profitable undertakings and the development of a country should benefit by this profit, using the surplus revenues for the reduction of taxation or the development of the country.

10. I do not mean that the power should be sold at actual cost of production, for then the consumer only would benefit, but the power should be sold for what it is worth to the consumer and the profit used for extending the hydro-electric system and in the construction of protective works, or to augment the general revenues of the Government. It is for this profit that private capitalists are anxious to take up and develop these power sites and exploit the power consumer.

11. In some cases, the development of a power site involves diverting the water from one stream into another. As there is irrigation under practically every stream in the Presidency, prescriptive rights will be affected which can be dealt with, only by Government. In most cases, the power sites are long distances from the consuming centres, and Government, as the owner of the transmission lines, can best deal with the question of rights of way. If the systems are Government-owned, then lands and sites can be acquired by Government for public purposes.

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12. It is sometimes said that Government cannot operate a commercial undertaking as economically as private businessmen can, but the above are some factors entering into a Government-owned hydro-electric power system which make it possible for Government to operate the system more economically than private businessmen could. This is especially true, if the system is treated as a purely commercial department of Government operated on commercial lines, using a commercial system of accounts and managed by experienced commercial hydro-electric power supply engineers.

13 Furthermore, if the hydro-electric power supply is Government-owned and operated, it will be much easier to have the laws regulating the supply of electric power amended and changed whenever necessary.

14 There are several Government-owned hydro-electric power systems in the world which are operated at great profit and benefit to the people of those countries. The province of Ontario, Canada, has its Hydro-electric Power Commission with one of the largest power systems in the world, and nearer Home, Mysore has its power system which works at a great profit and is a source of considerable revenue to the general funds of the State.

15. What has and is being done elsewhere can be done by Madras provided :

- (1) There are water-power resources to be developed, and
- (2) There will be sufficient consumers to make the undertaking profitable.

In considering such a proposal as this, due consideration must be given to the indirect returns to Government, in the form of increased taxes, more employment of the working classes, protection against famine and other factors of improvement in the economic conditions of the community.

WATER-POWER RESOURCES.

16. The water-power resources of the Presidency have already been examined to such an extent as will give a very good idea of what is available within reach of industrial centres. The known power sites are capable of generating considerably more power than will be required for a long time.

17. When the power sites, that have been more or less examined, are located on a map of the Presidency and considered with reference to the consuming centres, they fall into four divisions—

- (1) The Southern division.
- (2) The Madras-Nilgiri division.

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- (3) The Northern division.
 (4) The West Coast division.

18. These divisions may have to be considerably modified after further and more complete examination of the power-consuming capacity of the Presidency. However, as there is so much territory to be covered, it would be ill-advised to delay making a start with the actual production and distribution of hydro-power until the whole Presidency has been completely surveyed for determining the amount of power which can be produced and the amount that can be consumed in the different divisions. The power systems in each of the divisions can, when necessary, be interconnected and made into one great net work of power transmission and distribution with an improved efficiency and economy of operation.

19. I would, therefore, recommend that three projects should be worked up in detail, one in the Southern division, one in the Madras-Nilgiri division and one in the Northern division. When these projects are worked up, it could be decided if all three, or only one, should be proceeded with.

Southern Division.

20. There are several power sites in the Southern division which could be developed for the supply of power to Madura, Trichinopoly, Tinnevely and other intermediate towns. The transmission lines would be relatively short and the capital cost would be correspondingly lower.

21. In this division, there are the following power sites, among others (please refer to the map for the location of the numbers):—

			Continuous power.	At 40 per cent load factor.
No. 106. The Periyar project—				
Head	...	991 feet.		
Flow	...	250 cusecs.		
$991 \times 62.03 \times 250 \times 80\% \text{ Eff.}$				
		550	...	22,000
No. 107. The Papanasanam project—				
Head	...	330 feet	}	9,000
Flow	...	300 cusecs		
No. 102. The Parappur project—				
Head	...	1,500 feet	}	6,000
Flow	...	44 cusecs		
No. 104. The Pinjikavi project—				
Head	...	5,000 feet	}	10,000
Flow	...	22 cusecs		
Total			...	47,000
				117,500

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22. The use of the Periyar Project, No. 106, for the generation of electric power will affect certain irrigation rights which can, without doubt, be satisfactorily settled if the project is developed by Government. If any compensation is paid on this account, it should be in the form of a block of power, which will stimulate the development of industries in that district more than if a money compensation is paid.

23. There are several other projects in this division, but these four show that there is ample power available with which to make a start and further investigations will show what can be made available in the future as the demand arises and the consumption of power passes beyond their combined capacity.

24. The first project with which a start could be made will, on examination, probably be No. 106, the Periyar, and the others developed as the need arises.

The Madras-Nilgiris Division.

25. This is naturally the most important division; it will consume more power and contains many good projects capable of meeting all demands for a long time. Among these projects, the following four may be mentioned as being suitable for the supply of power to Madras and intermediate points :—

	Continuous power.	At 40 % load factor.
No. 115. The Pykara Project—		
Head	3,250 feet.	
Catchment area	43 sq. miles.	
Average rainfall	80 inches.	
Minimum rain may be taken at 60" (A.R.F. has been less than 60", four times in 27 years.)		
Run off at 50 per cent	3,000 m.c.ft.	
Allow 10 per cent seepage and evaporation.		
Cusec = $\frac{3,000 \times 90 \%}{8,760 \times 3,600}$	= 85 cusecs.	
E.H.P. = $\frac{85 \times 62.3 \times 3,250 \times 80 \% \text{ Eff.}}{550}$	25,000	63,000
No. 116. The Cholatipuza Project—		
Head	2,250 feet.	
Catchment area	75 sq. miles	
Minimum rainfall 90"	7.5 feet.	
Run off factor	50 per cent.	
Seepage, etc.	10 per cent.	
Run off	7,100 m.c.ft.	
Cusecs = $\frac{7,100 \text{ m.c.ft.}}{8,760 \times 3,600}$	= 222 cusecs.	

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No. 116. The Cholatipuza Project—*cont.*

(The stream flow is such that very little storage would be required for a flow of 100 cusecs.)

$$\text{E.H.P.} = \frac{200 \times 62.3 \times 2,260 \times 80 \% \text{ Eff.}}{550} = \dots \quad \begin{array}{cc} \text{Continuous} & \text{At 40 \% load} \\ \text{power.} & \text{factor.} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{cc} 41,000 & 102,500 \end{array}$$

No. 113. The Upper Bhavani Project—

Head 1,350 feet.
 Catchment area 91 sq. miles.
 Rainfall 65 inches.
 Run off 6,200 m.c.ft.
 Flow 196 cusecs.

(Here the stream flow is good and a small amount of storage will give 100 cusecs continuous flow.)

Use 190 cusecs.

$$\text{E.H.P.} = \frac{190 \times 62.3 \times 1,350 \times 80 \% \text{ Eff.}}{550} = \dots \quad \begin{array}{cc} 23,200 & 58,000 \end{array}$$

No. 118. The Silent Valley Project—

Head 2,200 feet.
 Catchment area 26 sq. miles.
 Rainfall 50 inches.
 Run off 1,450 m.c.ft.
 Flow 42 cusecs.

If all the above run off is stored and used up for power, then—

$$\text{E.H.P.} = \frac{42 \times 62.3 \times 2,200 \times 80 \% \text{ Eff.}}{550} = \dots \quad \begin{array}{cc} 8,350 & 20,800 \end{array}$$

Total	...	97,550	244,300
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26. In the Madras-Nilgiri division, the easiest and cheapest to develop is the Pykara project. It will not require any extensive headworks and there is a very fine site for a storage reservoir. There will be no tunnelling and the site of the penstocks is almost ideal. It is, however, about 60 miles from a railway and all bridges, etc., on the road from the Mysore frontier to the power station will have to be strengthened or rebuilt. The Pykara project is about 30 miles nearer to Madras than the Cholatipuzha project and as the transmission line costs approximately Rs. 40,000 per mile, this means a saving of about Rs. 12 lakhs in the first cost as compared with the Cholatipuzha project.

27. However, this 30 miles of line will have to be constructed when the power demands exceed the capacity of Pykara and also if and as soon as there is any considerable railway electrification. I would here point out that it is one of the essential requirements of railway electrification that the power supply therefor be derived from more than one power station. No important railway should depend on only one source of power supply.

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28. A comparison between these two is made on the basis of the information available, which is very small so far as Cholatipuzha is concerned, but I have already examined Pykara on the ground and consider it an almost ideal project. I therefore consider Pykara as the project with which to make a start as it will be able to meet the first three or four years' demands. Cholatipuzha should be the next and Nos. 113 and 118 later on when required.

The Northern Division.

29. There are several good power sites in this division, but the information is not complete, nor is there much information available as to the probable consumption.

				Continuous power.	At 40 % load factor.
No. 2 Kolab Project—					
Head ...	...	...	770 feet	56,000	140,000
Flow ...	...	...	800 cusecs		
There is another project in this locality 30 miles from Vizagapatam, the name of which is the Anantagiri project.*					
Head ...	...	...	800 feet	4,600	11,300
Flow ...	...	...	63 cusecs		
Total ...				60,600	151,300

* This project could be executed at a cost of Rs. 58 lakhs including generation, transmission and the distribution of the power in Vizianagram and Vizagapatam, where there is already a considerable demand for power which will be largely augmented by reason of the harbour works at the latter place. I examined this project in 1922.

The West Coast Division.

30. I have not examined the information on any of the projects in this division, but there is a project in Cochin State on the Chalakadi river which I examined in detail in 1918 and found a head of 577 feet, and water for storage sufficient to give a continuous flow in the channels of 500 cusecs. The E.H.P. obtainable at this site would therefore be—

$$\text{E.H.P.} = \frac{500 \times 62.3 \times 577 \times 80 \% \text{ Eff.}}{550} = 26,000$$

or at a 40 per cent load factor = 65,000 E.H.P.

31. The cost of this project was estimated in 1918 at Rs. 40 lakhs for the supply of about 6,000 horse power to Ernakulam and Trichur, and would yield a revenue which would pay all operating and maintenance costs plus 4 per cent depreciation, plus 6 per cent interest on the capital, plus a 3 per cent sinking fund. If the consumption of power is more carefully examined now, the scheme will be found to pay a satisfactory net profit over the above charges against revenue.

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32. From the above figures, there is power capable of development and within reach of markets as follows :—

Number and division.			Continuous power.	At 40 per cent load factor.
1.	Southern division	... ..	47,000	117,500
2.	Madras-Nilgiri division	... ..	97,500	244,300
3.	Northern division	... ..	60,600	151,300
4.	West Coast division	... ..	26,000	65,000
Total			231,150	578,100

33. For the purpose of this report, I will confine myself to the Madras-Nilgiri division, and give an approximate estimate of a power supply system from the Nilgiris to Madras, and intermediate points, and to Calicut.

There are, however, two very important points which seriously affect the scheme, viz.,—

(1) the concession given for the development of the Kundah River project ;

(2) the licence given for a power supply in the town of Coimbatore and the Nilgiris district ;

(3) the concession given for the development of the Pykara project.

34. Fortunately, no licence has been given for the power from Pykara to be supplied to any place, although Calicut is mentioned in the concession. This concession is valueless unless a licence is given and I would recommend that under no consideration should a licence be given.

35. As to the Kundah river concession and Coimbatore licence, every effort should be made to secure their reversion to Government even to the extent of buying back the rights. The scheme will be a small one and consequently costly to develop and operate, making it necessary to charge high rates to the consumers which react unfavourably in other industrial centres. The rates charged by this small scheme will be different from those charged by the larger schemes serving other districts.

36. Its power supply will be guaranteed by only one power station, and therefore, more liable to interruption. This will also react unfavourably on the consumption of hydro-electric power in other centres. Although the consumption of power in Coimbatore and the Nilgiris district will be relatively small, it is a very important item in the Government scheme. The transmission line from Pykara or Cholatipuzha will pass through Ootacamund and will require only about 25 miles extra length to pass through Coimbatore

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and thence to Erode, instead of direct to Erode. For this extra transmission line an additional load of approximately 6,000 horse-power will be obtained for the Government system.

37. The maximum delivered load in Bangalore is 5,200 E.H.P. and the revenue with the rates charged in the annexed schedule is just Rs. 11,50,000 per annum or in round figures Rs. 220 per maximum horse-power per annum. This would amount to a revenue of Rs. 13,20,000 per year in Coimbatore and is just the revenue required to make the Government scheme pay from the start. In other words, the Coimbatore Nilgiris supply district is of vital importance to the Government scheme from the start.

38. This revenue will be correspondingly higher if the rates are fixed higher than the Bangalore rates, but I am of the opinion that the rates for large blocks of power only should be increased and then only to 8 of an anna per B.O.T.U. (K.W.H.) for blocks of more than 300 horse-power and graduated up to 2 annas per unit for small motor installations. The power is not worth any more and higher rates will only retard industrial development or will drive them out entirely, as actually occurred recently in the case of a prospective large power consumer who moved his mill from Madras to another city and got his power for much less than it would have cost him in Madras.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHEME.

39. The power station should be at Pykara, if possible, but if it is not possible to secure the rights, then the Cholatipuzha project should be developed.

40. The estimated cost of the power station given below will apply in either case as the more costly development has been provided for.

41. The transmission line, starting at Cholatipuzha will pass via Pykara through Ootacamund to Coimbatore and thence to Erode. From Erode the line would pass through Salem and thence generally follow the South Indian Railway to Madras, as shown on the attached map. The distance from the power station along this route is approximately 360 miles.

The line to Calicut will be 40 miles long and will generally follow the provincial road.

42. Provision has been made for receiving stations at Madras, Coimbatore and Calicut. A sub-station has been provided at Morapur in which will be installed synchronous condensers for line regulation. Provision will be made for a branch line out to

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Mekadatu, a distance of approximately 60 miles, but the cost of this branch line has not been included in this estimate. No sectionalizing stations are required in the line to Calicut.

43. Two out-door sectionalizing stations have been provided for—one about half-way between Coimbatore and *Morapur* and the other about half-way between *Morapur* and *Madras*.

ESTIMATES.

44. *Capital cost*.—The estimate for the generating station is on the basis of Cholatipuzha project No. 116, and will be equipped for generating 40,000 E.H.P. maximum demand at the high tension busses. The head is 2,250 feet and the water required will be 200 cusecs which at a load factor of 40 per cent is equivalent to a continuous flow of 80 cusecs. There will, therefore, have to be provided at the Penstock Head Gates a diurnal storage of—

$$80 \times 24 \times 3,600 = 6,912,000 \text{ cubic feet}$$

say 7,000,000 „

For safety sake this head gates storage should be as large as possible even up to the full storage necessary to carry through the low water season. Probably a storage of 1,000 million cubic feet would be sufficient; the exact amount can be obtained only by actual surveys and stream flow observations. This should be done during this hot weather.

45. *Power station*.—

	RS.
(1) Reservoir including reservoir dam, channels, forebay and head gates	17,50,000
(2) Generating station building	4,50,000
(3) Penstocks, 10,000 feet long, top 1/3, one pipe, 66" diameter, middle 1/3, two pipes, 42" diameter, and bottom 1/3, four pipes 30" diameter, erected, complete with valves ...	27,00,000
(4) Four 10,000 E.H.P. generators direct connected to 12,000 b.h.p. turbines, delivered and erected... ..	14,75,000
(5) Two exciters and turbines delivered and erected.	1,50,000
(6) Transformers, four banks of 15,000 K.V.A. each 150,000 volts, delivered and erected!... ..	11,00,000
(7) All high and low tension switchgear delivered and erected	10,50,000
(8) All other station equipment delivered and erected... ..	3,50,000
(9) Staff quarters, storehouse and workshop ...	3,00,000
Total, Power station ...	93,25,000

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46. *Transmission line.*—Double 3-phase circuits on steel towers 80 feet high, spaced six (6) to the mile, starting at Cholatipuzha.

Cost of one mile—

	RS.
(1) Six miles stranded copper conductor weight per 1,000 feet, 653 lb.—21,000 lb. erected.	21,000
(2) Six towers 80 feet high erected each at Rs. 1,600	9,600
(3) Thirty-six strings of insulators, nine disks per string erected	5,400
(4) Overhead ground wire erected	1,000
(5) Telephone line	1,500
(6) Right of way and clearing	1,000

Cost of one mile ... 39,500

Distance Cholatipuzha to Madras 360 miles at Rs. 39,500 ... 1,42,20,000

47. *Receiving stations.*—

Madras for bulk supply only—

(1) Station building store-house and workshop.	3,00,000
(2) Transformers, two banks of 15,000 K.V.A. each	5,50,000
(3) Switchgear, high and low tension busses, lightning arresters, delivered and erected.	8,50,000
(4) One 10,000 K.V.A. synchronous condenser delivered and erected	1,80,000
(5) Other station equipment	2,00,000
(6) Distribution system to bulk consumers ...	5,00,000

Total ... 25,80,000

48. *Coimbatore for supply to the ultimate consumers.*—

(1) Station building, store-house and workshop	3,00,000
(2) One bank of 15,000 K.V.A. transformers (one transformer spare)	3,50,000
(3) Switchgear, high and low tension busses, lightning arresters	8,50,000
(4) One 10,000 K.V.A. synchronous condenser delivered and erected	1,80,000
(5) Other station equipment	2,00,000
(6) Distribution system to all consumers ...	6,50,000

Total ... 25,80,000

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49. Sub-station at Morapur for line regulation purposes.—

	RS.
(1) Station building	1,00,000
(2) Staff quarters and store-house and workshop	1,00,000
(3) One bank of 15,000 K.V.A. transformers delivered and erected (one transformer spare)	3,50,000
(4) Switchgear, high and low tension busses and lightning arresters erected... ..	5,00,000
(5) One 10,000 K.V.A. synchronous condenser erected	1,80,000
(6) All other station equipment	1,00,000
Total ...	<u>13,30,000</u>

50. Two sectionalizing stations.—

Outdoor type	2,00,000
Quarters for the transmission line inspection forces... ..	1,00,000
Total ...	<u>3,00,000</u>

51. Transmission line to Calicut to operate at 75,000 volts and using 60 feet wooden poles spaced 12 to the mile starting at Cholatipuzha :—

	RS.
Cost of one mile—	
1. Six-mile stranded conductor copper equivalent 320 lb. per 1,000 feet, 10,000 lb. erected ...	10,000
2. Twelve structures at Rs. 400	4,800
3. Seventy-two insulator strings, 4 disks per string... ..	3,750
4. Overhead ground wire	1,000
5. Telephone line	1,500
6. Right of way and clearing	1,000
Total for one mile ...	<u>22,050</u>
or say ...	22,000
Distance, Cholatipuzha to Calicut 40 miles	
× 22,000	<u>8,80,000</u>

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52. *Receiving station at Calicut for supply to all consumers.—*

	RS.
1. Station buildings, store-house and workshop.	3,00,000
2. One bank of 7,500 K.V.A. transformers (one spare transformer) 75,000/150,000 volts ...	2,00,000
3. Switchgear, lightning arresters, high and low tension busses	4,00,000
4. One 5,000 K.V.A. synchronous condenser ...	1,00,000
5. All other station equipment	2,00,000
6. Distribution system to all consumers ...	6,50,000
Total ...	<u>18,50,000</u>

53. Possible cost of—

New roads and repairs to old roads	2,50,000
Miscellaneous office buildings and store-houses not already provided for	50,000
Total ...	<u>3,00,000</u>

54. The total cost of the entire system is—

1. Generating station	93,25,000
2. Transmission line to Madras	1,42,20,000
3. Madras receiving station	25,80,000
4. Coimbatore receiving station	25,30,000
5. Sub-station at Morapur	13,30,000
6. Two sectionalizing stations	3,00,000
7. Transmission line to Calicut	8,80,000
8. Receiving station at Calicut	18,50,000
9. Roads	2,50,000
10. Miscellaneous buildings	50,000
11. Contingencies at 5 per cent	16,65,750
12. Special tools and plant at 5 per cent ...	16,65,750
13. Preliminary expenses	5,00,000
14. Salaries and establishment estimated at ...	10,00,000
Total ...	<u>3,81,46,500</u>
Add for rounding ...	<u>53,500</u>
Final total cost ...	<u>3,82,00,000</u>

55. The generating station should be designed so as to permit of extensions as may be required up to 80,000 E.H.P., on a 40 per cent load factor basis, that is, up to double the capacity now estimated for. The same applies to the receiving stations in Madras and Coimbatore. The transmission line, on account of the high voltage limitations of the size of conductor due to corona losses, will be capable of transmitting this larger amount of power without any modifications.

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56. The water required to generate 80,000 H.H.P., at a load factor of 40 per cent, is 40 per cent of 400 cusecs = 160 cusecs continuous flow and it will probably be found by stream flow observations throughout a year that a storage of 1,000 million cusecs, as is provided for above, will be very nearly sufficient and little extra storage will have to be provided.

57. *Revenue expenditure.*—

	RS.	RS.
(A) Operations and maintenance—		
(1) Administration	1,25,000	
Inspection section	75,000	
Upper subordinate civil engineer- ing staff... ..	25,000	
Travelling allowance and miscel- laneous office expenses	50,000	
Bonus to entire staff	75,000	
	<hr/>	3,50,000
(2) Generation		2,50,000
(3) Transmission, 400 miles at Rs. 500.		2,00,000
(4) Distribution—		
Madras	1,25,000	
Coimbatore	1,25,000	
Calicut	1,25,000	
Morapur	30,000	
	<hr/>	4,05,000
Total, Operation and maintenance.		12,05,000
(B) Interest at 6 per cent on Rs. 382 lakhs of capital		22,92,000
(C) Depreciation at 2 per cent on the total capital of Rs. 382 lakhs		7,64,000
(D) Sinking fund at 2·6 per cent of the total capital		9,93,200
(E) Sundries such as municipal taxes and water-rates, subsidies to patels along the transmission line, etc.		50,000
		<hr/>
Total, Expenditure chargeable to revenue		53,04,200

58. *Item (B)—Interest.*—The period of construction will be four years and therefore the capital will be expended at the rate of Rs. 95·5 lakhs per annum and the interest payable thereon will be chargeable to the general revenues of the State and should not be added to the capital cost of the scheme. This, for the reason that the State expects to make a profit in future years and the loss due to interest on the capital in these years of construction should be set

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off against the future profits. After the scheme is put into operation and first begins to supply power, three years will be required for all power consumers to convert their mills and factories to the electric drive.

59. There will therefore be some portion of the operation and maintenance expenses of the first years of operation to be met from the general revenues of the State. These charges against the general revenues of the State can be worked out on the basis of calling up the total capital in four years and the load coming on to the system in three years after starting the power supply with the revenue as is provided in the estimate of revenue receipts.

60. An item of Rs. 75,000 has been provided under Administration which is to be funded to pay bonuses at the rate of one month's pay for each year of satisfactory service to each and every employee of the department. Pensions are not to be considered for this department if the best type of employee is to be obtained. The men have to be ready for service at all hours, all the time and have to frequently work long hours of overtime. They are generally stationed in unhealthy localities working night shift, and above all the profession is classed as hazardous. This bonus should be payable to the employee's heirs in case of his death.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

61. *Madras.*—There is already a licensee in Madras and the power will therefore have to be sold in bulk to him, and possibly to several other large consumers like the Railway, the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Corporation Pumping stations, etc. This would be done with a high tension 6,600 volt ring circuit.

In any case the supply will be at the rate of .8 annas per B.O.T. unit.

62. The load factor in Madras is something better than 45 per cent and when all the mills and factories are converted to the electric drive, the load factor will be better than 50 per cent but the consumption is now calculated on 45 per cent.

63. The statistics for Madras City show that there is more than 13,000 horse power consumed now, which, with proper publicity and the assurance of better rates, will, within three years after the first start of a Government hydro-electric supply amount to 20,000 E.H.P. of maximum demand. The condition of supply should be made much less rigorous than at present, and every facility given to existing and prospective consumers to take electric power, even to the extent of establishing a Government fund for the electrification

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of factories and mills, not only in Madras City, but in all other towns to be served by the Government system. This fund will be mentioned later on in this report.

64. Twenty thousand horse power is only the beginning of the power requirements of a city with the population and industrial facilities of a city like Madras.

Consumption at the end of three years after start :

= 20,000 H.P. \times 45 per cent L.F. \times .746 \times 8,760 H = 58,800,000 B.O.T. units.

The average rate is taken at .8 annas per B.O.T.U.

Then 58,800,000 at .8 annas = Rs. 29,40,000 is the revenue in the third year after the start.

65. *Coimbatore*.—Here the situation is quite different from Madras and is identical with Bangalore, that is, the supply will be to the ultimate consumer and Government will get all the profit that the consumer pays and which the licensee, or middle man would get.

66. This estimate is based on a maximum demand of 6,000 E.H.P. The rates are based on 0.8 annas as the minimum at which power will be sold varying as per schedule up to 4 annas per unit for lighting. With the Bangalore rates the gross revenue per horse-power of maximum demand is :

$$\text{Rs. } \frac{11,50,000}{5,200} = \text{Rs. } 221$$

and with the rates proposed for Coimbatore, the rate would be Rs. 260 per horse power of maximum demand. Then 6,000 horse-power \times 260 = Rs. 15,60,000 per year. This is the revenue that can be expected for the third year after the start.

67. *Calicut*.—The same remarks as for Coimbatore apply except that the load will be 2,000 horse-power maximum demand. Then 2,000 horse-power \times Rs. 260 = Rs. 5,20,000—

TOTAL REVENUE.

						Rs.
Madras	29,40,000
Coimbatore	15,60,000
Calicut	5,20,000
Total						50,20,000

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68. The net financial results will be as follows :—

Year of operation.	Capital cost.	Horse-powers delivered.	Horse-powers at generating station.	Interest at 6 per cent salaries, wages and materials.	Depreciation at 2 per cent for renewals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	LAKHS.				
First	382	9,300	9,500	35,47,000	..
Second	382	18,600	19,500	35,47,000	..
Third	382	28,000	30,800	35,47,000	..
Fourth	382	30,200	33,200	35,47,000	..
Fifth	382	32,600	36,000	35,47,000	..
Sixth	432	35,200	38,800	38,47,000	8,64,000
Seventh	432	38,000	41,800	38,47,000	8,64,000
Eighth	432	41,000	45,000	38,47,000	8,64,000
Ninth	432	44,300	48,700	38,47,000	8,64,000
Tenth	432	47,800	52,600	38,47,000	8,64,000

Year of operation.	Sinking fund at 2·6 per cent.	Total working expenses.	Gross receipts.	Net receipts.
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
First	9,93,200	45,40,200	16,73,000	— 28,67,200
Second	9,93,200	45,40,200	33,46,000	— 11,94,200
Third	9,93,200	45,40,200	50,20,000	4,79,800
Fourth	9,93,200	45,40,200	54,21,600	8,81,400
Fifth	9,93,200	45,40,200	58,55,000	13,15,800
Sixth	11,23,200	58,34,200	63,23,000	4,88,800
Seventh	11,23,200	58,34,200	68,29,000	9,94,800
Eighth	11,23,200	58,34,200	73,75,000	15,40,800
Ninth	11,23,200	58,34,200	79,65,000	21,30,800
Tenth	11,23,200	58,34,200	86,02,000	27,68,800

69. In the above table it is assumed that the load
in Madras will be 20,000 maximum E.H.P.
in Coimbatore „ 6,000 „ „
in Calicut „ 2,000 „ „

at the end of three years after the start of the power supply.
This amounts to a maximum demand of 28,000 horse-power.

70. It is now necessary to forecast the annual increase in the maximum demand after the first three years' operation.

In Bangalore the actual increase in the power consumed is 200 per cent in eight years and the actual annual average increment is $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, refer to the attached curve sheet. In working up this annual growth in the power demand for the Punjab scheme, the

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annual increment has been taken at 10 per cent which is less than the actual annual increment that has taken place in that province during the last ten years without any hydro-electric power supply.

The Madras load increment for five years ending 1922 has been 7.25 per cent in spite of the high rates charged for electric power. In making the revenue forecast, I have used an annual increment of 8 per cent for the years following the first three years of operation. In doing so, I would point out that this rate is bound to be exceeded and that when Government has once committed itself to a hydro-electric supply, they will be bound to meet any demands that may be made for power. Therefore, it is likely that extra capital will have to be invested in the scheme before the sixth year after the start of supply.

71. Contributions to the 2.6 per cent Sinking fund has been provided for in the forecast of annual charges against revenue and the whole capital will be retired during the 21st year of operation, on the basis of the fund being invested at 6 per cent compound interest.

72. Interest at 6 per cent on the total capital has been charged against revenue from the first year of operation.

73. A Depreciation fund of 2 per cent has been provided in the charges against revenue during and after the sixth year of operation. This Depreciation fund should be invested and the interest therefrom credited to revenue. This fund should be available for renewals, whenever necessary, but it is assumed there will be no renewals during the first five years.

74. During the fifth year of operation, it will be necessary to add to the generating station two 10,000 E.H.P. units at a cost of Rs. 50 lakhs for the necessary penstocks, turbines, generators, switchgear and station building. This additional penstock will be so arranged that, when necessary, a third installation of two 10,000 E.H.P. units can be installed and served therefrom, bringing the installed capacity up to 80,000 E.H.P. maximum, operating at a cost of 50 per cent load factor equivalent to 40,000 E.H.P. continuous which is taken as the ultimate development for which there will be sufficient water at Cholati-puzha.

75. A Mill Conversion fund of Rs. 10,00,000 should be set aside under Industries and administered by the Electrical department. This fund is for making loans to millowners for use in converting their mills to the electric drive and should bear interest at 6 per cent per annum and repayable in six half-yearly payments, the first payment to be made six months after the start of electric

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power supply to the mill. This fund will prove an extra guarantee that the rate of industrial development will be equal to or greater than that provided for in the above financial forecast.

76. I have not dealt with the other power divisions referred to above, as the information available is insufficient for the preparation of an estimate similar to that given above for the Madras-Nilgiris division. Further complete investigations will no doubt show that conditions are as favourable as in the Madras-Nilgiris division, but probably on a smaller scale.

For these investigations, a separate section of the Public Works Department should be constituted with the necessary staff for making a complete hydro-power survey, beginning with those projects mentioned above. All these projects should be completely surveyed and the detailed scheme worked out in each case.

77. At the same time, a complete survey of the power consuming capacity of the districts to be served by these projects should be made, preferably by this same section of the Public Works Department.

78. For this purpose, the services of fully qualified and experienced Hydro-electric Power Supply Engineers should be secured after the preliminary surveys have been completed by the regular staff of the Public Works Department. These preliminary investigations in the Madras-Nilgiris division have reached such a stage that if Government propose going ahead with this scheme, it is now necessary to secure the services of Hydro-electric Power Supply Engineers who have had broad experience in such work.

79. The route of the transmission line has been selected so as to readily serve the railways when electrification is decided on. When this is done, the supply of electric power to small towns and rural areas can most readily be done and this is a factor to be taken into consideration in deciding on railway electrification.

80. The industrial situation in the Madras Presidency is due solely to the high cost of power where it is available at all, or to the entire absence of power in large areas. Just as the building of railways developed the country, so also will an adequate supply of power, carry on the start made by the railways. There is no power available now and there is therefore no demand for power. If power is made available the demand will arise and the history of hydro-electric power in Bangalore and Mysore cities will repeat itself.

BANGALORE,
3rd April 1924,

S. G. FORBES.

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C. P. S. No. 116 (b)]

SCHEDULE OF RATES.

Schedule of revised rates for the supply of electric power for lighting, heating, cooking and industrial purposes in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, or wherever supplied.

For the supply of power for lighting.

	Rate per B.O.T.U.	Minimum monthly charge.
Lighting—		
Including small household appliances	4·0 annas	As. 9 per point of 60 watts per month.

Meter hire.

			RS.	A.	P.	
For installation of 15 points or less	...	...	0	8	0	per month.
„ of 16 and over	...	...	1	0	0	„

Discounts.

Units per month.		Units per month.	
To consumers using 500 and not exceeding	1,000 at the rate of	5 per cent.	
„ above 1,000	2,000	10	„
„ „ 2,000	3,000	15	„
„ „ 3,000	4,000	20	„
„ using 4,000 and above	...	25	„

For the supply of power for cooking and heating.

For cooking and heating units of a larger capacity than 20 points maximum demand—

	Rates per B.O.T.U.	Minimum monthly charge.
	AS.	RS.
First 150 B.O.T.U. of consumption	1·0	8
Second 150 „ or fraction thereof	·75	8
All B.O.T.U. above 300	·5	8

Meter hire.—Rupee one per month will be charged for each meter installed for heating service.

NOTE.—The above schedule is subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) That the customer at his or her own cost installs the necessary circuit or circuits complete with regularly specified safety devices and switches to admit of operation of such heating appliances being entirely independent of the recording meter installed for lighting purposes.
- (2) That current for electric light is not, under any circumstances, taken from the supply mains, feeders or wiring appliances installed for the operation of electric heating appliances.

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For the supply of power for industrial purposes.

				Rates per B.O.T.U.	Minimum monthly charge per rated H.P. maximum demand.
Rated maximum demand in electrical H.P.—				As	
Up to 20 H.P. inclusive	...	..	2	No minimum.	
21 H.P. and up to 50 H.P. inclusive.			1.5	"	
51 " 100 "	"	"	.95	50 per cent load factor.	
101 " 200 "	"	"	.80	"	
201 " 300 "	"	"	.70	"	

All large consumers have long-term agreements effected before the 0.6 anna rate went into effect and are therefore paying only one-half (0.5) anna per unit.

NOTE.—The above rates will apply when the proposed installation is within a reasonable distance of the department's power supply lines. When such is not the case, the special terms will be arranged to suit such special cases, such as when the proposed installation is outside the Municipal limits.

The load factor will be calculated as under :—

$$\text{Load factor} = \frac{\text{Total B.O.T.U. consumed during the month.}}{\text{working days} \times 12 \text{ hrs.} \times \text{rated H.P.} \times .746.}$$

The minimum monthly charge will be half rated H.P. $\times 12 \times$ number of working days in the month $\times .746$.

- NOTE.—(1) Installations exceeding an integral number of H.P. shall be rated at the next lower integral. All installations are subject to inspection and test by qualified inspectors of the Electrical Department and re-ratings for excess demands will be made whenever necessary.
- (2) A fixed charge of Rs. 2 per month will be levied as meter hire for each meter installed.
- (3) All installations above 20 H.P. will be supplied with electric power under a contract, the terms and conditions of which should be obtained from the Chief Electrical Engineer to the Government of Mysore.
- (4) In special cases power will be supplied at single phase, 60 cycles and 110 or 220 volts, for all installations up to and including 3 H.P., the charge for the power being the same as for small motors and under special conditions.
- (5) With the above exception, the power will be supplied at 3 phase, 25 cycles and 220 volts for all installations up to and including 50 H.P. All installations of above 50 H.P. will be supplied at 3 phase, 25 cycles and 2,200 volts.

Important.

(1) Intending consumers are advised to consult the Superintendent, Bangalore Power and Lighting, before incurring expenses for installing lights, fans, etc. Application for services should be made on authorized forms obtainable from the Superintendent, Bangalore Power and Lighting.

(2) Consumers wishing to discontinue the use of electrical supply are requested to notify the Superintendent, Bangalore Power and Lighting, and to give their future address to facilitate correspondence.

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APPENDIX XI.

[Vide item II (ii) Communications to the Council on page 355 supra.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST MEETING OF THE FINANCE
COMMITTEE FOR 1925-26 HELD ON MONDAY THE
3RD AUGUST 1925, AT 12 NOON AT THE CABINET
CHAMBER, FORT ST. GEORGE.

PRESENT :

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Chairman*).

M.R.Ry. C. RAMALINGA REDDI Garu, M.L.C.

,, P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI Avargal, M.L.C.

,, K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN Avargal, M.L.C.

MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.

MUHAMMAD MOOSA SAIT Bahadur, M.L.C.

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.

G. T. BOAG, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

Messrs. V. T. Krishnama Achariyar, Secretary to Government, Law
Department, R. G. Grieve, Director of Public Instruction, and
G. T. H. Bracken, Secretary to Government, Development Depart-
ment, were also present.

**A.—SCHEMES FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE
CURRENT YEAR.**

**I.—SCHEMES TO BE FINANCED FROM THE SURPLUS DUE TO PARTIAL
REMISSION OF PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.**

**(1) Additional grant to the University towards the
travelling allowance of the members of the new University
authorities.**

Abstract of the proposal.—As a consequence of the University Act, 1923, the number of members of the University authorities has increased from 112 to 400, and consequently, in spite of a considerable reduction in the rate of travelling allowance, the *additional* expenditure on travelling allowances of members will amount to Rs. 33,500 in 1925-26 and to Rs. 29,000 in future years. Of this amount it is proposed to meet two-thirds from Provincial funds. The additional grant to the University for this purpose may be fixed at Rs. 20,000 a year and a supplementary grant for this amount obtained towards the grant payable in the current year.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
Recurring 	20,000	20,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee accepted the proposal to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 20,000 a year to the University and to move for a supplementary demand for Rs. 20,000 towards the grant for the current year.

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(2) Grant to the University of Madras towards the purchase of books for the University library.

Abstract of the proposal.—In December 1920 the Vice-Chancellor of the University applied for a non-recurring grant of Rs. 64,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 a year towards the purchase of books and periodicals for the University library. In 1924, the Government sanctioned the payment to the University of a non-recurring grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose. The Vice-Chancellor now states that the grants already sanctioned are insufficient to purchase the books and periodicals urgently required and to develop the scientific side of the library in particular and requests that an additional non-recurring grant of Rs. 29,000 may be sanctioned for the purchase of back volumes of periodicals. Periodicals costing Rs. 13,000 are reported to be immediately available for purchase, and it is proposed to sanction this amount in the current year by obtaining a supplementary demand from the Council. The balance of Rs. 16,000 may be paid in two instalments in 1926-27 and 1927-28.

<i>Extra cost.</i>							
					1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.
						}	
					RS.	RS.	
Non-recurring ...	...	...	...	...	13,000	16,000	

Recommendation of the Committee.—*The proposals were accepted.*

(3) Additions to the Upper Subordinate staff in the Agricultural Department by 11 posts.

Abstract of the proposal.—The extension of agricultural demonstration work to new areas is considered of the first importance and one of the most essential activities of the Agricultural Department. It was proposed in connexion with the budget estimates for the current year to create 20 new posts of Upper Subordinates. But the Finance Committee then recommended the addition of only seven posts. Even so only 58 Upper Subordinates are available for demonstration work. It is therefore proposed now to create 11 additional posts so as to extend the demonstration work and to move for a supplementary demand for the amount required in the current year.

<i>Extra cost.</i>						1925-26	Ultimate.
						RS.	RS.
Recurring ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,590	23,436

Recommendation of the Committee.—*The Committee accepted the proposal.*

(4) Acquisition of land for the paddy breeding station, Kistna.

Abstract of the proposal.—In connexion with Part II schemes for 1925-26, a proposal to open a paddy breeding station at Kistna was considered and a provision of Rs. 98,707 was included in the estimate for the current

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year. This sum included Rs. 86,300 for the acquisition of 50 acres of land required for the purpose at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,500 an acre. But as anticipated even then it has been found that the cost of acquisition will not be less than Rs. 2,000 an acre, and it is considered that the area of the land cannot be reduced without serious prejudice to the usefulness of the projected farm. The additional amount required is Rs. 28,200 for which a supplementary demand is proposed to be moved.

Extra cost.

	1925-26
	RS
Non-recurring	28,200

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended that a supplementary demand be moved.

(5) Appointment of compounders at three veterinary institutions, viz., Mangalore, Amalapuram and Ootacamund.

Abstract of the proposal.—In connexion with the Part II schemes for 1925-26, the Finance Committee placed the proposal to provide compounders for the veterinary hospitals at Amalapuram and Mangalore and for the veterinary dispensary at Kumbakonam in class III. It was found possible to find funds for only one compounder and he has been employed at Kumbakonam. The employment of compounders at the remaining two hospitals and at the hospital at Ootacamund is now considered necessary and it is proposed to employ them from September 1925.

Extra cost.

	1925-26	Ultimate
	RS	RS.
Recurring	600	1,509

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended the employment of the three compounders from 1st September 1925 and the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 600 towards the expenditure in the current year.

(6) Establishment of three new veterinary dispensaries at Kavali, Conjeeveram and Karur.

Abstract of the proposal—In order to accelerate the progress made in the opening of dispensaries in the Presidency, the Government resolved in 1918 to open six new dispensaries every year. Owing to financial stringency this programme could not be carried out regularly subsequent to 1921-22. In connexion with the budget estimates for 1925-26 proposals for the opening of veterinary dispensaries at six places including the three places now proposed were placed before the Finance Committee and they placed the scheme under class III. It was found possible to provide funds for only three dispensaries. It is now considered desirable that the three places omitted should be provided with dispensaries in 1925-26

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<i>Extra cost.</i>					1925-26.	Ultimate.
					RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	2,616	2,616
Recurring	2,532	6,264
Total					5,148	8,880

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee approved of the proposal and recommended that a supplementary demand for Rs. 5,148 required for the current year be moved.

(7) Addition to the touring staff in the Veterinary Department of three Assistants to be stationed at Podili, Pollachi and Pithapuram.

Abstract of the proposal.—In connexion with the budget estimates for 1925-26, proposals for the opening of six touring billets were placed before the Finance Committee and they placed the scheme in class III. Three touring billets have been provided for as funds were available for them. It is now proposed to open the touring billets at the remaining three places which were included in the original scheme.

<i>Extra cost.</i>					1925-26	Ultimate.
					RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	..	...	...	...	909	909
Recurring	...	...	..	...	2,278	5,637
Total					3,187	6,546

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee agreeing with the proposal recommended the moving of a supplementary demand in the current year for Rs. 3,187.

(8) Appointment of seven additional Co-operative Inspectors in the Labour Department.

Abstract of the proposal.—In connexion with Part II schemes for 1925-26, it was proposed to entertain twenty additional Co-operative Inspectors in order to extend the activities of the Labour Department; but the Finance Committee placed the proposal in class III. Provision was included in the budget estimates for the current year for ten Inspectors. It is now considered necessary to employ seven additional Inspectors, four for six months and three for four months of the current year for work in the districts in which the department is already working.

<i>Extra cost.</i>					1925-26.	Ultimate.
					RS.	RS.
Recurring	...	...	...	...	2,340	7,686

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was accepted by the Committee who recommended the moving of a supplementary demand in the current year for Rs. 2,340.

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(9) Grant of subsidies at Rs. 1,000 each to—

- (i) the South Kanara District Co-operative Council of Supervision, and
- (ii) the Chingleput District Co-operative Federation, Limited.

Abstract of the proposal.—In order to accelerate the work of co-operative education and propaganda, it was proposed in connexion with the budget estimates for 1925-26 that subsidies of Rs. 1,000 each should be given to the above two organizations and of Rs. 1,200 to the Provincial Co-operative Union, Limited, so as to enable them to hold at selected centres short courses of instruction on the general principles of co-operation and on the maintenance of proper accounts and the preparation of correct balance sheets. The panchayatdars of co-operative societies within ten miles of the centre will attend the courses. The Finance Committee, however, placed the proposal relating to the Provincial Co-operative Union in Class II and the other two in Class III. It is now proposed that subsidies of Rs. 1,000 each may be given to the South Kanara District Co-operative Council of Supervision and the Chingleput District Co-operative Federation, Limited.

Extra cost.

		1925-26.	Ultimate.
		RS.	RS.
Recurring	... ..	2,000	2,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee accepted the proposal and recommended that a supplementary demand for Rs. 2,000 be moved in the current year.

(10) Employment of a silk filature demonstrator.

Abstract of the proposal.—On the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the Government sanctioned in March last the purchase of three Italian silk filatures for demonstration, one at the Textile Institute and the other two in mufassal areas. A demonstrator on Rs. 40 has been sanctioned for working the plant at the Textile Institute. As regards the other two plants it was originally intended, owing to financial stringency, that the sericultural assistant employed on worm-rearing should attend to this demonstration work in the mufassal areas. If sericulture and silk-rearing are to be popularised in mufassal areas, it is considered necessary to employ a separate demonstrator at Rs. 40 per month for this work. It is proposed to move for a supplementary demand for Rs. 240 required for six months in the current year.

Extra cost.

		1925-26.	Ultimate.
		RS.	RS.
Recurring	... ..	240	480

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to employ a separate demonstrator with effect from the 1st September 1925 was accepted by the Committee who recommended the moving of a supplementary demand in the current year for Rs. 240.

(11) Purchase of power drills for the pumping and boring department.

Abstract of the proposal.—A provision of £4,800 was made in the budget estimates for 1924-25 for the purchase of power drills for the pumping and

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boring department and this amount was subsequently raised by reappropriation to £5,233. The Director-General, India Stores Department, reported in January 1925 that the full sanctioned amount could not be utilized during that year and intimated, on enquiry, that £5,200 would be required during the current year for the purpose. This intimation was received after the budget estimates for 1925-26 had been finally fixed. In addition to this carry-over, the High Commissioner reported that indents for articles, other than for power drills, that would be carried over for payment in 1925-26 would amount to £2,800. This also was finally settled after the estimates for the current year had been fixed. Thus, the present demand of £8,000 or Rs. 1,22,667 relates to items of expenditure approved last year and unavoidably carried forward to the current year. It is proposed to meet this expenditure by moving for a supplementary demand, unless it is found that any portion can be met by reappropriation.

Extra cost

	1925-26
	RS.
Non-recurring	1,22,667

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee accepted the proposal and recommended that a supplementary demand be moved either for the full amount or, in case any portion of it can be found by reappropriation, for such sum as may be required to make up the full amount.

(12) Appointment of an additional District Educational Officer consequent on the bifurcation of the Kistna district

Abstract of the proposal—The Kistna district is too heavy to be managed by a single District Educational Officer. The district has 42 secondary schools and 3,404 elementary schools for boys with a subordinate inspecting staff of 23 deputy inspectors against the average of 20 secondary schools and 1,498 elementary schools and 10 Deputy Inspectors for a district. Thus, it is clear that the volume of work devolving on the District Educational Officer of the district is about twice the average that falls to a similar officer elsewhere. As a temporary measure, however, a Personal Assistant in the Deputy Inspector's cadre has been given to the officer to relieve him of some of the routine work. The district has been divided into two for general administrative purposes and the same course may be adopted for educational purposes as well. When the scheme was placed before the Finance Committee in January last, they had no objection to the proposal but considered that a post should be abolished elsewhere. The Committee had probably in mind the proposal to abolish the post of the Agency Educational Officer. The question was considered and it has not been found practicable to abolish a post. It is, therefore, proposed to appoint, as a temporary measure, an additional District Educational Officer in the Madras Educational Service with the necessary establishment and to abolish the post of temporary Personal Assistant and an additional attender in the District Educational Office.

Net extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	4,500	10,870

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended the acceptance of the proposal with effect from the 1st September 1925 and the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 4,500 required in the current year,

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(13) Expansion of elementary education—Opening of 191 schools through private agencies in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax.

Abstract of the proposal.—Under the Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920, local bodies have power to levy a special cess for the expansion of elementary education, but so far only 77 taluk boards have availed themselves of this power and have been opening new schools under their control. Even with the proceeds of the education cess and the equivalent Government grant paid under section 37 of the Act, many of them have not found it possible to open the schools required for the populous centres of their areas, and in such cases Government have been sanctioning subsidies over and above the contribution payable under the Act to enable such local bodies to open schools in all villages with a population of 500 and above. This procedure is not possible in the case of taluk boards not levying the cess, as they have not availed themselves of the power of taxation. And it is considered undesirable to leave the expansion of elementary education in the areas under the jurisdiction of the taluk boards which do not levy the education cess to stagnate. It is, at present, possible only through private educational agencies to open schools in school-less villages with a population of 500 and above. There are in all 1,327 villages with a population of 500 and over unprovided with schools in these areas. The scheme of expansion will be spread over a period of five years and it is reported that 191 schools may be opened in the current year. It is proposed to obtain a supplementary demand for the amount required towards grants-in-aid payable to these schools in the current year.

In order to give a stimulus and encouragement to the private agencies to start new schools, it is necessary that the existing rates of teaching grants should be raised. The teaching grant for these schools is calculated at Rs. 7 per mensem on the assumption that each school will be staffed either with a single untrained higher elementary teacher or with a lower elementary trained teacher

<i>Extra cost.</i>		1925-26.	Ultimate
		RS.	RS
Non-recurring—			
Initial equipment grant at Rs. 80 per school	... ..	15,280	80 (for each new school opened in subsequent years)
Recurring—			
Teaching grant at Rs. 7 per mensem	... *	8,022	1,11,500
Total	23,302	1,11,500 + (initial equipment of new schools).

* For 6 months only.

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Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee supported the proposal and recommended the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 23,302 required in the current year.

(14) Expansion of Elementary Education—Enhanced rates of teaching grants to the existing aided schools.

Abstract of the proposal.—The payment of teaching grants at enhanced rates to the new schools proposed to be opened involves the question of payment of grants at the same rates to the existing aided schools also. Otherwise, the managers of the existing aided elementary schools might close their schools and open fresh schools in new centres with a view to obtain grants-in-aid at enhanced rates, and this will defeat the object, viz., the expansion of education. It is therefore proposed to revise the rates of teaching grants. The various rates suggested are as shown below :—

Qualification of the teachers.	Existing rates.	Rates proposed by the Director of Public Instruction.
(1)	(2)	(3)
	RS.	RS.
Secondary trained	180	180
„ untrained	96	120
Higher elementary trained	96	120
„ untrained	72	84
Lower elementary trained	84	84
„ untrained	48	60

The rates of teaching grants proposed by the Director of Public Instruction seem to be moderate and may be accepted.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	4,30,000	4,30,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee supported the rates proposed by the Director of Public Instruction on the understanding that the revision of grants to secondary grade teachers be reconsidered in connexion with the settlement of the policy regarding the 6th, 7th and 8th standards. They also recommended the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 4,30,000 required in the current year.

(15) Expansion of elementary education in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax.

Abstract of the proposal.—In 1924 subsidies were granted to taluk boards which levy the education tax for the opening of 839 schools in the areas under their jurisdiction. There are still

- (i) 558 villages with a population of 1,000 and over ; and
- (ii) 1,558 villages with a population of 500 and over unprovided with schools in the areas of these taluk boards. Provision has been made in the

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current year's budget for the opening of 558 schools mentioned in item (i) above and of 459 schools relating to item (ii). Thus there still remain 1,099 villages under item (ii) above to be provided with schools and it is proposed to grant subsidies to the taluk boards in question for the opening of schools in 452 villages during the current year.

Extra cost.

	1925-26. RS.	Ultimate. RS.
Non-recurring—		
Initial equipment grant at Rs. 100 per school.	45,200	At Rs. 100 per new school to be opened in the remaining villages only in the area in which they are opened.
Recurring—		
	* 65,088	1,30,176
Total ...	1,10,288	1,30,176 plus initial equipment.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee supported the proposal and recommended the moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 1,10,288 required in the current year.

(16) Opening of 287 elementary schools through private agencies in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax.

Abstract of the proposal.—In the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax it is reported that there are private agencies which are willing to open schools in 287 of the villages where no schools now exist and it is proposed to accept this offer and provide necessary funds for grants-in-aid payable during the current year.

Extra cost.

	1925-26. RS.	Ultimate. RS.
Non-recurring—		
Initial equipment grant at Rs. 80 per school.	22,960	22,960
Recurring—		
Teaching grants	12,054	24,108
Total ...	35,014	47,068

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee accepted the proposal and the moving in the current year of a supplementary demand for Rs. 35,014.

* For six months.

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(17) Opening of classes in Printing in the Madras Trades School.

Abstract of the proposal.—In the past the printing trade has been content to recruit its labour generally from the members of the almost illiterate community. Consequently, it was difficult to secure better material because sufficient wages were not offered to qualified workmen. Recently, however, employers have begun to recognize that a better educated recruit gives them better workmanship and improves the quality of their work all round and have been giving considerable attention to this question. Small printing classes have been attached to one or two private firms and it is proposed that a printing class might be attached to the Madras Trades School. The course of training will comprise composing, imposing, proof-reading and machine work and will be covered in three years. The classes will be held in the evenings so as to enable intelligent youths working in different private presses to join the classes. It is proposed to begin the class from 1st September 1925 and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 8,490 is required in the current year.

Extra cost.

— (1)	1925-26. (2)	Ultimate.		
		1st year. (3)	2nd year. (4)	3rd year. (5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	7,100	7,100	10,650	14,200
Recurring (part-time lecturers at Rs. 10 per hour and part-time demonstrators at Re. 1 per hour, paper, ink and other contingencies).	1,390	2,780	4,170	5,560
Total	8,490 or Rs. 8,500	9,880	14,820	19,760

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee accepted the proposal on the assumption that Rs 10 is the maximum per hour for the part-time lecturers and that actual payments will depend upon qualifications. The moving of a supplementary demand for Rs. 8,500 required in the current year was approved.

(18) Grants-in-aid to industrial schools.

Abstract of the proposal.—Industrial education of the Presidency is at present to a large extent provided by charitable and missionary institutions and proposals to improve the efficiency of such institutions should receive the support of Government. This principle has been accepted by Government but it was not possible to make adequate grants owing to financial conditions.

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The grants sanctioned in the past years are as under :—

	RS.
1922-23	Nil.
1923-24	3,050
1924-25	36,395
B.E. 1925-26 (Rs. 25,000 for building and Rs. 15,000 for equipment).	40,000

The sum of Rs. 40,000 provided in the budget is sufficient to cover only 25 per cent of the cost of buildings proposed to be erected by the various industrial schools and 25 per cent of their requirements under equipment. It is now proposed that an additional sum of Rs. 49,900 (Rs. 34,900 for building grant and Rs. 15,000 for equipment grant) may be allotted so as to enable the payment of the remaining 25 per cent of the cost of buildings and equipment to the several industrial schools.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	49,900	49,900

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee desired that information should be obtained as to the principles on which admissions are made and the number of students in each of the schools.

II.—SCHEMES PROPOSED TO BE FINANCED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE SURPLUS AVAILABLE ON ACCOUNT OF THE PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

(19) Strengthening of the subordinate inspecting agency for the Mappilla schools by the appointment of a permanent additional Deputy Inspector of Schools with staff and two temporary supervisors.

Abstract of the proposal.—Under the scheme of reorganization of the subordinate inspecting agency in 1923, the normal jurisdiction of a Deputy Inspector of Schools was fixed at about 133 elementary schools and a staff of five deputy inspectors was assigned to the Mappilla ranges in place of three sub-assistant inspectors and five supervisors of elementary schools originally employed. The number of Mappilla schools has increased from 567 in 1923 to 843 at present, and one of the existing ranges is unusually heavy and inspection consequently suffers. The large increase in the number of schools necessitates the employment of an additional deputy inspector of schools as a permanent measure. Even after this increase two of the reconstituted ranges will comprise a larger number of schools than the maximum of 133 fixed by Government for each inspecting officer. Special steps are also necessary to accelerate the spread of elementary education among Mappilla people and it is therefore considered necessary to employ two supervisors temporarily for a period of one year in the first instance. The supervisors in addition to the pioneering work of starting elementary schools will relieve the deputy inspectors of the heavier ranges of a portion of their inspection work. The extra expenditure in the current year will be met by reappropriation.

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Extra cost.

Recurring—		1925-26.	Ultimate.
		RS.	RS.
One Deputy Inspector and staff	...	1,627	3,610
Two temporary supervisors	... ..	910	1,560
Total	...	2,537	5,170

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended the scheme for acceptance.

(20) Opening of a fish-curing yard in the village of Mulapeta in the Godavari district.

Abstract of the proposal.—The village of Mulapeta in the Gōdāvari district is 3 miles from the Uppada fish-curing yard and 4 miles from the Konapapeta fish-curing yard with a creek intervening at Ravannipalem which is unfordable at high tides and even at low tides during some months of the year. There are about 200 fishermen's houses in the village and in the adjoining hamlet of Ravannipalem. The fishermen of the place ask for the opening of a fish-curing yard in their village so as to enable them to cure all their catches more conveniently and thereby materially add to their earnings. They have also expressed their willingness to provide the necessary site and buildings at their own cost as required by the rules. The probable annual expenditure from Provincial funds will be about Rs. 1,438 and this will be covered by receipts from the sale of salt to the curers. It is, therefore, proposed to open a yard at once in the village temporarily for a year. The expenditure in the current year will be met from the sanctioned allotment under the head.

Extra cost.

Recurring Rs. 1,438 per annum.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was accepted by the Committee.

(21) Construction of quarters for the Agricultural Demonstrator and the Cotton Assistant at the Agricultural Farm, Nandyal.

Abstract of the proposal.—The construction of quarters for the Agricultural Demonstrator and the Assistant Agricultural Demonstrator was sanctioned in 1923 at a cost of Rs. 9,050. An Upper Subordinate has since been posted to the Farm on cotton work and there are no quarters for him in the Farm. It is therefore proposed that in lieu of the quarters proposed for the Assistant Agricultural Demonstrator quarters for the Cotton Assistant on the approved design may be constructed in order to obviate the necessity for the construction of separate quarters for the latter. The cost of the estimate for the work, as revised, will amount to Rs. 11,400 and will, therefore, have to be treated as a major work. Up to the end of February 1925 only an expenditure of Rs. 818 has been incurred on the construction of quarters for the Agricultural Demonstrator, the other work having been kept in abeyance. It is now proposed to approve the revised plans and estimates costing

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Rs. 11,400. A provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made in the budget estimates for 1925-26 under 'Minor works'. The balance required for completing the work will be made in the next year's budget.

<i>Extra cost.</i>					1925-26.	1926-27.
					RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	...	...	...		5,000	5,600
					(already provided in the budget.)	(roundly)

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was recommended by the Committee.

B—PART II SCHEMES FOR 1926-27.

(22) Reopening of 5 elementary schools in the Godavari Agency, in (i) Akkampeta, (ii) Ballipadu, (iii) Venkatayapalem, (iv) Saripalli and (v) Rajanagaram.

The Director of Public Instruction proposes the opening of the schools in the current year on a temporary basis for a period of one year; but as no provision has been made in the current year's budget, the schools may be opened from the 1st July 1926.

<i>Extra cost.</i>					1926-27.	Ultimate.
					RS.	RS.
Non-recurring	...	...	...	...	250	250
Recurring	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,500
					1,250	1,750

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal was accepted for 1926-27 But the Committee do not object, if money is available, to the scheme being given effect to this year.

(23) Institution of an Economics Degree Course for the Madras Colleges—Addition of a professor in the Madras Educational Service to the staff of the Presidency College, Madras.

<i>Extra cost.</i>					1926-27.	Ultimate.
					RS.	RS.
Recurring	...	...	...	...	2,000	6,845
Non-recurring	...	...	...	...	2,000	400
					4,000	6,745

Recommendation of the Committee.—The scheme was placed by the Committee in Class II.

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C.—PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE.

(24) The following paper was placed on the table :—

Note furnishing further information on the construction of quarters for the staff working in the Mount Stuart Forests.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8th August 1925.

T. E. MOIR.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR 1925-26 HELD ON TUESDAY THE 4TH AUGUST 1925 AT 12 NOON AT THE CABINET CHAMBER, FORT ST. GEORGE.

P R E S E N T :

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Chairman*).

M.R. Ry. C. RAMALINGA REDDI GARU, M.L.C.

„ K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN AVARGAL, M.L.C.

MUHAMMAD GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.

MUHAMMAD MOOSA SATT Bahadur, M.L.C.

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur, M.L.C.

G. T. BOAG, Esq., I.C.S., M.L.C.

Messrs. C. B. Cotterell, Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, V. Panduranga Rao, Deputy Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, and G. T. H. Bracken, Secretary to Government, Development Department, were also present.

A.—SCHEMES FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE CURRENT YEAR.

I.—SCHEMES TO BE FINANCED FROM THE SURPLUS DUE TO PARTIAL REMISSION OF PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

(1) Grants for trunk roads damaged by floods in Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Tinnevely districts.

Abstract of the proposal.—The cyclones in 1923 and 1924 in Ganjam and Vizagapatam and the floods in Tinnevely in 1923 seriously damaged communications in these districts. The Great Northern Trunk Road in Ganjam and Vizagapatam and the Great Southern Trunk Road in Tinnevely were badly affected. As the Government have assumed financial responsibility for trunk roads, it is necessary to provide grants in the current year for the three districts and it is proposed to sanction the payment of a portion of the grant in the current year for works for which estimates

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have so far been sanctioned. A supplementary demand will be moved for the amount required in the current year.

Extra cost.

District. (1)	Total estimated cost of repairs. (2)	Estimates sanctioned so far. (3)	Grants proposed to be paid in	
			1925-26. (4)	1926-27. (5)
Non-recurring—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjām	95,300	49,400	20,000	29,400
Vizagapatam	9,210	9,210	9,210	..
Tinnevely	33,320	9,820	9,820	23,50
		23,500 (awaiting sanction)		
Total ..	1,37,830	91,930	39,030	52,900

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended that a supplementary demand for Rs. 39,030 be moved towards the expenditure in the current year.

**(2) Grants to the Nilgiris and South Kanara District
Boards for repair of damages to second-class roads
by storm and floods of July 1924.**

Abstract of the proposal.—The communications in the districts of the Nilgiris and South Kanara sustained severe damage by the storm and floods of July 1924. In accordance with the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee the Government are giving grants to district boards of half the cost of maintenance of second-class roads subject to a maximum for each district. The boards are eligible for a half-grant for the repair of the damage and it is proposed to sanction in the current year a grant for the works for which estimates have so far been sanctioned by obtaining a supplementary demand for the amount so required.

Extra cost.

District Boards. (1)	Estimated cost of repairs. (2)	Estimates sanctioned so far. (3)	Grants admissible. Half the amount in column (3). (4)	Grants pro- posed to be paid in 1925-26. (5)
Non-recurring—	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
South Kanara ..	3,05,110	95,120	47,560	30,000
Nilgiris	1,25,041	1,25,041	62,520	40,000
Total ..	4,30,151	2,20,161	1,10,080	70,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended that a supplementary demand for Rs. 70,000 be moved.

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(3) Grants for the construction of bridges and causeways on second-class roads.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Government in addition to the grant for the maintenance of second-class roads provide, where possible, half the cost of construction and maintenance of bridges and culverts on second-class roads.

The additional grant applied for by the local boards for bridges and culverts on second-class roads in 1925–26 amounted to Rs. 29,08,607 and it was intended to provide Rs. 4,20,000 in the budget for 1925–26. This, however, had to be reduced, owing to financial reasons, to Rs. 1,99,000. It is now proposed to provide Rs. 77,000 as additional grants in the current year for works for which estimates have been sanctioned by obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislative Council

Extra cost.

District.	Description of work.	Estimated cost.	Total grant eligible.	Grant proposed in 1925–26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Chittoor ..	Causeway across the Bahuda river.	15,450	7,725	4,250
Cuddapah ..	Causeway across the Kundu river.	88,000	44,000	44,000
Nellore ..	Bridge over the Paleru river.	50,000	25,000	7,000
Bellary .	Causeway across the Ayyanahallivanka.	21,700	10,850	7,750
Chittoor .	Culverts on second-class roads.	70,600	35,300	9,000
Cuddapah ..	Do.	38,410	19,205	5,000
	Total ..	2,84,160	1,42,080	77,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The proposal to move for a supplementary demand for Rs. 77,000 required in the current year was recommended by the Committee.

II.—SCHEMES PROPOSED TO BE FINANCED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE SURPLUS AVAILABLE ON ACCOUNT OF PARTIAL REMISSION OF PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

(4) Permanent appointment of a sub-assistant surgeon in the Mental Hospital, Calicut.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Deputy Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, Calicut, who is a trained civil assistant surgeon, is overburdened with work and the necessity for affording him some relief by the appointment of a sub-assistant surgeon was urged as early as August 1923. But

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the appointment was deferred for consideration until the necessity for the additional appointment was more clearly established. The Special Retrenchment Officer (Dr. Nedungadi) who visited the hospital subsequently observed that unless a junior sub-assistant surgeon was posted to help the civil assistant surgeon, who was the Deputy Superintendent, the work could not be done properly; and the Superintendent of the hospital has also stated recently that, in order to run the institution efficiently and in the proper up-to-date method, it is absolutely necessary to have a sub-assistant surgeon appointed immediately. It is therefore proposed to appoint a sub-assistant surgeon permanently in that institution. There is however no immediate extra cost, as the number of sub-assistant surgeons in service is in excess of the sanctioned cadre owing to the abolition of the leave reserve.

Extra cost.

					1925-26.	Ultimate.
					RS.	RS.
Recurring	..	..	..	..	Nil.	1,635

Recommendation of the Committee.—The scheme was recommended by the Committee for acceptance.

(5) Commission to enquire into the question of combating venereal diseases.

Abstract of the proposal—The incidence of venereal diseases in India is according to expert opinion very high and the ignorance of the majority of people in this Presidency regarding them is equally great. It is generally recognized that it is the duty of Government to stimulate public opinion on public health questions including the prevention of venereal diseases. Nothing has been done in this direction beyond the establishment of a make-shift venereal clinic at the General Hospital, Madras. Before taking the necessary steps in the direction of propaganda work and establishment of venereal clinics in the Presidency town and at each district headquarters, it is intended to welcome the visit of a Commission proposed to be sent by the General Secretary of the National Council for combating Venereal Diseases, London, as the advice of such a Commission which has travelled in various countries and is thus in a favourable position to ascertain the facts will be very useful. The travelling and other incidental expenses of the Commission from England to India will be found by public subscription raised in England. The expenditure connected with their stay in this Presidency alone will have to be defrayed by Government; this is estimated approximately at Rs. 3,000 and the expenditure can be met by re-appropriation.

Extra cost.

					1925-26.
					RS.
Non-recurring	..	..	..	..	3,000

Recommendation of the Committee.—The scheme was recommended for acceptance by a majority of the Committee.

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(6) Maintenance charges of an ambulance car proposed to be presented by the Red Cross Society for the use of Women and Children's Hospital, Madras.

Abstract of the proposal.—The Honorary Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Madras Branch, suggests that the Ford ambulance car which is returning from the Agency operations at Narasapatam may be sent for use at the Women and Children's Hospital, Madras, provided the driver's pay, petrol charges, licence fee and the like are borne by Government at an estimated cost Rs. 2,640 a year. An ambulance car at the Women and Children's Hospital will be very useful for the transport of serious and urgent cases to that hospital; and at times it may also be utilized for conveying patients to the other hospitals in the city. At present they are brought in bullock bandies and the like and much very valuable time is wasted. The proposed offer may, therefore, be accepted. The extra expenditure in the current year will be met from the sanctioned allotment for the hospital.

The working of the ambulance will be regulated by a set of rules framed for the purpose. A uniform fee of Rs. 3 will be levied for journeys within the municipal limits of Madras City and a fee of Rs. 5 for journeys beyond them and within a radius of 9 miles from the hospital and it will be free in the case of indigent patients.

Extra cost.

					1925-26.	Ultimate.
					RS.	RS.
Recurring	..	..	..	..	1,540	2,640
					(will be met by reappropriation).	

Recommendation of the Committee.—The scheme was recommended for acceptance subject to the condition that the ultimate cost of maintenance does not exceed Rs. 2,000 a year.

(7) Appointment of a Health Officer for the Srirangam Municipality.

Abstract of the proposal.—In April 1924 Government provincialized the service of municipal health officers, and included with effect from that date in the provincial cadre the then existing posts of 11 municipal health officers, and agreed to meet their entire pay in the first instance from provincial funds and to recover monthly 25 per cent of the average cost of the posts together with proportionate leave and pensionary contribution from the municipal councils concerned. In pursuance of this policy 12 additional posts of municipal health officers have since been sanctioned. The Municipal Council, Srirangam, presses for the appointment in the current year of a second class health officer for the town on Rs. 100—10—200—10—300 per month subject to the conditions mentioned above. It is also considered necessary to have a health officer for the control of sanitary measures connected with the celebration of the annual Ekadesi festival at

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the centre. It is therefore proposed to sanction the appointment with effect from the 1st September 1925 and this addition to the cadre will increase the existing number from 23 to 24. The net expenditure in the current year is Rs. 275 and will be met from the sanctioned allotment :—

Net Extra cost.

	1925-26.	Ultimate.
	RS.	RS.
Recurring	275	1,750
Receipts (leave and pensionary contribution from the Council)	50	100

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee approved of the proposal.

(8) Improvements to kitchen and construction of latrines for out-patients in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.

Abstract of the proposal.—The existing kitchen accommodation and arrangements are inadequate and for want of latrine accommodation the out-patients who number on an average 220 per day use the hospital compound and the adjoining public roads for the purpose. The Hon'ble Minister and His Excellency the Governor who visited the institution in 1922 and 1924 respectively have agreed that these works are urgent and should be pushed through. The plans and estimates are ready and it is proposed to provide for the work by moving for a supplementary demand for the amount required.

Extra cost.

	1925-26.
	RS.
Non-recurring	13,380

Recommendation of the Committee.—The Committee recommended the introduction of the scheme in the current year provided funds could be found; otherwise, the scheme may be brought forward as a Part II Scheme for 1926-27.

(9) Grants-in-aid to Industrial Schools.

Abstract of the proposal.—Please see item (18) of the Proceedings of the first meeting held on the 3rd August 1925.

Recommendation of the Committee.—The consideration of the subject was postponed to the next meeting of the Committee.

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B.—PART II SCHEMES FOR 1926-27.

- (10) Formation of a separate permanent river conservancy division for the Cauvery and the Coleroon with headquarters at Trichinopoly.**

Extra cost.

	1926-27.	Ultimate.
	Rs.	Rs.
Recurring	29,920	55,398

Recommendation of the Committee.—The scheme was postponed for consideration along with other Part II schemes for 1926-27.

C. PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE.

- (11) The following papers were placed on the table :—**

- (i) G.O. Mis. No. 368, Judicial, dated 30th June 1925, regarding the transfer of a portion of Mambalam and Kodambakam villages from the jurisdiction of the Saidapet taluk police station, Ohingleput district, to that of Teynampet and Nungambakam police stations in the Madras City.
- (ii) G.O. Mis. No. 648, Revenue, dated 2nd May 1925, sanctioning the appointment of a wholetime assistant on Rs 85 per mensem for a period of two years to assist the Agricultural Chemist in the investigation of the method of storage of hemp drugs.
- (iii) G.O. No. 581, Finance, dated 10th July 1925, regarding the publication and the distribution of the Madras Budget Manual.
- (iv) G.O. No. 715, Public, dated 29th July 1925, regarding the creation of a temporary appointment of Collector and District Magistrate for a period not exceeding three weeks in connexion with the study of the administration of cantonment lands for discussion with the Government of India.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
12th August 1925.

T. E. MOIR.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, the 21st August 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal, C.I.E., I.S.O.) in the chair.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Agriculture.

The work of the Millet Expert at Coimbatore.

* 265 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of assistants to the Millet Expert at Coimbatore;

(b) whether any breeding work is carried on by the Millet Expert regarding sajja or cumbu;

(c) if no work is done regarding sajja, what are the reasons for not taking up sajja breeding;

(d) what is the result of the experiments carried on at Coimbatore regarding the cholam varieties of Ceded districts grown in the millet breeding station, Coimbatore; and

(e) if the results show that the cholam varieties of the Ceded districts do not thrive well in Coimbatore, whether the Government propose to start a cholam breeding station for the Ceded districts?

A.—(a) Three.

(b) & (c) This section is primarily engaged on work connected with cholam and ragi. A beginning has, however, been made on cumbu and some varieties have been collected.

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- (d) Definite results have not yet been obtained, but present indications are that cholams from Bellary will not ordinarily set seed freely at Coimbatore.
- (e) If results at Coimbatore prove unsatisfactory, the question of starting a cholam breeding station in the Ceded districts will be considered.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" With reference to (b) and (c) it is stated 'a beginning has however been made on cumbu.' When was the beginning made ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I do not know the exact date ; quite recently."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Do the Government consider that further assistance will be necessary to carry on the work connected with the three varieties of cholam, ragi and cumbu ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" The Government are giving their consideration to it."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Will the Government see their way to arrive at an early decision, having regard to the importance of cumbu for the cotton districts ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Certainly."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" It is stated here that 'Bellary cholam will not ordinarily set seed freely at Coimbatore.' Having regard to the conditions of Bellary and Ceded districts, is it not desirable that Government should move in the matter of establishing a station in the Ceded districts ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" That is what they have to consider with reference to the report received yesterday. There, the Director of Agriculture says pointedly that Bellary cholam will not thrive in Coimbatore. So, a beginning has to be made in the Ceded districts."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It is stated 'if results at Coimbatore prove unsatisfactory, the question of starting a cholam breeding station in the Ceded districts will be considered.' Now, from what the hon. the Minister has stated it is conclusively evident that the results of Coimbatore are not likely to be satisfactory hereafter. May I take it that the question of having a station in the Ceded districts will be given a very early consideration ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Yes."

Co-operative Societies.

Appointment of an Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Kurnool.

* 266 Q.—MR. K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kurnool, has appointed an outsider quite recently as Inspector of Co-operative Societies although there were local applicants eligible for the post whose names were already in the list ?

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A.—The Government do not understand what is meant by the term 'outsider' nor have they information on the appointment of Inspectors in the department.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I point out to the hon. the Minister for Development that the word 'outsider' was used by him first in his famous speech at Guntur? Probably there he referred to the people who are not connected with the co-operative societies."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" The word has many meanings."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" In what meaning was the word used in his Guntur speech? "

Qualification: for the post of Deputy Registrars, etc., in the Co-operative Department.

* 267 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has fixed any qualifications for the post of deputy registrar, of assistant registrar and of inspectors in the Co-operative Department;

(b) whether it is a fact that the new reorganization scheme is intended to encourage men now in service in the department;

(c) if so, how many assistant registrars are going to be newly appointed;

(d) how many chief inspectors there are in the department with more than ten years' service and whether there are not many among them qualified to discharge the duties of assistant registrars; and

(e) whether it is a fact that such men are being overlooked in favour of recruitment from outside the department?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 5 of G.O. No. 378, Development, dated 12th March 1925, placed on the Editors' Table, and to article 1 of Public Service Notification published at page 34 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 15th January 1924.

(b) The reorganization scheme is explained in paragraphs 1, 3, 4 and 5 of G.O. No. 378, Development, dated 12th March 1925, placed on the Editors' Table.

(c) Of the twenty-five posts of Assistant Registrars sanctioned in the reorganization scheme, nine have been filled by promotion from the grade of Chief Inspectors, eight appointments are held by men who were already working as Assistant Registrars and the remaining eight will be filled by direct recruitment.

(d) & (e) Twenty-eight. Those considered suitable have been promoted on probation.

Status of the newly appointed assistant registrars of Co-operative Societies.

* 268 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether under the new reorganization scheme persons to be newly appointed as assistant registrars are to be classified as non-gazetted officers;

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(b) whether they can exercise the powers of a Registrar, such as registration, arbitration, enquiry, audit and liquidation ;

(c) if so, what are the functions of control to be exercised by the deputy registrars over them ; and

(d) whether this power to be newly given to the assistant registrars is to be conferred on all in that cadre or is it to be conferred only on selected capable men ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The powers conferred on these assistant registrars are specified in Notifications Nos. 185 and 210, published at pages 1197 and 1265 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 7th and 21st July 1925, respectively.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 378, Development, dated 12th March 1925, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(d) No assistant registrar will be invested with these powers unless he is considered capable and has, if necessary, undergone training.

Mode of auditing central banks.

* 269 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to his answer to interpellation No. 472, dated 17th March 1925—

(a) whether it is a fact that audit orders of central banks are issued as if the banks were audited by assistant registrars when they are actually audited only by chief inspectors ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the case of all other societies audit orders are issued by those who actually audit them ;

(c) the reason for adopting in the case of the audit of central banks this procedure which misleads the public as to the actual state of affairs ;

(d) whether he has any objection to prescribe that central banks should be actually audited by assistant registrars as was done in the early years of the movement ; and

(e) whether in his new scheme of reorganization provision has been made for different kinds of co-operative societies being adequately audited by competent auditors ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) In the case of all societies the audit orders mention the names of persons who actually conducted the audit.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government do not propose to interfere with the discretion vested in the Registrar under section 17 of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912.

(e) Yes.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With regard to answer to (d), these central banks are now attracting deposits of lakhs and lakhs of rupees from those who are bidders in alkali sales, from people who have taken contracts for jails and other public spirited people. It is very necessary that these people should have confidence in these banks. If they are merely audited by the chief inspectors, it will not inspire confidence in the investors nor attract

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large capital. Therefore I want that these central banks should be audited by the assistant registrars. By saying that 'Government do not propose to interfere with the discretion vested in the Registrar under section 17 of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912', does the hon. the Minister want to mislead the public?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Certainly not ; it is enjoined on the Registrar by the Act and if he is worth his salt he must do his duty properly. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" As a matter of fact, it has not been done ; and it does not produce the necessary confidence in the public. "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" If any particular case is brought to my notice I shall make the necessary enquiry. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is there any exception ? As far as I know it is the rule. "

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I point out to the hon. the Minister that it is the inspector that does the whole duty and the assistant registrar simply supervises his work ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" The mechanical portion of the work is done by the inspector but the real portion of the work is done by responsible officers. "

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" Who is attending to the financial portion of the work ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" The early portion of the work, that is comparing the ledger figures with the journal figures, that is all done by the inspecting staff ; but the work of bringing up the balance, finding out the assets and liabilities and matters of that nature are all attended to by the assistant registrar. "

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" For the last eight years this has never been done ? "

Co-operative societies in the Nilgiri district.

* 270 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the number of co-operative societies in the Nilgiri district and of that number how many are specially for the hill tribes ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a large sum of 'overdues' from societies and whether it is a fact that the movement has been a failure as regards benefit to the hill tribes ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the sympathy of the leaders of the community (hill tribes) was not enlisted and whether it is a fact that even the few who helped the movement in the beginning had subsequently to sever their connexion with the movement on account of the attitude of the officials of the department towards them ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the organization of new societies was left entirely in the hands of the officials of the department ;

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(e) whether it is a fact that the powers of the co-operative unions and of the honorary assistant registrar were usurped by these officials ;

(f) whether complaints of actual interference by the officials of the department with the work of non-officials have been received ;

(g) whether it is a fact that on many occasions respectable gentlemen connected with the management of co-operative societies working in the town of Ootacamund complained to the Registrar personally about the unwarranted interference of these officials ; and

(h) what steps Government have taken to see that non-official help in the working of these societies is not repelled ?

A.—(a) There are 78 societies in the Nilgiris plateau. Of these, 68 are exclusively for the hill tribes.

(b) The outstandings are considerable. The progress of the co-operative movement amongst hill tribes is necessarily slow, but the movement has not failed to confer benefits.

(c) The Government have no reason to think so.

(d) Non-official agencies have not yet come forward to undertake the work of organizing new societies.

(e), (f) & (g) No.

(h) Does not arise.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it a fact that Rao Sahib Belli Gowder was Honorary Assistant Registrar for some time and when he was ill, advantage was taken by the department to entrust two unions in the Nilgiris, one to the village officer and the other to the village schoolmaster, as if public spirited men are not available there ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Our information is that enough public spirited men are not available.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Since Mr. Belli Gowder resigned, Mr. Ari Gowder took up the place ; but he too had to sever his connexion on account of differences with the departmental staff.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ No ; on account of his having taken up a contract.”

THE RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May I know by what process has the hon. the Minister discovered that there are not enough public spirited men there ? ”

MR. R. VEERIAN :—“ May I know how many co-operative societies are there for the Adi-Dravidas in the Nilgiris district ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ I want notice. I have not got the figures just now.”

MR. R. VEERIAN :—“ Does the hon. the Minister know what is going on in his own department. . . ? ”

THE hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ The hon. Member has been warned yesterday and I think he should have taken the warning seriously. Surely there are other ways of putting the question.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it a fact that Mr. Davis, M.L.C., was dissatisfied with the attitude of the departmental staff towards non-officials and did he complain about it to Mr. Gray ? ”

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I have no information."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Minister kindly enquire?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" There was no complaint made to the Registrar."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" My information is that Mr. Davis actually complained to Mr. Gray."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" If there was a complaint it would have been sent to us."

Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—" There was only one small specific complaint that I made; I have no general complaint whatever."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Was that complaint attended to?"

Appointment of chairmen of municipalities, etc., as honorary assistant registrars of Co-operative Societies in Chingleput.

* 271 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any presidents of taluk boards or chairmen of municipalities have been appointed as honorary assistant registrars in the Chingleput district;

(b) if so, what are their names and when were they appointed;

(c) whether Government propose to reappoint them when their terms expire; and

(d) whether there are not in the Chingleput district persons who are directly connected with the co-operative movement and have the requisite leisure to perform the duties of honorary assistant registrars?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) M.R.Ry. Rai Sahib C. Aruliah Nayudu Garu.

„ C. Sambasiva Chettiyar Avargal.

„ K. Venugopala Mudaliyar Avargal.

Their present appointment dates from 1st August 1924.

(c) The question has not yet been considered.

(d) The Government understand that the three gentlemen mentioned are closely connected with the co-operative movement. They have no information as to other persons connected with the movement in Chingleput who have the requisite leisure to perform the duties of honorary assistant registrar.

Alleged malpractices among the panchayatdars of co-operative societies.

* 272 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of certain malpractices among some panchayatdars of co-operative societies which endanger the investment of funds in them, such as themselves borrowing the bulk of the amount and continuing to be defaulters and granting to their own dependants loans on

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insufficient securities and also bringing into existence benami bonds and tampering with accounts so as to conceal frauds and misappropriations in the societies ;

(b) whether any special disciplinary measures are recommended in such cases ;

(c) whether the Government discourage criminal prosecutions in such cases ; and

(d) whether departmental officers are allowed to start prosecutions without the sanction of their superior officers ?

A.—(a) Abuses of the kind mentioned do occasionally occur.

(b) Where serious fraud or misappropriation occurs, the case is reported to the Registrar with a view to the prosecution of the offender.

(c) No.

(d) No.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" With reference to clause (a), do the Government propose to take measures to minimise the malpractices ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Yes ; if they are found to be necessary."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Is the hon. the Minister aware that in several societies, the using of the cash balances by the office-bearers is visited by no other sign of disapproval from the department than by a letter to the very people who participated in this, and naturally these letters are merely crumpled and thrown away ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" If the hon. Member would give me any suggestions, I will consider them."

Industries.

Disposal of certain machinery purchased for the Kerala Soap Institute

* 273 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the circumstances under which the Hornsby oil engine and pump purchased for the Kerala Soap Institute were sold for less than half its price ; to whom they were sold and whether other departments of Government were consulted prior to their sale ?

A.—The engine and pump were purchased in the year 1919 with the intention of employing them in the soap factory in connexion with a causticising plant for the manufacture of caustic soda. Subsequently the price of caustic soda fell and the proposal to erect the plant was given up. The engine was of an old type and was not likely to be useful to other Government departments. It was sold in 1924 to Messrs. Savour & Co., Calicut, for Rs. 1,000, the best offer obtainable.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, were the other departments approached at all in the matter ? I want to know whether the officer did really enquire of other departments whether the oil engine was required or did he simply think out of his own imagination that they might not need it

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" He did not think it necessary, because he as Director has to give advice to other departments as regards the purchase. This machine was considered good for nothing and the money got must be considered as god-send."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what price was paid for the purchase of this machine ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Rupees 2,000 odd."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Then has the department perpetrated a fraud on the Company ? " (Laughter.)

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" It is a business transaction ; was the sale of the machine advertised ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" It was not."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Did they report to the Government that they were about to sell the machine and obtain their orders ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" It was such a small matter that it was not considered necessary."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Are there no rules to guide officers in these matters ? Is it absolutely at their discretion to do as they like ? "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It is stated ' The engine was of an old type and was not likely to be useful, etc.' So, was there no new type of engine when this was purchased in 1919 ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" When they purchased it, it was the only type that was available."

The Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor.

* 274 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR. Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 2002, Development, dated 21st November 1924, the orders passed by the Government as regards the continuance of the Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor ?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to clause (c) of Question No. 585 printed on page 401 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council, Volume XXIII—No. 5.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I take it that the period for which this factory was established has expired ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" The period has not yet expired."

Veterinary.

The new Veterinary dispensary in Harpanahalli.

* 275 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) when the new veterinary dispensary will be opened in Harpanahalli, Bellary district ; and

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(b) the state at which the proposal to give regular peons to the veterinary assistants to help them in their duties stands at present ?

A.—(a) A veterinary dispensary was opened at Harpanahalli on the 19th July 1925.

(b) Some touring veterinary assistants have peons. A scheme for providing peons for the remaining veterinary assistants was postponed owing to financial considerations at the time of the preparation of the budget.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know why these peons have been kept on temporarily when there is no appreciable savings to the Government by not having them permanently.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Clause (b) of the answer contains the information.”

Buildings.

Standard rents for the buildings contemplated for the Rajkumar College, etc.

* 276 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR. Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Accountant-General has given it as his opinion that the orders passed by the Madras Government in April 1923 fixing standard rents for the buildings at one time contemplated for the Rajkumar College and another, and remitting the arrears of rent due for them, do not conform to the Auditor-General's rules on the subject; and the action the Government have taken, or propose to take, to modify their order so as to conform to the Auditor-General's rules ?

A.—At the instance of the Accountant-General, the matter was placed before the Public Accounts Committee and that body endorsed the action of the Government.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ May I ask the hon. the Finance Member for some information on this constitutional point, whether the sanction of the Public Accounts Committee overrides the objections of the Auditor-General ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ I am afraid I have got to study the question.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ I hope that my hon. Friend would do it, because I doubt if the Auditor-General's objections could thus be disposed of.”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ I am not quite sure if my hon. Friend raises a legal question or a question of financial etiquette.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Oh ! ”

Education.

Allotment sanctioned for promotion of the Scout movement.

* 277 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state how much of the Rs. 10,000 recently sanctioned by the Government for the promotion of the Scout movement in the Presidency has been allotted for—

- (a) the pay of the organizing secretaries,
- (b) their travelling allowances,

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- (c) cost of training camp,
- (d) the provincial Jambori,
- (e) grants to district councils, and
- (f) printing, stationery, etc.?

A.—The grant of Rs. 10,000 is a *lump* grant to the Boy Scouts Association, Madras, and its object is to enable the Association to employ a capable organizing Secretary. The Association has been asked to furnish to the Government a statement of the expenditure incurred out of the grant, duly certified by qualified auditors.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Are the Government aware that the grant of Rs. 10,000 made by them is practically taken up by pay and travelling allowance with the result that there is no provision made for the several other items in their programme? That being the case, will the Government consider the question of making a supplementary grant? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ No, not at present.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ May I know whether the Government will please inquire into the financial situation of the Association? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO —‘ That is under consideration.’”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI —“ Has this association asked for any additional grant? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO —“ The association asked for a certain amount of money and Rs. 10,000 was found necessary and that sum was accordingly granted as a lump sum.”

Introduction of spinning in Government schools.

* 278 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state in what Government schools and to what extent spinning has been introduced in the Madras Presidency?

A.—Spinning alone has not been introduced into any Government schools in this Presidency. As auxiliary to weaving it has been introduced in a few schools. Spinning alone has practically no educational value.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA .—“ May I know what is meant by ‘ auxiliary ’? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ I must ask the hon. Member to refer to a standard dictionary.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Sir, this is a common answer given by the hon. Minister. I know that auxiliary means aid. I want to know what that auxiliary is? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Again, I must ask the hon. Member to read the whole of the answer. If he does so, it will be quite clear.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ Is it a fact that Government have not allowed spinning in the educational institutions? ”

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The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Yes, unless it is of any educational value, educational institutions have nothing to do with any other object."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"The answer says 'as auxiliary to weaving it has been introduced in a few schools'. Why should not local bodies which have spinning mills be not permitted to teach spinning in their schools and why should they be discouraged and prevented from doing so?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"It is not a question for information. It is a suggestion for action."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"There cannot be any weaving without spinning. Therefore, Sir, shall we not begin spinning in the elementary schools?"

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Spinning alone is practically of no educational value. That is the answer. Is it the individual opinion of the hon. the Minister for Education or has he consulted people who are better fitted to give an opinion in the matter?" (Laughter.)

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"The answer is there. It is open to the hon. Member to draw his own inference"

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"Is the hon. Minister aware that the Bihar and Orissa Government have introduced spinning in their educational institutions?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I have no official information about it, Sir."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"May I know under what rule the hon. the Minister has taken power to prohibit local bodies from introducing spinning in their educational institutions?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"If the local bodies have such power, it seems to me that they can do it themselves without coming to the Government."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"May I know what exactly is implied by the term 'as auxiliary to weaving'? Does it mean that weaving also is taught in schools?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MORE :—"On this question I understand that the word 'auxiliary' is a misprint for 'ancillary'." (Laughter.)

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know whether the Government consider that spinning has got vocational value, if not educational?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Spinning has got vocational value."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Then why should not Government introduce spinning in these schools?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"In connexion with vocational or practical instruction it has some value, but not in connexion with the education imparted in our elementary schools where it is not the policy of the Government to give vocational instruction."

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Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" Have the Government introduced spinning in any of their vocational schools ? "

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" So, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether such schools as have introduced spinning only as part of vocational instruction have been doing so without his knowledge ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I am not aware of any instance where schools have adopted it by themselves."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—" May I ask the hon. Minister for Education whether it is not a fact that this opinion in regard to spinning is the opinion of the Education Department and not of the hon. Minister himself ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It is the opinion of the Education Minister as well as that of his department that is given there."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Is there any difference of opinion between the hon. Minister and his department ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" There is no difference of opinion."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—" In view of the resolutions passed by the Legislative Council two years ago, will the Government be pleased to bring up the matter before the Legislative Council before any definite action is taken on questions like introduction of spinning into schools, etc., and obtain its views thereon ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Yes, that aspect will be considered."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" I want to know whether spinning has been introduced in any of the educational institutions in the presidency ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I do not know whether it arises out of this question."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether the elementary schools have vocational instruction ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Not in the elementary schools proper."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Then what is the meaning of saying 'as auxiliary to weaving it has been introduced in a few schools'. Does it not mean that in some elementary schools it has been introduced ? "

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Is not practical instruction included in the elementary education ? Does it not come under it ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It is provided for in the Educational Rules passed under the Elementary Education Act under which the District Educational Councils have full power."

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Grants for school buildings in South Kanara, etc.

* 279 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to place before this House a statement showing—

(a) the grants for buildings for upper secondary and high schools and colleges in South Kanara, Malabar and Coimbatore districts sanctioned during the five years ending with 31st March 1925;

(b) which of these grants have been paid;

(c) which are not paid, specially in case of buildings completed; and state why in the latter case the grants are withheld and when they are likely to be paid?

A.—A statement^a is placed on the table.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—“The appendix to this question gives the information that the St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, receives grant of Rs. 5,543; but the note says ‘the building has been completed. The management has been asked at the instance of the Government Solicitor to regularize their title to the property.’ What does regularization of their title to property mean?”

THE HON. RAO BAHADUR SIR A. P. PATRO:—“I am afraid the whole correspondence will have to be looked into in order to say that a certain Catholic missionary has not got the power to receive money from the Government. We want certain guarantees or securities and the correspondents of the institution are not in a position to do so.”

The creation of district secondary education boards.

* 280 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN: With reference to question No. 434 answered on 16th March 1925, will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state when the district secondary education boards were created originally?

A.—The boards were constituted about the end of 1923.

MR. R. VEERIAN:—“May I know whether any member from the depressed classes has been newly appointed by the Government on the Secondary Education Board or if any will hereafter be appointed?”

THE HON. RAO BAHADUR SIR A. P. PATRO:—“If suitable members are available, I would be very glad to appoint them.”

Medical inspection of students in the city.

* 280-A Q.—RAO BAHADUR C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, M.L.C., has accepted the office of Medical Inspector of the students in the City of Madras;

(b) the amount of salary or fees that will be paid to him from the provincial funds; and

(c) whether he has vacated his seat in the local Legislative Council under the provisions of section 80-B of the Government of India Act?

A.—The Government have no information.

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Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" As far as the Government are concerned, have they got any information as to who is the Medical Inspector of students ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" As far as I know there is no such officer as Medical Inspector of students in the City of Madras appointed, approved or thought of or contemplated by the Government."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Is not the medical inspection of the boys in the City of Madras going on ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" There are agencies for that. Any medical officer who has been approved by the Surgeon-General can do so on receiving some fee."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Is Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar one of the persons so approved ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" He is not."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask the Leader of the Opposition what foundation he has for the question he has put on this point and whether he has satisfied himself with that ordinary care which a common citizen is expected to bestow. (Cries of ' Order, order ')."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has not finished his sentence."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" On matters concerning one's interest, before the hon. Member thought it fit to put this question whether he bestowed that ordinary care and prudence on it ? "

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" On a point of order, Sir, when you have admitted that question, is it open to hon. Members of this House to raise an issue of this kind ? "

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" My hon. Friend has entirely misunderstood the scope of my question. I am not questioning the admissibility of this question and I am not raising any point of order at all. I am asking him as an hon. Member of this House whether before putting this question he, in fairness to himself if not to the hon. Gentleman referred to in it, satisfied himself as to the foundation for this question."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I rise to another point of order whether when a question has been put, is it open to any hon. Member to go on commenting as he likes on that question and ask for reasons ? "

Mr. O. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" I wish to rise to a point of order whether questions can be addressed to any except the occupants of the Treasury Bench ? "

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" If there is not a salaried appointment under the Government such as a Medical Inspector of schools, is it only to make mischief or malign me that he put the question ? (Cries of ' Order, order ')."

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Local Boards and Municipal Councils.*Electoral rolls of taluk boards.*

* 281 Q.—**Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO**: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) who is actually responsible for the correct preparation of the electoral rolls of taluk boards;

(b) whether the name of the vice-president of Anantapur taluk board was incorrectly entered in the electoral rolls;

(c) whether with a view to stand for election to the taluk board, he applied to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Anantapur, to correct the clerical error in his name as entered in the final rolls as it was not in accordance with the orders of the revising board;

(d) whether the orders passed by the revising board have been correctly carried out in the electoral rolls for Anantapur taluk board and whether mistake has not been made in the name of an hon. Member of this House in the said rolls, as regards his father's name; and

(e) whether there is any power in any one to correct mistakes of the sort in the final electoral roll, when the orders of the revising authority are not correctly carried out and if so, in whom it vests and when it can be exercised?

A.—(a) & (e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to rules 15, 11 and 12 of the rules for the preparation of electoral rolls for taluk boards.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—“ With reference to clauses (b), (c) and (d) of the answer, may I request the hon. Member to enquire into the matter and obtain the information ? ”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—“ The matter will be looked into.”

Schools under the control of the District Board of Malabar.

* 282 Q.—**Mr. J. A. SALDANHA**: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of high schools or upper secondary schools under the control of the district board of Malabar;

(b) what is the number of teachers who are B.A., L.T.'s appointed in these schools;

(c) how these appointments are distributed among the various castes and communities, Brahmans, Nayars, Thiyyans, Indian Christians, etc.;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is not a single Indian Christian among such teachers;

(e) how many Indian Christian B.A., L.T.'s applied for such posts and why these applications were not complied with; and

(f) how many of the teachers referred to are subjects of Native States?

A.—(a) 14.

(b) to (f) The Government have no information.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Will the Government be pleased to call for the information ? ”

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—“ The request will be considered.”

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Nominations to the Mettupalaiyam Union Board.

* 283 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when nominations were made among the members of the different Minority communities last to the Mettupalaiyam union board by the president of the Coimbatore taluk board ;

(b) whether any member of the depressed classes was nominated to this union board ;

(c) if so, what is his name ; and

(d) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a), (b) and (c), whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—(a) 28th April 1925, 6th May 1925 and 14th May 1925.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) M.R.Ry. B. Raghavalu Reddi Garu who is said to be an Adi-Dravida.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ With reference to clause (c), may I know whether the Government are aware that after this nomination of an Adi-Dravida to the Mettupalaiyam Union, meetings were held in the verandah of the union office and in those meetings while the members of the other classes were given good seats the member of the depressed classes was given only a low stool ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The question does not arise out of the answer given.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Will the hon. Member kindly cause an enquiry to be made ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The request will be considered, Sir.”

Nomination to a vacant seat in Dharmapuri taluk board.

* 284 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that one nominated member to the Dharmapuri taluk board, Salem district, M.R.Ry. Thirthamurthi Gounder, has already resigned his seat ;

(b) whether one Munia Maistri, Adi-Dravida candidate of Mukanoor village, Dharmapuri taluk, has already applied to the president of the Salem district board expressing his willingness to serve on the taluk board on behalf of the depressed classes ;

(c) whether the seat fallen vacant has already been filled up by nominating any candidate ;

(d) if so, the name of the candidate and whether he is a member of the depressed classes ; and

(e) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a) to (d), whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—(a) No one named M.R Ry. Thirthamurthi Gounder has resigned a seat on the board. There was no member of that name. There is one Mr. Thirthagiri Gounder now on the board.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative,

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- (c) & (d) To one of the vacant seats on the Dharmapuri taluk board, M.R.Ry. K. Venkatraman Avargal, a member of the depressed classes, has been appointed.

Communal representation in Narayanadeverakeri union board.

* 285 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) how many Brahmins, non-Brahmins or Christians or Muhammadans or Adi-Dravidas were nominated to the Narayanadeverakeri union board, Hospet taluk, Bellary district, by the president of the Hospet taluk board ;

(b) when the nominations were made last ;

(c) whether it is a fact that one Adi-Dravida Mr. Kalli Hanumappa of Narayanadeverakeri has already applied to the president, taluk board, for one of the nominated seats ; if so, with what results ; and

(d) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a), (b) and (c), whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—(a) & (b) A list ^a of members of the Narayanadeverakeri union board with dates of joining it is laid on the table.

(c) The answer is in the affirmative ; the person named has been appointed as a member of the board.

Establishment of a free reading room at Tirupati.

* 286 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that after cancelling the Collector's order refusing to give sanction to the resolution regarding the establishment of a free reading room at Tirupati, the Government refused to give their sanction to the reading room ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the municipal council requested the Government to reconsider their order ;

(c) whether the municipal council again requested the Government to sanction at least the amount bona fide spent up to the time of refusal by the Government to sanction the reading room and the Government refused to do even this ;

(d) whether the audit department has now asked the councillors concerned to pay the sum spent for the reading room which is only Rs. 10-6-0 ;

(e) whether the municipal councillors have refused to do this and a suit is to be filed regarding the same ; and

(f) whether the Government have any objection to reconsider the matter at least now and sanction the petty sum spent by the municipality bona fide in view of the fact that the Government cancelled the Collector's order ?

A.—(a) The Collector did not refuse to sanction the expenditure. He suspended the resolution under section 36 (2) of the District Municipalities Act. Such suspension is proper only when the public interest is in immediate danger and was cancelled by the Government who at the same time informed the council that the Government's previous sanction was required before any money was spent under the resolution.

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The council, however, spent money without waiting for sanction which, when eventually applied for, was refused.

(b) & (c) Yes.

(d) The amounts of items disallowed by the Examiner are Rs. 10-5-0 and Rs 17-5-7.

(e) The Government have no information.

(f) The Government are not prepared to sanction the expenditure.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" May I know the circumstances under which Government cancelled the resolution of the Municipal Council ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Because the Government thought it was irregular for the council to pass the resolution."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Why are not Government prepared to sanction this expenditure ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It is an expenditure which the local body is not bound to incur."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is the maintenance of a reading room not a legitimate function of a local body ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Government do not think so."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Do Government think that it is illegitimate for a local body to maintain a reading room ? "

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Are there not municipalities maintaining reading rooms ? "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Did not Government invite applications for contributions to reading rooms and libraries maintained by local bodies ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It is a matter to be considered by a different department altogether."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is it in the department of Education that such applications were invited and may I take it that Government in the Education Department will authorize this expenditure ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" We cannot authorize expenditure which is not sanctioned by the Legislature. There is no budget provision for this expenditure. The hon. Member probably refers to subsidies to properly constituted libraries."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is it then a fact that while a particular activity of the local body will be described as illegitimate by one department of the Government, another department of the Government will call it legitimate ? "

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" By whom is the suit filed : is it filed with the permission of the Government ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" There is no suit ; it is only a case of surcharge."

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Seeing that the municipality spent the money bona fide expecting that the Government which cancelled the Collector's order would sanction the expenditure, will the Government be pleased to reconsider the order and sanction the expenditure? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The question before the Government was whether the expenditure was authorized or not ; Government came to the conclusion that it was not. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Cannot Government sanction expenditure even though it was not authorized? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Government can sanction if they think fit. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask why they should not sanction such an expenditure now? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" In this case they thought they had better not. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Are Government satisfied that the municipality incurred this expenditure bona fide thinking that the Government would sanction the expenditure? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The question of bona fide does not at all arise. "

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" Did Government consult the District Collector with regard to this matter of sanction? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I do not think he was consulted. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Did the District Collector himself give any suggestion? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I am not aware of any such thing. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Is it not a fact that the District Collector cancelled this because there was no provision in the budget and subject to the sanction of the Government the municipality can incur the expenditure? "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" If the Government think that this is done bona fide, will they not be pleased to reconsider the matter? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" No, Sir. "

Audit objection to expenditure by the Tirupati Municipal Council on account of Mr. Gandhi.

* 287 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Council of Tirupati resolved to send a wire to Mrs. Gandhi on the recovery of Mahatma Gandhi from serious illness and to spend some sugarcandy in a spinning competition and these expenses came to Rs. 5-8-0 and Rs. 8-11-0 respectively ;

(b) whether the Assistant Examiner of Local Fund Accounts has objected to these items and the council has replied that these came under ordinary expenditure ; and

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(c) whether the Chairman of the municipal council has applied to the Government to sanction the expenditure of these two sums if such sanction was necessary; what orders have been passed by the Government in the matter?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The charges being of an extraordinary nature require the sanction of Government (or of the Collector to whom the Government have delegated their powers) under rule 53 (6) of Schedule IV of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920. The Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirupati, was informed on 6th January 1925 that the Government were not prepared to sanction the expenditure.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know if the municipalities are not permitted to incur the ordinary charges on correspondence ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Sir, they are permitted.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Does not telegram come under correspondence ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ It must not be a telegram to any individual with whom the local body has no concern.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ Supposing a letter was written instead of a telegram, would that one anna spent on the stamp have been disallowed ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ When the question arises, Government will consider it.”

Admission in medical schools and colleges.

* 288 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO. Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether any medical school or college is earmarked for students coming from a particular district;

(b) whether any test for admitting the students has been prescribed or is being observed in selecting students for admission;

(c) whether the student's vernacular has any bearing upon the students admitted into any school or college and if so, why so;

(d) why in 1923-24, out of 149 Tanjorians only 109 were admitted in Tanjore school and 37 admitted in Royapuram and 3 in Madura; and

(e) what the principles are which guide the selection boards, if any, in the matter of admission?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the rules published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 9th June 1925.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) Generally pupils are posted in the first instance to the schools they ask for so far as accommodation permits. At their own request, some students belonging to Tanjore were posted or transferred to other medical schools. Further, the Medical

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School at Madura, which is only a continuation school, has provision for third and fourth year classes only and the passed second year pupils of Calicut (now Coimbatore) and some of the passed pupils of Royapuram and Tanjore schools are transferred to Madura to make up the third year class there

(e) In selecting pupils for admission to medical schools the selection board gives preference to candidates who have taken science as their optional subject for the S.S.L.C. course. As regards the admission to medical colleges, the Selection Committee ordinarily gives preference to candidates in the following order :—

- (i) Those with a B.A. Degree in Science.
- (ii) Those who have appeared for the B.A. Degree examination in Science and passed the Science portion of the examination or attended B.A. class in science.
- (iii) Those who have passed the Intermediate examination in group II, first class.
- (iv) Those who have passed the Intermediate examination in group I, first class.
- (v) Those who have passed the Intermediate examination in group II, second class.
- (vi) Those who have passed the Intermediate examination in group I, second class.
- (vii) Those who have passed any other examinations recognized by the General Medical Council in accordance with Regulation 250 (1) of the Madras University.

Provided that in the application of these rules if the number of candidates to be admitted from the non-Brahman communities, including Christians, Muhammadans and depressed classes, falls short of two-thirds of the total number of candidates that can be admitted, the minimum qualifications is in the case of the candidates from those communities considered sufficient for admission, notwithstanding the order of preference prescribed by the rules.

There is, however, no objection to the Brahman candidates being admitted to the extent of more than one-third of the total number of candidates that can be admitted if from the non-Brahman communities there is not sufficient number of applicants for admission with at least the minimum qualifications.

Medical.

Women and Children's Hospital at Mangalore.

* 289 Q.—MR. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

- (a) whether it is a fact that subscriptions are being collected from the public of South Kanara for a Women and Children's Hospital in Mangalore ;
- (b) if so, the amount collected up to now ;
- (c) the amount estimated for the purpose ;
- (d) whether the hospital is meant for in-patients also ;

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(e) whether the Government propose to make any grants for the purpose ; if so, the amount of such grants ;

(f) whether a healthy site has been selected for the projected hospital ;

(g) in how many years the said hospital will be completed ; and

(h) what amount of money has been promised for the said hospital by the district board of South Kanara, by the municipality of Mangalore and by the taluk boards in the district ?

A.—(a) Subscriptions are being collected for improving and extending the present Women and Children's Hospital, Mangalore.

(b) Rupees 24,000 according to the latest information received by Government.

(c) Rupees 40,000.

(d) Yes.

(e) The matter is under consideration.

(f) The proposal is to extend and improve the existing hospital on its present site. It is understood that the Mangalore Municipal Council has agreed to acquire and reclaim the area to the west of the hospital and make it available for the proposed improvements. The site and buildings to be vacated by the Police Hospital are also to be added to the Women and Children's Hospital.

(g) Roughly, it may take one year for the improvements and extensions to be completed.

(h) The Government have no information.

Alleged danger to Chingleput people by lepers being allowed to go outside the Leper settlement.

* 290 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the letter published in the *Madras Mail* of 26th June 1925 under the signatures of four respectable gentlemen of Chingleput pointing out the danger to the town and suburbs of Chingleput by the lepers being thus let loose, defiling tanks, wells, etc. ;

(b) what action the Government propose to take in the matter of carrying out the remedial measures suggested therein ;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend the leper settlement so as to accommodate all the lepers in the Presidency in that locality ; and

(d) if so, whether the Government will kindly place on the table of the House all connected papers with regard to the proposed extension of the Leper settlement at Tirumani ?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The matter is receiving attention.

(c) & (d) The Government are considering the question of the best method of dealing with leprosy in the light of recent medical researches. There is no immediate likelihood of a large increase in the Tirumani settlement.

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Alleged memorial to get the Vaniyambadi sub-assistant surgeon transferred.

* 291 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the inhabitants of Vaniyambadi in North Arcot district have sent mahazars to the Surgeon-General to the Government of Madras, to the District Medical Officer, North Arcot, and to the Municipal Chairman, Vaniyambadi, complaining against the present sub-assistant surgeon in charge of the hospital at Vaniyambadi and praying for his transfer ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the memorialists did not get either a reply or the redress of their grievance ;

(c) whether it is a fact that at a special meeting of the Municipal Council, Vaniyambadi, held on the 9th July 1925 a unanimous resolution was adopted by the council praying Government for the transfer of the present sub-assistant surgeon in charge of the hospital (for males) at Vaniyambadi and for the appointment of a competent substitute in his place ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter ?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information, but have called for a report from the Surgeon-General and the Chairman, Municipal Council, Vaniyambadi

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it a fact that the Surgeon-General visited Vaniyambadi hospital on the 14th August and although the municipal councillors were waiting to make representations to him he did not choose to meet them but merely examined a few in-patients in the hospital and went away ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I have already said that Government have no information.”

Supply of medicines to the rural dispensary at Desur.

* 292 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the rural dispensary at Desur, North Arcot district, which was opened in March 1925 has not yet received the supply of medicines and surgical instruments ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this delay is due to the District Medical Officer's office at Vellore ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the dispensary doctor is now obliged to provide medicines for the poor patients from his own resources ;

(d) whether it is a fact that a similar state of affairs prevails in most other dispensaries in North Arcot district ; and

(e) whether Government have made enquiries into the matter ?

A.—The Government have no information, but have called for a report from the President, District Board, North Arcot.

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Public Health.

Improvement of water-supply to Coonoor.

* 293 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the final orders regarding the improvement of water-supply to Coonoor was passed and under what conditions the Government sanctioned the scheme;

(b) when the work was commenced and when the work is expected to be finished;

(c) what progress has been made in the work every month since the work was commenced; and

(d) whether the municipal council offered to have the work done under its own management and if so why that offer was not accepted?

A.—(a) The order was issued in June 1924. A copy of the order^a is laid on the table. The existing water-supply to the town was reported to be unsatisfactory.

(b) The work was begun on the 3rd March 1925 and is expected to be completed by the 31st August 1925.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) The municipal council did not offer to carry out the work through its own agency.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.—“May I know if the municipal council suggested that they would be able to do the work if it was entrusted to them?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“There is no formal offer from the municipal council.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Was the municipal council ever consulted?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“It is not the duty of the Government to do so.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“Would it not be more desirable to do so in the interests of the rate-payers?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“If the request comes from the municipal council itself, Government will consider it on its merits.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.—“Is there any other case of such a municipal council?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL.—“The question does not arise.”

Religious and Charitable Endowments.

Honorary Assistant Commissioners under the Religious Endowments Act.

* 294 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of honorary assistant commissioners appointed under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act (I of 1925), their names and the districts for which they have been appointed;

^a Printed as Appendix III on pages 543-544 infra.

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- (b) what are their powers and duties ;
 (c) the position they occupy in relation to the trustees and commissioners ;
 (d) the allowances, if any, payable to them per annum ; and
 (e) the section or authority under which the said appointments were made ?

	Nams.	District.
A.—(a) 1.	M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib Appa Rao Garu ...	Ganjam.
2.	„ Sri Vikrama Deva Varma	Vizagapatam.
	Avargal.	
3.	„ T. R. Chandrasekar Ayyar	Chingleput.
	Avargal, B.A. (Hons.).	
4.	„ R. Gopalakrishna Pillai	South Arcot.
5.	„ P. Chakrapani Chettiyar	Coimbatore.
	Avargal, B.A., B.L.	
6.	„ T. K. Venkateswara Ayyar	North Malabar.
	Avargal, B.A.	
7.	„ E. Sankara Raja	South Malabar.
8.	„ T. Venkatarama Sastriyar	Ramnad.
	Avargal.	

- (b) The honorary assistant commissioners are required to help the Board in gathering information about the history, properties, incomes and usages of religious institutions and the methods of administration of the endowments connected therewith. They are also expected to help the commissioners of the division concerned in the matter of making local enquiries about any grievances or complaints that may be referred to them for report.
- (c) They have no control over the trustees. They merely assist the commissioners.
- (d) The honorary assistant commissioners are given an allowance not exceeding Rs. 600 per annum to meet their tour charges.
- (e) Section 13 of the Act.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD.—“ Are these honorary assistant commissioners appointed by the Government or by the President of the Board ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ By the President of the Board.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD.—“ Are they appointed from the personal knowledge of the members of the Board or by means of reports received from District officers ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I cannot say how these appointments are made.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ Is it open to these honorary assistant commissioners to correspond with the trustees and call for returns, etc. ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Government have no information on the point ; but if there are any complaints Government will certainly look into them.”

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Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to call from the President of the Board information regarding the principles by which he is guided in making these appointments, the scope of the work they are expected to do, and under what section of the Act he has made these appointments and will make further appointments? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative; they will convey the request of the hon. Member to the President of the Board. As to the second part of the question, I think these appointments are made by the President and there is no section in the Act regarding these appointments. The question will have to be considered when the rules are framed.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Have not the rules been framed? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ I have already said that the question will have to be considered when the rules are framed.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Is this sum of Rs. 600 for travelling allowance a lumpsum grant or is it drawn on the travelling allowance bills of these assistant commissioners? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Government have no information; they will call for information.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Are their tour programmes submitted to the President or are they checked by anybody else? ”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ Are the Government aware that the Committee of the Rameswaram Devasthanam declined to place its trustee who is a highly paid official under the supervision of an honorary assistant commissioner appointed by the Board? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Government have no information.”

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Will the Government consider the advisability of appointing paid men to do the work instead of honorary assistant commissioners? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The question will be referred to the Board.”

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ Are the commissioners appointed for each district? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ For each division.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ But for Ganjam and Vizagapatam, only two districts, there are two commissioners.”

Secretariat.

Provision of lunch-room to the Secretariat staff.

* 295 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what arrangements exist and facilities are provided to enable Secretariat clerks to take their lunch;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is not even a room or veranda set apart for that purpose; and

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(c) what steps Government propose to take to meet this need of the Secretariat clerks ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A separate tiffin-room has been provided for the Secretariat staff.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ What are the dimensions of the room and how many people are expected to utilize it ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ I shall ask for the information.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ When was this provided ? ”

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—“ Recently.”

Tours.

Tours made by the hon. Members and Ministers from 1st April 1922 to 30th May 1925.

* 296 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased—

(a) to place before the House a statement showing the tours made by the several hon. Members of the Cabinet of His Excellency the Governor (including the hon. the Ministers) for opening colleges and other institutions and bridges and other works from 1st April 1922 to 30th May 1925 ; and

(b) to state—

(i) the cost of each of those institutions and works,

(ii) the cost of each of the tours to Government, and

(iii) why the notion that presence of the heads of Government departments is required at such opening ceremonies is encouraged by the Government ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government do not think that any useful purpose would be served by calling for the information referred to in the hon. Member's question. The matter is within the discretion of the Member or Minister concerned.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ May I enquire whether it would be open to the Government to say that an answer to a particular question will not serve any purpose ? Is it not left to the hon. Member who puts the question to see whether it would serve any purpose or not ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I suppose the question is addressed to me. When Government say that no useful purpose will be served by calling for that information they do not mean that the hon. Member is not justified in putting that question, but that they are not justified in calling for the information ; it may be that the information is somewhat different from or involves a very much larger order upon the Government than that contemplated by the hon. Member. I do not think that any want of respect is shown by the Government to the Council in returning that answer.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ When it is for me to see what purpose it will serve, how can Government anticipate whether it will serve any purpose or not ? It may be that I would be serving the House by asking for such information.”

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ I do not think that Government mean to show any disrespect to the hon. Member by returning that answer. But if the hon. Member wants to raise any other question he may do so after question time on some other day.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ Sir, it is said that the matter is within the discretion of the Member or the Minister concerned. I want to know, Sir, whether these Members do not consider themselves responsible to this House and to the public ? ”

Depressed Classes.

Expenditure on certain tenements meant for certain Adi-Dravidas in the city.

* 297 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state the orders issued by the Government on the explanation of the officer responsible for the irregular and excessive expenditure on the tenements meant for the use of the Adi-Dravidas whose houses were burnt in the disturbances in the mill area in Madras in 1921 ?

A.—The Government accepted responsibility for the experiment and agreed with the Public Accounts Committee that, as the buildings were sold, no further action was needed.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I do not know how the fact that the buildings have been sold exonerate the officer's responsibility for this irregular and excessive expenditure and I want to know why the Government say that ‘ no further action is necessary ’.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ As the buildings have already been sold and the Government suffered no loss, no further action is necessary.”

Allotment of funds for sinking and deepening wells.

* 298 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the amount of money the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, is going to allot for depressed classes for sinking and deepening wells in municipal and non-municipal areas separately for each district for the current year ?

A.—No funds have been allotted for the construction of wells in municipal areas. A statement * showing the distribution of funds for the sinking of wells, construction of pathways, provision of burial-grounds, etc., in non-municipal areas in the districts is laid on the table. In Madura and Coimbatore the amounts will be utilized only for the construction of wells ; but in other districts the amounts allotted will be utilized towards the provision of pathways, burial-grounds, etc., in addition. It is not possible to say how much will be spent on wells alone.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ In the latter part of the answer it is stated that ‘ in Coimbatore and Madura the amounts will be utilized only for the construction of wells ’. In the recently issued weekly report in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, we find that Madagasira is always suffering for want of drinking

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water. May I therefore know what special allotment is going to be utilized for this place by the Government ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I am unable to reply off-hand.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ On what basis the Government distribute their grants for sinking these wells ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ On the recommendation of the Labour Commissioner.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ Is it a fact that the Labour Commissioner in a recent instance allotted about Rs. 4,000 and odd for sinking wells for Adi-Dravidas in the Nellore district and he afterwards withdrew that amount ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I want notice of the question.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know through whom the money is spent, through the taluk boards or any other agency ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I want notice.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ In view of the very distressing condition of some of the portions of some taluks of the Coimbatore district, may I request the hon. Member to see that the money granted is speedily spent ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I shall do so.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ Is it a fact that the amount allotted for digging well in a certain place was not spent although the depressed classes went there to dig the well and did the major part of the work themselves ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I shall look into the question.”

Forests.

Increments to unpassed range clerks in Forest Department.

* 299 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Conservator of Forests in his L. Dis. No. 9999/23, dated 8th February 1924, has allowed all the unpassed range clerks to rise up to Rs. 50 ?

A.—Proceedings L. Dis. No. 9999/23, dated 8th February 1924, were issued by the Chief Conservator of Forests and not by the Conservator. In those proceedings ten unpassed range clerks in the VI Circle who had previously been exempted by competent authority to hold permanent posts of clerks on specified rates of pay below Rs. 35 per mensem were permitted to draw increments up to Rs. 50 in the time-scale of Rs. 35—45—50—1½—60.

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Commission payable to Messrs. Parry & Co. regarding Russellkonda saw mill.

* 300 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether, under the terms of agreement entered into by Messrs. Parry & Co. in the matter of the Russellkonda saw mill, the commission payable to them should be calculated only on the sale price actually realized ; and, if so, the reasons for the Government permitting a departure from the stipulated terms hitherto ?

A.—Under the terms of the agreement, Messrs. Parry & Co. are entitled to commission on the sale price obtained, which is taken to mean commission on the sale price realized. No departure from this practice has been made.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR .—“ My recollection is that this practice of giving commission on the sale price realized was not followed in the earlier portion of the period of contract.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur .—“ I shall look into the matter and let the hon. Member know what was done previously.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ I understand that a large part of the sale amount is pending unrealized. I want to know whether Messrs. Parry & Co. will receive commission even on the amount that has not been realized.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur .—“ No.”

Reserved forest area available for being handed over to the forest panchayats.

* 301 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the reserved forest area available in each of the districts throughout the Presidency for being handed over to the forest panchayats ;

(b) what is the area handed over to the forest panchayats up to the close of the last official year ;

(c) in how many years Government expect to hand over all the available area to forest panchayats ;

(d) whether this will enable Government to reduce the forest service in its various grades gradually ;

(e) if so, to what extent Government propose to reduce the forest establishment in its various grades ; and

(f) what financial burden the new system will probably throw on the forest panchayats approximately ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 703, Development, dated 12th May 1925, which is placed on the Editors' Table.

(b) 984½ square miles.

(c) It is not possible to say definitely how long it will take to bring all 'ryots' forests' under panchayat management ; but the process of handing over forests to panchayat management will be accelerated if the proposed augmentation of the panchayat staff is sanctioned.

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- (d) & (e) The details of the reduction in establishment have not yet been decided. A saving of Rs. 2,500 is expected in the current year. The ultimate saving is estimated at Rs. 1,00,000.
- (f) Panchayats have to pay the assessment fixed for the reserves entrusted to their management, the cost of the establishment they entertain and incidental expenses.

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I want to know whether there will be re-arrangement of the Forest circle and whether the services of the Conservator of Forests can be spared so that if the 'ryots' forests' were transferred to the panchayat management the same officer can be appointed to look after this work without incurring any additional expenditure?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I shall consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member."

Jails.

Health of Mr. Surash Chandra Sen Gupta, a State prisoner in Trichinopoly jail

* 302 Q.—MR. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Surash Chandra Sen Gupta, a State prisoner in Trichinopoly jail, is suffering from an internal disorder due to change in his climatic surroundings; and

(b) whether the Government are taking measures to have the prisoner transferred to Bengal and if not, why not?

A.—(a) Mr. Surash Chandra Sen Gupta is not a State prisoner. He is undergoing a sentence of transportation for life for murder in dacoity under section 396, Indian Penal Code. He is not suffering from any internal disorder due to change in his climatic surroundings.

(b) At the request of the Government of Bengal orders have recently been issued for the transfer of the prisoner to the Alipore jail, Bengal.

MR. P. ANJANEYULU :—"With reference to the answer given to this question, may I know whether there was any disorder either internally or externally or whether there was any wrong with this prisoner?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am unable to say."

MR. P. ANJANEYULU :—"As regards the answer given to clause (b), may we know on what ground the Government of Bengal requested this Government to transfer this prisoner to Alipore jail?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am afraid I cannot give the information because it is confidential."

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Scavenging work in the Salem jail.

* 303 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: With reference to my question No. 1237 answered at the meeting of the 18th November 1924, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have already made inquiries as regards the members of the depressed classes who do not belong to the scavenging or toti class doing the work of scavenging in the Salem jail; and

(b) if so, whether they will be pleased to lay a copy of the report received from the Superintendent, Salem jail, on the table of this Council?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Inspector-General of Prisons reports that convicts belonging to the Pariah and Korava castes are employed on scavenging in the Central Jail, Salem. Members of these castes are employed on this work under municipal councils, local boards, etc., and the Government do not see any reason why exception should be taken to their being called upon to do similar work in jails.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“ May I know whether the Adi-Dravida prisoners who are asked to do scavenging work in the Salem jail were also doing that class of work before they were convicted ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ That is our information.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—“ Is it not a fact that members of the Adi-Dravida community in the Salem jail were asked to do this kind of work irrespective of the fact whether they were doing that work before or not.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ I am not aware that it was so. However, I shall look into the matter.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“ May I know the reason for putting the objectionable word ‘ Pariah ’ here while that word has been expunged from all Government records ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—“ I am very sorry that it has been inserted by mistake. I shall see that it is removed ”

Labour.

Recruitment of labour under the Assam Labour Act.

* 304 Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of labourers recruited under the Assam Labour Act in the year ending with March 1925 from each of the four Ceded districts ;

(b) the numbers that were returned as Sirdars or recruiting agents or other agents of the planters to these districts in the period ;

(c) the number that returned from the tea gardens of their own accord and the number that were rejected by the planters, if any, during the said period ;

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(d) the total number of Ceded districts coolies that have stayed in the tea gardens as labourers on 1st April 1925, and how many of them are males and how many females; and

(e) whether any separate lodgings are provided on the estates for females or whether they are mixed up with males?

A.—(a) Government have no information for the year ending March 1925. The number of labourers (including dependents) recruited from the Ceded districts during the year ending 30th June 1924 was as follows:—

Anantapur	...	...	...	...	1,369
Bellary	...	...	...	...	2,146
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	922
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	145

(b) The numbers that were returned as Sirdars were as follows:—

Anantapur	..	...	...	...	475
Bellary	...	...	...	...	604
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	247
Kurnool	...	...	...	..	50

(c) & (d) The Government have no information.

(e) Women are allowed to live with their own men folk. Unattached women do not usually go to work on estates.

The working of the Planters' Labour Act I of 1903.

* 305 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons convicted under the Planters' Labour Act I of 1903 in 1924 as compared with that in 1923 and 1922;

(b) now that the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act (XII of 1920) has been repealed,

(i) whether the Local Government propose to repeal the penal and the other provisions of the Planters' Labour Act in regard to workmen's breaches of contract;

(ii) if so, when they will bring the necessary legislation, and

(iii) if not, on what grounds are the present provisions in the Planters' Labour Act as to workmen's breach of contract to be retained;

(c) what rules Government have published or propose to publish as to the provision for the lodging of labourers and comforts and amenities of life under the Planters' Labour Act; and

(d) what reports Government have called for and received from local authorities in these respects for the years 1923-24 and 1924-25?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the annual reports on the working of the Planters' Labour Act for the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 recorded in G.Os. No. 786, Law (General), dated the 7th March 1923, No. 793, Law (General), dated the 8th March 1924, and No. 934, Law (General), dated the 18th March 1925 which were placed on Editors' Table.

(b) (i), (ii) & (iii) The Government do not propose to take any action at present towards the repeal of the provisions of the Act.

(c) No rules have been published by the Government, and there is no proposal at present to frame any rules.

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- (d) No reports are received by the Government. The attention of the hon. Member is, however, invited to the reports of the District Magistrate, Malabar, recorded in the Government Orders referred to in the answer to clause (a) in which it is stated that the housing, sanitary and medical arrangements in the estates to which the Act applied are satisfactory.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Now that the Workmen's Breaches of Contract Act has been repealed, I want to know the reason why the Madras Government alone retains some of the portions of the Madras Planters' Labour Act which contains what are called criminal portions. While the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act which is applicable to the whole of India has been repealed, I want to know why some of the corresponding provisions in the Madras Planters' Labour Act which are called criminal portions have not been repealed."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government have their own reason."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" What reason ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am sorry I am unable to give it."

Collectorates.

*Report of the Collector of South Kanara on B.P. No. 2871,
dated 18th July 1923.*

* 306 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House B.P. No. 2871, Routine, dated 18th July 1923, and the report of the Collector of South Kanara in the matter ?

A—The whole question of the grant of increments in the time scale to unpassed men has been settled in G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, which has been published in the Gazette. The Government do not propose to place the prior correspondence on the table.

Appointments.

Local committees established by the Staff Selection Board.

* 307 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to G.O. No. 76, dated 6th February 1924—

(a) the number of local committees established by the Staff Selection Board at convenient centres throughout the Presidency to assist them in the discharge of their duties ;

(b) whether lists have been prepared of candidates for employment in the Government offices in the City of Madras ; whether they have been submitted to qualifying examination ; and whether lists of those who passed such an examination and are otherwise competent have been published, and if so, when and where ;

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(c) whether a training institute has been established for the practical training in the principles of office procedure, etc., of such of the candidates as are entered in the waiting list; and

(d) the action taken by the Board so far under paragraph 4 (ii) of the Order quoted above in regard to the selection of candidates for the non-gazetted posts above the lower grades and the classes of appointments if any, in addition to those already enumerated in the Government Order for which the Board has been asked to assist the Government in the selection of the candidates?

A.—(a) No local committees have yet been constituted. Proposals in this respect are being worked out by the Staff Selection Board.

(b) Yes; the first list of candidates eligible for appointment as clerks was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd March 1925, after a qualifying examination had been held in December 1924. A second qualifying examination was held at the end of July 1925 and the results are awaited.

(c) No. A scheme for the training of candidates is under preparation by the Board.

(d) The Board has so far selected candidates for the posts of Sub-Inspector of Madras City Police, Probationary Sub-Registrar (Upper grade), and Probationary Deputy Tahsildar.

The Board has also assisted Government in the selection of candidates for the posts of Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police and Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and of candidates for admission to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service.

MR. P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI:—"May I know the total number of candidates that have been selected and the communities to which they belong?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I cannot say offhand."

MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to the answer given in clause (d), may I know whether it is a fact that the Board considers the claims of those students who have been previously selected by some other agency. To make myself quite clear, I wish to know whether it is a fact that out of the 900 applications which were submitted to the Board according to the notification, several of them were eliminated by an intermediate body which has come into existence between the Board and the Government and after seeing which of the applicants satisfy the requirements asked for in the notification that body placed a certain number of these applications before the Board."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I cannot say what the existing practice is. As regards former practice it is true that those who did not satisfy the prescribed qualification were eliminated by the Board, and only the remainder considered, but the applications in any case were not considered by any other agency other than the Board. If the hon. Member wishes to suggest that that is the practice now, I shall make inquiries in the matter."

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Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I take it then that it is possibly a misconception ? However I am and have always been in favour of the existence of a Staff Selection Board, and I only want to draw the attention of that Board to these irregularities. Now, may I ask the hon. Member in charge to consider the desirability of placing all the applications that have been received before the Board and allowing the Board itself to say which of the applications meet the requirements called for in the notification and among these which deserve to be selected and which not."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" As I have already said, the former practice was so. I do not know what the present practice is "

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask whether the hon. Member's attention has been drawn to an article which appeared recently in newspapers ? My information is that such a thing has been done. I have got a definite piece of information which I think is fairly accurate. I have not gathered it from thin air ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Then, Sir, I shall inquire."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" I also heard that some kind of preliminary body is submitting these applications to the Board. I hope my hon. Friend will look into this."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I ask whether the practice of appointing local committees for the selection of sub-inspectors of police has been permanently given up ? I find from an advertisement that candidates who wish to apply for these posts are asked to apply to the Assistant Inspector-General of Police or somebody in the Police Department ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I would invite the hon. Member's attention to the answer given in clause (a) which states that ' no local committees have yet been constituted for the mufassal '. In regard to the mufassal, the old practice will continue until local committees have been constituted."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" I may mention that when I put a question last year asking as to why these committees were not appointed, the hon. the Law Member replied that that he would inquire into the matter. If my recollection serves me right, he said that, owing to some urgency and owing to the fact that only a small number of people were going to be recruited, they did not appoint local committees but that in succeeding years they would do so. Now I find there is advertisement in the papers calling for applications for posts of sub-inspectors. So I am asking the hon. the Law Member whether the system of appointing local committees has been permanently given up."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The intention of the Government is to constitute local committees."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—" Are there not rules governing preliminary elimination ? If there are rules, I wish to know whether such rules exonerate either the Government or the Staff Selection Board of its responsibility of making a proper selection in conformity with those rules ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The question is whether there is any preliminary elimination by any person or body other than the Board. I have said I will inquire."

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The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"It is clearly stated that appointment of local committees will be continued. I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. the Law Member that a departure has been made this year."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am afraid the hon. Member did not hear me properly. I said 'local committees will be appointed'."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—"Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to revise the decisions made by the Board inasmuch as a preliminary elimination was made by another body?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I have said I shall look into the question whether there has been any preliminary elimination."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"In view of the answer given just now by the hon. the Law Member, viz., that district committees will be appointed, may I ask the hon. Member whether the Government bestowed any attention on this matter before it came to such a decision. My hon. Friend, the Law Member, will remember that he opposed a measure for the abolition of the Staff Selection Board. As a considerable section of this House is dissatisfied with the constitution of the Selection Board and as on the last occasion when a vote on this question was taken there were equal number of votes and it was only the casting vote of the President that allowed the continuance of this Board, may I ask the Government whether they bestowed any attention on the point before they came to a decision in regard to the question of appointment of local committees."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I am afraid it will take a long time for me to answer this question. But I may say that Members of this House and the Government are in general agreement with the principle underlying the appointment of a Public Services Commission as soon as possible. Speaking for myself, I am afraid I adhere to the opinion that the Staff Selection Board is the right type of institution. If there are any complaints as to the personnel and management of that Board or the method on which it is run, speaking for myself, again, I am perfectly willing to be corrected and guided by the opinions of this Council. But I remain convinced still, subject to any conversion of my views that may hereafter take place, that the principle underlying the Staff Selection Board is a right one, an inevitable one and ought to be continued. That being so, so far as the appointments under my charge are concerned, I propose to recognize the Staff Selection Board and the principles underlying the establishment and maintenance of that Board, and I shall be grateful for any advice or suggestion that may emanate from this hon. House regarding the personnel and the composition of the Board or committees."

Rao Bahadur O. TANIKACHALA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, with reference to the last portion of the answer, it is stated that the Board has also assisted the Government in the selection of candidates for the posts of Deputy Superintendent, etc. May I know whether the Staff Selection Board is seized of jurisdiction by virtue of its constitution to make selection in all those departments, or is it by virtue of a reference made by the heads of departments that the Staff Selection Board makes the selections?"

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Speaking merely for my own department, the Police, I may say that the Government requested the members of the Staff Selection Board to investigate the various applications and consult those whose opinion may be necessary for the ultimate selection. The final selection will be made by His Excellency the Governor acting on the advice of the Member in charge of the particular portfolio. That is what I can say with regard to this Staff Selection Board. It is an advisory body which has gone into the various applications and submitted proposals for appointments.”

Rao Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“ May I know in this connexion whether the Government have at any particular time taken away the powers once delegated to heads of departments of a particular rank ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ No.”

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—“ May I also ask whether it is open to any department to say whether or not the Staff Selection Board shall make appointments for that department, and whether every department can make its own appointments if it likes ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I assume that the hon. Member is aware that the Staff Selection Board does not make appointments. They select a certain number of applicants whom they consider qualified for the appointments and their names are sent to the appointing authority, which then makes the appointment. There has been no change in the orders regarding the authorities that can make appointments. If there are one or two appointments to be made, the Staff Selection Board selects ten or twelve candidates that are qualified for those appointments, and sends the list to the departmental authority by whom the appointment would be made.”

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—“ May I ask the hon. the Revenue Member to reply to me, the Member who put the question he is now answering ? I am sorry I have not heard a word of what he has been saying ”

Irrigation.

Inclusion fees in the Kistna and Godavari deltas.

* 308 Q.—Mr. M. SEETAYYA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount collected as inclusion fees in the Kistna and the Godavari deltas respectively up to date and the area thus included in the ayacut of the above deltas ;

(b) whether it is a fact that several ryots of lands bordering on the Kolleru lake have made representations to the Collectors of the Godavari and Kistna districts that they are unable to pay the inclusion fees ; and

(c) the number of such applications received up to date ?

A.—(a) Out of the estimated amount of inclusion fees of Rs. 7,23,234 for the Kistna district a sum of Rs. 6,60,454 was paid up to 30th April 1925. At the same date two-thirds of the amount payable had been paid in West Godavari. The Government have no information as to the area covered by these payments.

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(b) A petition was sent to the Government by certain Adi-Andhra ryots of Chataparru, Kistna district, requesting that they may be exempted from the payment of the inclusion fee. A copy of the petition was also addressed to the Collector.

(c) No other such petition has been received by the Government. They do not know whether the Collector received other petitions.

Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member, in view of the large amount of inclusion fees that has been collected, whether any steps have been taken to take water to all those lands that are newly included in the ayacut? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I shall make inquiries, Sir."

Mr P. PEDDIRAJU :—" As regards clause (b) of the question, I want to know whether any orders have been passed on the petition of the Adi-Andhras."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" One petition was rejected but another is pending."

Land Revenue.

Memorial from Mr Ratnasabhapatı Mudaliyar of Bhavanı.

* 309 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a memorial, dated the 15th April 1925, from one A. Ratnasabhapatı Mudaliyar of Bhavanı in Coimbatore district that he worked as a time-keeper overseas for four years during the war and afterwards and if so, whether the facts mentioned by him about that service are correct;

(b) whether it is a fact that he applied several times for some appointment and for the grant of some lands on darkhast and if so, whether all his applications have resulted in nothing; and

(c) whether the Government have instituted any inquiry into the matter and if so, with what result?

A.—The memorial has been received and is under inquiry.

Srirangam Temple.

Report of the committee on repairs to Srirangam temple.

* 310 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of the committee appointed some years ago for making a report on the repairs necessary for the Srirangam temple has been received by the Government and if so, when;

(b) when the last committee meeting was held and when the report was submitted to the Government and what have been the recommendations made by the committee;

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(c) if no report has yet been made to the Government, whether any draft report has been prepared, if any members of the committee have signed the report and if so, who ;

(d) when was the draft prepared and when was the last signature affixed ; and why there has been delay in the completion and submission of the report ; who are the members that have not yet signed the report and why ; and

(e) whether the several buildings attached to the temple require urgent repairs, whether the Government will be pleased to arrange to get the report very early and in any case execute the urgent repairs without any further delay ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) The committee last met on 22nd December 1924.

(c) No draft report has yet been prepared.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government understand that portions of the temple buildings require repairs. The Government have not admitted any liability to do the repairs.

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know if the draft report has been received since this answer was sent to the Council office ? It is stated that no draft report had been received. I do not know when this answer was received by the Council Office. I want therefore to know whether the report has since been received and disposed of.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ No, Sir.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI .—“ Sir, may I know why this committee was appointed if the Government had not admitted any liability to do the repairs ?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I must refer the hon. Member to the resolution of the Council which recommended the appointment of this Committee and which the Government accepted. The reasons for the appointment of the committee are stated in the discussions on that resolution.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I appeal to the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to ask the Religious Endowments Board to examine the liability of the Government in this matter ? ”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ In view of the long period that has elapsed since the appointment of the committee, will the Government ask the committee to expedite the report ? ”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“ Apparently the hon. Member Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar knows that the hon. the Revenue Member cannot answer both the questions ; he has put another question before the last question of Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti has been answered.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I thought that the hon. the Revenue Member was not giving any answer to that question as I saw the hon. Member turning that side and talking to another hon. Member on the opposite row. That is why I put the question.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Probably the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government did not hear me.”

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I would like to see what the report of the committee is before I take any action."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I ask the hon. Member in charge whether he would take steps to expedite the report, seeing that it is about four years or so since the committee was appointed ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Since this answer was prepared and sent in, there has been a meeting of the committee and steps have been taken to expedite the getting of the information which the Council required in the resolution that was passed."

Village Establishments.

Religion, caste, etc., of village officers in Mangalore taluk.

* 311 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place before this House a statement showing religion, caste and sub-caste of the various village officers (potails and shanboggles) in the Mangalore taluk of South Kanara and state—

(a) whether any particular community has a preponderance over others in the holding of village officers' appointments in that taluk ;

(b) whether it is a fact that on account of such preponderance, weaker communities suffer from their highhandedness and tyranny ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps in order to counteract such predominance ?

A.—The Government are not aware of any useful purpose that would be served by compiling such a statement and therefore regret they are unable to comply with the request,

(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information on the points referred to in these clauses of the question.

Bench Courts.

Alleged treatment of Mr. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., President of the Second-class Bench Court, Tanjore.

* 312 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether, when Mr. N. Subrahmanya Ayyar, B.A., was President of the Second-class Bench Court, Tanjore, he complained to the District Magistrate that the Subdivisional Magistrate Mr. T. N. Chokkalinga Mudaliyar was transferring cases from his file without (i) calling for remarks in the first instance, (ii) without recording reasons for the transfer, and (iii) at an advanced stage of the trial, thereby lowering the prestige of his Court ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the District Magistrate sent for the President and asked him to resign his appointment as President on the ground of illhealth, and that if he did not do so he would remove him from the President's place ?

A.—The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

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Civil Justice.

Subordinate Judges in the Presidency.

* 313 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many Sub-Judges are considered to be holding temporary appointments and how many of them have over five years' service as Sub-Judges and how many have had between three and five years' service ;

(b) whether it is a fact that service as temporary Judges counts for increase of pay but is of no use for fixing pension ;

(c) what the lowest number of temporary Sub-Judges has been within the last ten years and in what year ; and

(d) whether the Government have any intention of increasing the number of permanent Sub-Judges ?

A.—(a) There are at present 17 temporary sub-courts and 17 acting sub-judges will be considered to hold temporary appointments. Of the acting sub-judges 8 have put in more than five years' service and 7 between three and five years' service.

(b) Yes.

(c) The number of temporary sub-judges was lowest in 1919, being 16.

(d) The number of sub-judges depends on the number of permanent sub-courts. The question of permanently retaining any of the temporary courts will be examined shortly by the Government.

Increase in the number of District Judges and District Collectors.

* 314 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any communication from the Secretary of State regarding the increase in the number of District Judges and District Collectors belonging to the Provincial service and if so, when and to what effect ;

(b) whether the Government have any hope of getting the increase sanctioned in the near future and if so, when and to what extent ; and

(c) whether the Government have any intention of fixing the number of posts of district judges and sub-judges to be given to the sub-judges already in service and if so, when they intend to publish this scheme and to what effect ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) The hon. Member is referred to answer to clause (a). The matter is not within the powers of the Local Government.

Court of Subordinate Judge in Coimbatore.

* 315 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the final orders have been passed as to whether there should be in the district of Coimbatore one court with two sub-judges or two separate sub-courts ; and

(b) if there are to be two sub-courts, whether the Government have come to any conclusion as to the place or places where the courts should be located and if so, to what effect ?

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A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not yet come to a final decision in the matter. For the present the temporary additional sub-court is to be abolished with effect from the 1st August 1925 and the Presiding Officer posted to the principal sub-court as additional sub-judge.

Irrigation.

Raising the full tank level of Purikulam tank.

* 316 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the question of raising the F.T.L. (full tank level) of Purikulam tank was twice moved in this Council on 13th October 1924 and on 4th February 1925;

(b) whether funds have been allotted for this work since February 1925;

(c) whether it is a fact that even the ordinary repairs to this tank are being held back;

(d) whether the work will be started this year and finished before September 1926; and

(e) if the allotment of funds be not feasible, whether Government are going to do the ordinary repairs at least during the current year in sluices, bund and the supply channel which is contracted and silted up?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) An estimate for raising the full tank level of Paraikulam which has joint irrigation with Purikulam is about to be sanctioned—if funds can be allotted, the work will be begun this year.

(e) This will be considered.

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR.—“With regard to clause (a), may I know, Sir, whether it will be favourably considered?”

Executive Engineers in charge of Godavari and Kistna deltas.

* 317 Q.—Mr. M. SEETAYYA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing the names of the Executive Engineers in charge of the various divisions in the Godavari and the Kistna deltas during the last ten years and the period during which the said officers were in charge of each division?

A.—A statement has been prepared and sent to the hon. Member.

Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU.—“Though the statement was not published, it has been placed on the table; and may I ask the hon. the Law Member to see that transfers are effected in the Kistna Eastern division every three and four months?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.—“I have made a note of that, Sir.”

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Malabar Affairs.

Compensation to Mr. Theyyunni Menon for losses during the Mappilla rebellion.

* 318 Q.—**MR. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN:** Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a petition from one C. Theyyunni Menon, Manager of the Elementary School at Ariyur, near Mannarghat in Malabar, requesting that a sum of Rs. 300 may be given to him as compensation for the destruction of his school building by the Mappillas in the recent rebellion ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the military operating in the locality occupied the building and that the Mappillas set fire to it only after their advent ;

(c) whether the subdivisional officer of Malappuram has made any inquiries on the subject and whether he is satisfied that the petitioner's is a fit case for granting compensation ;

(d) whether the petitioner Theyyunni Menon has put up at his own cost a new building for his school and is conducting it ; and

(e) whether the Government propose to give any compensation to the petitioner ; if not, why not ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have no information on these points.

(e) No ; the Government are not prepared to consider any further claims for compensation for losses arising out of the Mappilla rebellion.

MR. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN:—“ Sir, with regard to the answer to clauses (b), (c) and (d) I find that the Government have no information. May I ask the Government whether whenever any substantial allegations are made in an application, it is not necessary for the Government and fair to the party concerned that the Government make an investigation and satisfy themselves whether the allegations are true or false ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I am anxious not to be considered guilty of any discourtesy. It was because the Government came to the conclusion that no further claims for compensation should be considered, that they thought it unnecessary to make any further inquiry as to the conditions precedent on which alone claims for damages should be considered.”

MR. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN:—“ May I bring to the notice of the Government that this is not a new claim. The matter was pending before the local authorities, and the party could not proceed further simply because the district authorities had not disposed of the application in proper time ”

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“ May I ask whether the application was sent early enough or after it was time barred ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ There is no question of time bar. There are certain claims for compensation which were preferred. It is not necessary for me to go into the question whether they are

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rightly filed or wrongly filed. But the Government came to the conclusion that if such claims were entertained there was no knowing where they would stop, and that they should not therefore undertake any liability."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN — "The fact is that the applicant preferred a claim immediately after the school building was burnt down, and the petition was pending before the district authorities and they disposed of the question summarily, and then the petitioner brought it to the notice of the Government. I therefore suggest that it is but fair that the Government should consider the question on its merits."

Panchayat Courts.

Depressed class representative in the South Village Panchayat Court, Coimbatore.

* 319 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that one Ranga Panoady, a member of the depressed classes, was duly elected as one of the members of the South Village Panchayat Court, Coimbatore town, during the month of July last and his name was subsequently gazetted;

(b) if so, why he was not called upon until now to attend the meeting of the village panchayat court;

(c) whether he was formally informed of his election either by quoting the gazette or otherwise; and

(d) if the Government have no information with reference to clause (a), whether they will be pleased to call for the information?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is understood that the court has arranged to meet on fixed days in each week and to dispense with the formal notice in regard to each meeting and that in pursuance of this practice no notice was sent to the newly-elected member.

(c) The Revenue Divisional Officer has since informed the member of his election and the latter is now reported to be attending the court.

(d) Does not arise.

Mr. R. VEERIAN.—"With reference to clause (b) may I know why there was so much delay of about four or five months after the election of that Adi-Dravida was declared by the Revenue Divisional officer, and that too after referring the matter to the head of the administration?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.—"As will appear from clause (b) of the answer, the court had fixed certain days, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for meetings. The members of the court and the Divisional officer took it for granted that the newly elected member would have come to know that the court was meeting on such days. Mr. Veerian and other gentlemen who took an interest in the matter apparently found out that the gentleman had not received information about the meetings, and Mr. Veerian has drawn the attention of the Government to that fact, and the Government pointed out that a

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more business-like procedure must be followed, so that the newly elected member was told that the court was sitting on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and he is now attending those meetings."

Police.

Crime in Karkal taluk.

* 320 Q.—MR. K. RAGHUCHANDRA BALLAL: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether, owing to the large number of murders with firearms committed in the Karkal taluk during the last nine years and the small proportion of convictions obtained in such cases, the Government will see their way to adopt special steps by deputing special police officers for the said area?

A.—There have been no murders in the Karkal taluk since 1922. There is, consequently, no need for any special measures.

MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he is quite convinced that the answer given here on the paper is accurate throughout. I have information of a very alarming nature just to the opposite effect, namely, that since 1922 there have been twenty murders in this Karkal taluk."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Some such suggestion was contained in a letter which came to Government and therefore they asked the local authorities and the answer given is the result. I shall again ask the local officers with reference to the statement that has fallen from my hon. Friend."

MR. K. KOTI REDDI:—"May I take it, Sir, that wherever there are large numbers of murders, say in a particular taluk, or district, that the hon. the Law Member will be pleased to take special measures to protect the people of such places?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The hon. Member is perhaps aware that I have had the honour of having certain conversations with him regarding his own locality. But if in any particular locality there are any alarming features, they will certainly be considered."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I know from whom the information was received that there have been no murders since 1922. We have been making enquiries and it is notorious that there have been several cases of murder."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"The informant is the Collector and District Magistrate. He may be quite wrong. I will write to him again, seeing that two hon. Members of this House have assured me and have made themselves partly or wholly responsible for the statement that there are several murders that escaped the attention and action of the magistracy, and further enquiry will be made."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA:—"The fact is, Sir, that many of these murders do not end in conviction at all." (Laughter.)

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" My hon. Friend, I thought, was an assistant sessions judge at one time and he knows that very strong cases sometimes do not end in conviction."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" No, Sir, somebody must be hanged." (Laughter.)

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Presumably myself."

A VOICE :—" Mr. Saldanha is speaking as an M.L.C. but not as assistant sessions judge."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Does it not follow if, in a large number of cases very few end in conviction, that something is wrong somewhere, and that the police are not on the alert ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We have already far exceeded the time allotted for questions."

Railways.

Casualties in the recent Ponneri train tragedy.

* 321 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of lives lost in the recent Ponneri train tragedy ;
- (b) what was the main reason for such an accident ;
- (c) what steps and other remedial measures were taken by the concerned railway to prevent any further accident ; and
- (d) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a) to (c), whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—(a) Ten.

(b) The persons killed were walking along the railway line to Ponneri instead of going along the road and had to cross a bridge over a jungle stream. The bridge had only a narrow footway of zinc sheeting. As they were crossing the bridge they were run into by the local passenger train. It was dark and the engine was running tender foremost. The bridge is not usually made use of by the public. In this case the victims took a quick cut along the railway line in their hurry to get to a festival.

(c) It is not possible to prevent such accidents if people will trespass on the railway lines.

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" May I know out of the ten lives that were lost, how many were Adi-Dravidas ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I do not know if any one was."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" In regard to clause (b) may I know whether the Government will be pleased to ask the Railway authorities to have search-lights for their engines, so that we may avoid such accidents in the future ? "

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"May I suggest that the engines with search lights are likely to give rise to more frequent accidents. That is the trouble with regard to the motor cars carrying bright lights which have the effect of dazzling people and bringing them more within the zone of accidents."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Veterinary.

Alleged compulsory inoculation against rinderpest.

322 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that compulsory inoculation has been enforced in some taluks against rinderpest, and if so, in how many taluks;

(b) how many veterinary assistant surgeons have been working in each of such taluks;

(c) whether any more hands have been posted to those taluks to cope up with the work of compulsory inoculation; and

(d) if not, why not?

A.—(a) Yes; in 15 taluks at different periods.

(b) The touring veterinary assistant surgeons in whose jurisdiction the taluks lay attended to inoculation with the help in some cases of assistants not otherwise engaged from elsewhere.

(c) & (d) N/A.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Condition of the Ghat road from Charmadi to Mysore.

323 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to his answer to question No. 1081 given on 21st October 1924 (XX-932 and 989) and to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that since the present monsoon broke out, the Ghat road from the Charmadi village to the frontier of the Mysore territory has been in a most unsatisfactory condition practically impossible for even carts to use except at great damage to conveyance and injury to bullocks;

(b) whether this state of disrepair is brought about every year; and

(c) whether considering the importance of this main artery of traffic as recognized in the report of the president of the district board (XX-989), what steps Government have taken or are going to take in conjunction with the district board for placing the route in a suitable condition for traffic?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) The District Board should take the necessary action as the road in question is a second-class road. The Government, however, propose to give a grant of Rs. 30,000 in the current year to the South Kanara District Board for the repair of damage to second-class roads.

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Depressed classes.*Government grants to the Depressed Classes Mission in Mangalore.*

324 Q.—MR. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what are the various grants-in-aid which Government have given to the Depressed Classes Mission in Mangalore during the last three years for maintaining the following institutions :—

- (i) free day and night schools ;
- (ii) boarding houses ;
- (iii) industrial workshops ; and
- (iv) settlements ;

(b) what is the grant-in-aid given to various institutions maintained by the Catholic and Protestant Missionary Societies for the elevation of the depressed classes in South Kanara ;

(c) whether the Educational authorities have been approached by the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, for grants in connexion with the scheme as to adult education among depressed classes and, if so, how far Government propose to comply with their requests ; and

(d) what steps the Labour department has taken or proposes to take for the vocational education of the depressed classes either by starting their own schools or aiding depressed class mission institutions or other such missionary institutions in South Kanara ?

A.—(a) The following grants were paid to the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, in the years 1922-23, 1923-24 and 1924-25—

Items	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(i) Free day and night schools (seven schools, two of these were closed in 1924-25)	1,752 (T) 165 (F)	1,644 (T) 3,943 (B)	1,459 (T)
(ii) Boarding houses	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
(iii) Industrial Workshops	1,480	625	625
(iv) Settlements—Deepening of wells in three settlements.	2,715	..	..
(v) Miscellaneous (half the cost of eye treatment of an Adi- Dravida boy).	43	..	..

(b) The following grants were paid to schools maintained by the Catholic and Protestant Missionary societies during the last three years :—

Name of Mission.	1922-23	1923-24.	1924-25.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
(i) Roman Catholic Mission—Thir- teen Adi-Dravida schools— Teaching grant.	..	181	761
(ii) K.K. Mission—Three Adi-Dra- vida schools—Teaching grants.	144	263	418

(c) The Secretary of the Depressed Classes Mission has submitted an application to the Director of Public Instruction for grants-in-aid for adult education among the depressed classes. The application is under consideration.

(T) represents Teaching grants ; (B) represents Buildings grants ; (F) represents Furniture grants.

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- (d) The Labour department has been paying grants towards the maintenance of the carpentry workshop attached to the Court Hill School under the Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore. That department does not propose to take any further steps at present towards the vocational education of the depressed classes in South Kanara.

Court of Wards and Zamindars.

Purchase of a bungalow for the Sivaganga Zamindar.

325 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether agreeably to the promise made by Sir Arthur Knapp the Government have looked into the papers relating to the purchase of a bungalow for the Sivaganga Zamindar at Madras and, if so, with what result?

A.—The Government have looked into the papers and find the Court of Wards was guided by professional advice as to the valuation of the property.

Kist due from Sivaganga estate.

326 Q.—The RAJA OF RAMNAD: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the kist instalments due from the Sivaganga estate for fasli 1334 were paid on due date; otherwise to give the several dates of payment; and also whether interest was charged on overdue payments;

(b) what is the actual amount of debt standing on 1st July 1925, who the creditors are, and what amount of interest the debts carry;

(c) whether there is any arrangement for the repayment, if so, what; and

(d) what is the actual amount of maintenance paid to the zamindar per month?

A.—(a) The kist instalments of Sivaganga for fasli 1334 were paid within the fasli. The Government does not know the exact dates of payment of the various instalments.

(b) The outstanding debts are Rs. 5 lakhs due to the Imperial Bank of India with interest at 7 per cent per annum and Rs. 3 lakhs due to the Government with interest at 7½ per cent per annum. A sum of Rs. 38,000 is outstanding towards interest.

(c) The debts will be repaid from the surplus income of the estate. The Court of Wards proposes to pay during the current fasli the interest on the two loans and Rs. 1 lakh towards the Government loan.

(d) Rs. 8,000 per mensem.

Land Revenue.

Remission on certain portions of fields in waste wet lands.

327 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the resolution of this House regarding the remission of kist on portions of fields in waste wet lands was approved of by Government;

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- (b) whether the Government have issued any orders on the same ; and
 (c) whether he will place the same on the table of this House ?

A.—(a) The Government were unable to accept the recommendation made

- (b) & (c) The Board's report, dated 2nd December 1924, with the orders of Government thereon ^a is laid on the table.

Cultivation of assigned darkhast lands.

328 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to refer to the speech of the hon. Member Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Sahib on pages 830–31 of Vol. XXII of this Council's proceedings and my speech on 17th March 1925 (Vol. XXIII, page 143) in which attention was called to darkhast lands assigned lying long uncultivated and to state—

(a) what steps Government have taken or contemplate taking in order to see that they are brought under cultivation within a reasonable period to be fixed by the Collector as suggested in the former's speech ; and

(b) whether Government are going to release such areas outside of the lands reserved for Adi-Dravidas for the benefit of ex-service men and poor landless villagers and poor workmen other than Adi-Dravidas ?

A —(a) A report has been called for from the Collector of South Kanara.

(b) The suggestion is under enquiry

Panchayat Courts.

The Mangalore Village Panchayat Court.

329 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state in regard to the Mangalore Village Panchayat Court—

(a) what is the extent of its local jurisdiction ;

(b) what is the number of members of the Court ;

(c) what is the number of suits filed and in arrears and disposed of in each of the years of 1922, 1923 and 1924 ;

(d) what its establishment consists of and what is the pay of each member of its establishment ;

(e) whether there have been complaints as to the insufficiency of its establishment and its pay and what orders Government have passed or propose to pass ;

(f) what is the quantity and the value of the various items of stationery (like pens, pencils, paper, nibs, blotting paper) given each year to the establishment ; and

(g) whether there have been complaints as to the insufficiency of the stationery given to this Court ; what orders have been passed ?

A.—The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

MR. P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI :—“ May I suggest, Sir, that it would be conducive to greater convenience if these questions and answers are distributed to us the previous evening. We generally come here about five minutes to eleven and we cannot go through all these questions. I do not think it will be in any way difficult to get these printed for delivery the previous day.”

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not know what the Government will say in the matter. But this has been a practice of some standing; even from days before the present Reforms, we used to place the answers half an hour before the President takes his seat and now it is done one hour before. As a matter of fact it is with the greatest difficulty that we obtain these answers. Sometimes we get them on the very morning of the day on which they have to be placed on the table. I happen to know for the answers relating to two or three days the Government have had to pay overtime. The Superintendent, Government Press, refused to print them without the sanction for overtime, and sanction was obtained yesterday and it is likely to be so for the remaining two days also. Printing on the previous day, I suppose, will mean that we should have to forego answers to several questions; I mean several questions would be delayed if they are to be given a day sooner. Anyhow, it is a matter to be considered."

Mr. P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI :—" If a few questions are delayed, it would be very much more convenient, because the Government would not have to answer so many questions at a time. But I am sure we will be better informed on these questions if they are sent one day earlier."

[Note.— An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" As you very rightly said, Sir, I may also say that the practice has been of some duration. 12-15 P.M. If I may be allowed to say so, Government will look into this matter and see whether it is feasible to have the questions printed and distributed earlier."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot support the suggestion made by my hon. Friend here. Sir, the practice in the House of Commons is, as you are aware, that starred questions are orally answered, even questions which are circulated previously. Generally, oral answers are given by the Member or the Minister when the questions are put. If we are to adopt this suggestion, we will be instituting a practice contrary to that in the House of Commons."

II

DATES OF THE NEXT SITTINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I think, Sir, at one time, Members of this Honourable House were anxious to know when the next sittings of the Legislative Council would be held. I believe, Sir, information is at the disposal of the hon. the President."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I thank the hon. Member. I propose to inform hon. Members when we shall meet on the next two occasions. As matters stand at present, and with reference to the engagements of all concerned, I propose to adjourn the session, when we adjourn next week, to October 28th, Wednesday; and in that month, October 30th and October 31st will be non-official days. A rule has recently been made by the Government of India, which will be communicated to hon. Members, that the allotment of non-official days cannot be changed from day to day without the sanction of the Local Government. And as hon. Members, especially the Leader of the Opposition, wanted to know beforehand what days would be allotted, I am saying this with the permission of His Excellency the Governor who has allotted these days, October 30th and 31st. The next meeting after that

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we propose for December 17th; and in that month, 19th December, Saturday, and 21st December, Monday, will be non-official days. That is all so far as we can forecast at present."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Are the proposed dates of the December meeting unalterable? I would rather have the meeting earlier, because December is the month when generally people go out for a holiday, and if we begin to sit on the 17th, we may not be able to finish well in advance of the Christmas week."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" May we rest content with the allotment for October and then see how things develop? "

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I ask, Sir, whether these days do not clash with the Dassara holidays? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have particularly taken care to see that they do not clash."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Sir, is it not possible to fix the ordinary days as well, i.e., approximately say how long the Council will be sitting in October? "

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I may say, Sir, that certainly there will be Government business for two days; but, if the Land Revenue Settlement Bill receives the sanction of the Governor-General, it may take a day longer."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" For the present, as matters stand, the Government days will be only three in October."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Two. They may be more."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" If the Andhra University Bill is ready after the Select Committee stage, it will be discussed in October."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I submit that it may not be possible to discuss it in October; possibly you are not aware, Sir, that some of the local boards and municipalities have their elections in that month? "

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I may say that so far as October days are concerned, those days were fixed because they had to be arranged with reference to the various programmes, including the tour programme of His Excellency."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" In view of the fact that the Malabar Tenancy Bill is a private Bill, I wish to bring to your notice that in its final stages, it will require four or five days. May I know whether you propose to treat the Malabar Tenancy Bill hereafter as a non-official work or an official work? If it is a non-official work, we shall have to bring it to the notice of His Excellency and see that more days are allotted for non-official work in the October sittings in order to finish the Malabar Tenancy Bill."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Under the rule, though as a matter of convenience and in order to regulate the business of hon. Members and to enable them to fix their other engagements, these days have been

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allotted, there is nothing to prevent His Excellency from allotting fresh days for the Malabar Tenancy Bill if it becomes fit for further discussion. Then we shall have more days."

III

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the statement^a of resolutions passed in the Council during the last two sessions and action taken thereon by the Government.

With reference to the answer given to a supplementary question to question No. 225 at the meeting of the Council held on 2nd March 1925, the Secretary laid on the table a copy of G.O. No. 73, ^b Judicial, dated 12th February 1925, on the Report of the Special Officer on the reorganization of the Armed Reserves in the Presidency.

IV

THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

The discussion on the Andhra University Bill was resumed.

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. President Sir, it may perhaps at the very outset, look very strange that a person who does not possess any intimate knowledge of the conditions in Andhradesa should rise to speak a few words on this Bill. So far as the discussion has gone, two Tamilians have raised their voice of protest against this Bill. If it is permissible for some Tamilian Members of this House to speak against the Bill, such privilege may also be claimed by other Tamilians who are inclined to give their support to this Bill. I do not desire that any impression should exist, either here or elsewhere, that the Tamilian Members of this House are opposed to this Bill. It is with a view more to disabuse the House of that impression, to drive out any such erroneous impression that I feel myself called upon to rise and offer a few remarks on the features inherent in this Bill. In the course of the discussion, one or two hon. Members from the Ceded districts were up in revolt against this Bill, because they had a fear of being yoked to the Andhra University Bill. That argument of theirs seems to proceed upon the impression which the previous speakers and the hon. the Minister for Education left on their minds in regard to the location of the university centre. If I understood the speech of the Minister for Education aright, in view of certain importance that he attached to Vizagapatam, the impression left upon my mind and upon the minds of others as well was that he has in mind Vizagapatam; and the distance between Vizagapatam and Ceded districts which are much nearer to Madras, seems to have necessarily provoked a chorus of opposition from the Ceded districts which seem to have a partiality to Madras on account of its proximity. In view of the fact that the hon. the Minister for Education gave us an assurance yesterday that he has kept his mind perfectly open on the matter, I hope and trust that he will try to overcome this opposition and meet these difficulties by reviewing the situation and, if possible, by hitting upon a more central, more convenient and more inviting place. It seems to me that the opposition, so far as it has proceeded, was directed more against the location of the university than against its formation.

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"On the question of formation, Sir, there seems to be almost complete unanimity of opinion. This question of the formation of the Andhra University has been before the public for some time past. There has been a great deal of persistent agitation, and this Bill is nothing but a tardy recognition of the justice of that agitation, and it indicates, in a large measure, the desire on the part of this Government not only to spread education, but also to create living universities in different parts of this province. If a university is to function properly, if a university is to be a real nucleus of intellectual and cultural activity of any province there cannot be the slightest doubt that so far as the Madras University is concerned, it has failed to achieve this object on account of the extensive jurisdiction which has been given to it. If you want any real work to be done, unless you restrict the jurisdiction, it is impossible in the nature of things, to show a good result. There is no use of blaming the Madras University, for it has been saddled with extensive jurisdiction over which it finds it difficult to exercise effective and adequate control. It is more with a view to give greater stability to the Madras University and more with a view to satisfy the clamour and the legitimate demands of the Andhradesa that it has been found possible and even necessary to constitute a sister university located somewhere in the Northern Circars or in the Ceded districts, as circumstances may warrant, so that the two sister universities may work together on parallel lines towards a common objective, the objective being the leavening of the intellectual, social and cultural life of the people of the province. Judged by that test, I cannot understand why there is serious objection to the formation of the university.

"Hon. Members might have already seen that the hon. the Minister for Education has introduced this scheme for the purpose of spreading elementary education. Taking last year, 1924-25, the expansion of elementary education has proceeded fairly well, and it will be seen if we turn to the supplemental grants which are going to come up for your consideration, that as many as 900 elementary schools are contemplated to be brought into existence in the very near future. Therefore, I hope and trust that at the rate at which we are proceeding with the spread of elementary education, within the next four or five years there will be a net-work of elementary schools spread over the entire area of this province. One hon. Member was against money being diverted to higher education because the establishment of a university might land this Government in heavy expenditure such as on buildings the establishment of colleges and the employment of professors, their salaries, allowances, etc. Unless you are prepared to say that you are not for higher education, you must be prepared to meet this contingency. Most of us are willing to have higher education, the value of which cannot be over-estimated.

"As for the objection raised by my hon. Friend from Cuddapah, Mr. T. M. Narasimhachari, who was not disposed to transfer his affection to a new husband, I may say that, it was of his own making. If he is dissatisfied with his old husband, if he wants to get himself allied to a new and untrained husband, indeed he will have to pay a heavy and expensive dowry. It seems to me, however, that option may be reserved to some of the districts to the extent of allowing them some preference in respect of affiliation. So far as I have been able to understand the import of the Bill, there seems to be a statutory obligation imposed on those districts. But in the light of the remarks that fell from the hon. Member, Mr. Ratnasami, there seems to be no

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reason why some such exemption or concession should not be granted in favour of those districts which do not want to owe allegiance to the new University, but prefer to continue under the Madras University. I think some such arrangement on the lines suggested by some hon. Members may be taken into consideration.

"There is one point in this Bill on which I should like to lay some stress. It seems to me, Sir, that this Bill is far ahead of the Madras University Act in one respect. On turning to clause (10) of section 4, I find it stated that the University shall have power 'to institute and provide funds for the maintenance of (a) a Publication Bureau, (b) an Employment Bureau, (c) Students' Unions'. These features are quite new and are not to be found in the Madras University Act. To that extent, this Bill seems in my humble judgment to mark a step forward which we ought to welcome. Then, again, it has been rightly mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons 'that the colleges in the Telugu country have not been sufficiently represented on the authorities of the Madras University'. How are we going to remedy that difficulty where there has not been sufficient and adequate representation in the matter of controlling the colleges and in the matter of meeting their wants? Then, again, we find that so far as the metropolis is concerned, over 900 Telugu students are reading in the colleges in the city of Madras. This places a handicap upon the South Indian students from the mufassal who in their anxiety to have the benefits of higher education resort to the metropolis. For some reasons which I need not mention, apparently owing to the want of accommodation or on account of the attitude of the Selection Board, these students have been placed at a very great disadvantage in getting a foothold in Madras. The establishment of a separate Andhra University is, in my judgment, likely to ease the situation to a certain extent. For, instead of 900 Telugu students flocking here and, thereby blocking the ingress of the South Indian students, if you have a separate Andhra University, I hope and trust that it will set free as much as 500 or 600 seats which will be made available for the Tamil students. This aspect of the question has not been stressed by any speaker who preceded me, and therefore I thought it necessary to advert to it. Most of us are aware that to compel a student in far-off Ganjam to go to Madras for the purpose of studying in the College of Engineering or in the Law College is a little too much. In the case of a student in affluent circumstances, the difficulty will not be felt. But in the case of a poor student to compel him to travel a distance of 600 miles from Berhampur to Madras to receive his legal training is a little bit hard and I am aware of very many poor students who have changed their minds in regard to studying in Madras on account of the long distance and the high cost of living which Madras life entails. The Bill itself seems to be very highly conceived and it is perfectly laudable. The people of the Andhra districts really want it, and there is no reason why we should stand in their way. Moreover, in view of the fact that we Tamils are eager to have a university of our own, so far as our districts are concerned, if we now oppose this measure there is every danger of those Members of the Council turning the table on us when our turn comes here and when we ask for the establishment of a Tamil University. I can therefore do no better than say that I have not the least doubt that the new Andhra University will promote scholarship and research and influence the intellectual and social life of the people in those areas. There may be

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some defects here and there in the Bill, but they may well be discussed and considered and agreed upon in the Select Committee. But, so far as the Bill is concerned, I am in entire agreement with the hon. the Minister for Education. I congratulate him upon making up his mind to bring forward this Bill, though tardy it might perhaps be, and think that he will have it successfully piloted through."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Mr. Deputy President, Sir, my first duty on this important occasion is to congratulate the hon. the Minister for Education for the courage he has mustered in introducing this Bill at this stage. To us whose life's ambition has been this, to us who have been fighting for the last thirty years that we in the North should have a University of our own, to those who cherished the hope that, after all, even in British India a university taught on language basis would come into existence, this is a hope realized and to that extent and more our thanks are due to the hon. Minister for introducing this Bill. Some one asked, Sir, yesterday whether, though it is a fact that there had been some agitation some years ago in the Andhra conferences and throughout the Telugu districts, it was true that that feeling is still as powerful as it was before. My emphatic answer to that is in the affirmative. No doubt in recent years, it did not come to the surface with the same enthusiasm as it did before. But that was because political influences have been at work. On the one side the great non-Brahman movement and on the other the great non-co-operation movement have absorbed forces which could not be let loose to fight this battle. Fortunately, when those two conflicting elements were battling the hon. the Minister between the two found time to introduce a very happy and important measure. It was said, Sir, that this was not the proper time and that the hon. the Minister should have waited to see that institutions grew up somewhere in Vizagapatam, and that he could have well waited until a technological institution and research institutes had all grown up in the Northern Circars or rather, in the Telugu country. I see the hon. Member who raised that point over there. He is otherwise engaged. Well, Sir, there is a very old proverb in the Telugu language. I do not know whether the hon. Member from Coimbatore knows it. We have a Telugu proverb which says that madness will not be cured until the boy is married and that the boy will not be married unless the madness is cured. (A voice : There is also a similar proverb in Tamil). There seems to be a similar proverb in Tamil also. If so, it was lost on my hon. Friend from Coimbatore. For, if we should wait till the necessary institutions grow up in the Andhra country, it might take so long a time that many of us may not live to see them. It is just like saying that we should not ask for Swaraj until we became fit for it. That argument has been advanced long ago and answered, namely, that until you give us Swaraj we cannot fit ourselves for that kind of work."

Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR:—"My hon. Friend seems to have mistaken what I said. I did not object to the developing new institutions or the strengthening of old ones. I said that the University was a gathering together of institutions which were there and that an institution should not be got up for the purpose of bringing into existence new institutions afterwards."

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"I do not think that we are now wiser than we were, Sir, if my hon. Friend's contention be that

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until institutions had already grown up there was yet time for a new university, I say it is a wrong argument and it is similar to the proverb about madness and marriage. If, on the other hand, he has objection to the growing up of institutions hereafter, my answer is that the growth of institutions would be possible when there is a university of our own. That is my point, and if it does not appeal to my hon. Friend, I cannot advance it further. Further, it is not my desire in this connexion to put forward any contentious arguments in this House. My hon. Friend from South Arcot has shown an olive branch and told us that his Tamil friends would very willingly support this measure, and we in our turn would be very glad and happy indeed to support them in any measure that may be brought forward here for a Tamil University, in whatever place it may be, in the Tamil country.

“ Now, Sir, there is one other point to which I shall have to make some reference. A great authority in this House on educational matters has told us that he would prefer a new Telugu University to conduct the experiment of introducing the vernacular as the medium of education. We welcome the idea. We, the Telugus—I do not mean thereby to cast any reflection on the Tamils; let them not misunderstand me; we are brothers, we are equals and partners and we should look forward for progress equally—I was saying, we Telugus are not afraid of making an experiment such as this. No doubt, experiment involves the possibility of failure. No doubt, experiments involve cost, which perhaps excessive prudence might avoid. By merely incurring much expense, it is not possible to achieve success. Sir, all great projects require sacrifice, which ordinary men moving in the usual groove may not be prepared to undergo. But we, Sir, are perfectly willing and prepared to undergo these sacrifices and make these experiments. Thereby not only we, but also you, might be benefited even though at our expense.

“ There are one or two points, however, which conclusively point to the necessity for a Telugu University apart from the points already raised in this House. It must be within the knowledge of every Member of this House that for some reason or other—I do not in the least call it intentional or designed—may be by force of circumstances, institutions have all grown up in the south and west of Madras and not in the north of Madras. There cannot be any doubt about it. You have only one Law College. I prefer that. I have no prejudice against that college; as a product of that College myself I do not undervalue the importance of a college like that. Then Sir, your Engineering College is to the south of Madras; your Forest College and your Agricultural College are situated in the Coimbatore district. Your colleges for women are only in Madras; your Training College is again to the south of Madras. Even our industrial institutes, all of them are in the West Coast or in the south. The Technical Institute, Madura, the soap factory, the jam factory and ever so many factories are to the south of Madras and west of Madras and none in the north of Madras. For some reason or other, institutes of a technical character have all been placed, may be, as I told you, by force of circumstances to the south or west of Madras. That is one reason why we feel ourselves somewhat inferior. Sir, the establishment of this university, in our opinion, is at least for that reason justifiable. On the question raised by my hon. Friend from South Arcot, viz., the scramble for seats in the Colleges in the City of Madras for about 900 pupils, I may say that that

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is not all the number. Many students came here, asked for seats and when refused went back. Well, all this is due to our not having a university of our own.

"Now I have to make a few suggestions. The first suggestion is one about which there is some discussion going on in the country and that is as regards the name of the university. The university should be called Telugu University and not Andhra University. In the whole of the Telugu literature the word *Andhra* does not appear. We have heard of Telugu literature and not of Andhra literature. Considering that you are naming this university according to the name of the language rather than according to the name of the province or city like Calcutta, Aligarh or Benares University, I should prefer to give it a right name and not a wrong name. I may refer to the controversy which has sometime been going on in the country, viz., that the name Andhra does not really apply to the Telugu people. It might have been the belief but if my hon. Friend from Chittoor would look up the dissertation published in the annual number of the *Andhra Patrika* three years ago, he would find a very excellent article contributed by a very learned gentleman by name B. V. Sarma in which he has clearly pointed out that the Telugus are by no means Andhras. To me, the simple name 'Telugu university' is as charming as the Sanskrit name 'Andhra University.' We ourselves want to import into Telugu 90 per cent of the Sanskrit language. But that is no justification why the university should be called by the Sanskrit name 'Andhra' and why it should not be called the Telugu University.

"Coming to my friend Mr. Siva Rao's apprehensions with reference to the Ceded districts with which you Sir, (the hon the Deputy President) are very much interested I would point out that there is a clause in this Bill under which the Local Government can easily say that the Bill applies to districts A, B and C or to Anantapur, Bellary and Cuddapah. I would draw attention to clause 1 (2). This is what it says:--'It shall come into force on such date and in such areas as the Local Government may, by notification, appoint'. In the area specified by the Local Government there are Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool, and if my friends want it, they may move that those three districts in clause 3 be omitted. By a simple process they can free themselves off from the new university and remain faithful to their love. It is not desirable that we should emphasize this point. It is not in the least our desire to quarrel with our friends from the Ceded districts; we are perfectly willing to go along with them and to assist them or take them just as they please. We are entirely at their disposal and they can join us in our university. They are at perfect liberty. Nobody can think of compelling an unwilling partner to join us in a matter like this.

"Then Sir, there are one or two points to which I wish to make a reference. I gather from clause 44 that there would be no examinations by this university for three or four years. It leaves the jurisdiction of the examinations to the Madras University instead of to the university in the north; or what I gather is that until the first students reach the examination stage, that is to say, two years for the Intermediate and two or three years for the B.A. or the Honours course, we will not be in a position to have examinations. I am referring to clause 44 and I do not see any objection

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why the Telugu University should not conduct examinations for students who have been trained in the Madras University under the old curriculum.

"Then on the question of funds I have one or two suggestions to make. Section 5, Sir, makes me apprehend that the much debated conscience clause is surreptitiously introduced by means of the proviso. I do not know whether it is the intention of the Government or the framers of the Bill that such a result should follow. In this very Council, myself and some friends of mine have fought very strenuously for the exclusion of the conscience clause for we do not believe in it. There are others in this Council who believe in it. This clause, though it does not specifically say so, would suggest that the conscience clause would practically be given effect to. However, that is again a matter for discussion in the Select Committee. I am sure that the Government will note the remarks which I have just now made.

"There is one other matter to be touched upon with reference to the funds for this university. I am sure that the reduction of the contribution will give us more money for our educational needs. On that score therefore, we will have no difficulty in establishing this university.

"There are some minor matters to which I wish to make reference. When the old Matriculation examination was abolished and the Government introduced in its place Secondary School-Leaving Certificate examination, the profits of that examination coming to about Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 were given to the university by the Government. I do not find any such provision in this Bill which would enable this university to claim its share from the profits arising out of the examination of the Telugu students. If the profit comes to Rs. 30,000, half of that sum would be Rs. 15,000 to which the new university is justly entitled. That money should, in my opinion, be given to it.

"There is one point to which reference was made yesterday. We were told that this university would certainly be worse than the present Madras University or that it would be as bad as the old Madras University since it did not provide sufficiently for research and for higher work. I fail to see how that inference can be drawn from the provisions of this Bill.

"Another question with which I have to deal is about what was published in the newspapers, viz., that the Bill did not give the impression that no inconvenience would be caused to the existing colleges for being affiliated to this university. No doubt, I confess, the clause in its present form supports that contention. It is put in such a way as to leave some apprehensions in the minds of managers of colleges. Take for instance the Masulipatam College. The Masulipatam College Missions have all agreed to shift either to Bezwada or to Guntur. The combined missions, the Church Mission Society, the American Mission, the Scottish Mission and a number of other missions have all agreed to pool their resources and have their first-grade college either at Bezwada or at Guntur where a hostel is being built. I am giving expression to a fear entertained in certain quarters about the promise that was hitherto given that no college in the Telugu districts would suffer on account of this Bill. The clause is very cautiously worded but still it does not facilitate the improvement of existing colleges into first-grade colleges, such as the Parlakimedi College or the Vizagapatam College. I know for a fact that of all the colleges in the north and for the matter of that, of all the colleges in the whole Presidency, the Vizianagram College

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is much better equipped than many others. I should like to know whether the provisions of this Bill deprive that college of the privilege of having Honours course. But that is a matter for the Select Committee. I now conclude by saying that the district from which I come whole-heartedly support this Bill."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir we have listened to the opinions of the gentlemen coming from the Tamil-speaking portion of this Presidency on this Bill. We have, of course, listened also to the opinions of the gentlemen coming from different parts of the Telugu-speaking portion of the country and if I rise on the present occasion it is only to tell this hon. House what the opinion of the Malayalam-speaking portion of the Presidency is. I may at once say before I begin to make my other observations that we who come from the Kerala portion of the Madras Presidency entirely approve of the main principles of this Bill. The area of this Presidency, as we know, is very large and it is inhabited by people speaking four important languages and other unimportant languages, unimportant in the sense that they are not spoken by a large number of people. Obviously it is impossible for a single university like the existing Madras University to adequately and satisfactorily supply the needs of this vast area and large population speaking different languages.

"Therefore we find that the disintegration of the existing University and the establishment of different universities in different parts of the Presidency are both contemplated in the Madras University Act. This aspect of the Act was sufficiently emphasized when that Bill was under consideration in this House. I welcome this measure as the first step in the direction of the establishment of more universities in this Presidency in fulfilment of the object that was contemplated when the Madras University Act was passed. I find that one of my hon. Friends, the hon. Mr. Sivagnanam Pillai, the Minister for Development, is already taking steps to establish a Tamil University. His scheme is published in the newspapers that I read last night. He has issued a circular to all his Tamilian friends to attend a conference in Tanjore for the purpose of settling the preliminaries for the establishment of a Tamil University. When the question of a Tamil University comes to be considered in this House, I shall certainly give my support to it. I have, if I may be permitted to state so, a sort of selfish interest in supporting the present measure. For, the next step must necessarily be the founding of a Kerala University. Already we have been hearing a great deal about the Kerala University. The hon. the Minister himself in his introductory speech has referred to Travancore and to the publication of the report of the Travancore University Committee. Dr. Miller, probably the greatest educational force in South India, spoke about 30 years ago in a speech delivered at Tinnevely about the need for the establishment of a university on the West Coast. Sir Harold Stuart in a convocation speech emphasized this matter. Again towards the conclusion of the last session of this Council we heard a great deal about the need for a Kerala University. And the first step in the disintegration of the existing University is the foundation of an Andhra University.

"The establishment of a university on a satisfactory basis is a much-needed thing. It is a notorious fact that the existing University, I do not blame the Government for it, is inadequately supplied with funds. It is

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also well known that there are no endowments worth mentioning in support of this University. But I believe that when an Andhra University is established, or as my hon. Friend Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu has styled it, when a Telugu University is established in a portion of the Northern Circars the chances are that that portion of the country which contains a large number of rich landlords and zamindars will supply the necessary funds for the founding of University halls and the endowment of University Chairs. Already the Raja of Pithapuram is maintaining out of his own funds a very good college in Godavari and there are very rich zamindars like the Raja of Venkatagiri and the Raja of Bobbili in that tract of the country. These gentlemen, I understand, have long purses and they may not be unwilling to loosen their purse strings in these matters. So, as I submitted, as a preliminary to the foundation and establishment of different university centres in different parts of the country it is essential that this University should be started and I heartily welcome the Bill and give my support to it.

"I may, however, say one or two things with regard to the place where the University should be located. We heard a great deal about it yesterday from the different members, particularly from members of the Telugu-speaking places. I would request the hon. the Minister for Education to take courage in both hands and as the hon. Member Mr. C. R. Reddi stated he should make up his mind to establish the University in one or other particular place. It may be at Berhampur, or it may be located at Vizagapatam, because it would be very agreeable to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition or it may be at Guntur. But wherever it may be he must make up his mind to locate it at a certain place. In this he must be guided by the opinion of the majority of the people and also by the voice of the majority of the Members of this House when the report of the Select Committee is placed for the consideration of this House."

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, some of the members here may perhaps find it difficult to account for the reluctance on the part of the members of the Ceded districts to bring themselves within the operation of this Andhra University Bill. To understand that it will be necessary for hon. Members to go back and study the beginning of the Andhra movement. In the earlier days there was not so much talk of culture and civilization of which we hear so much now. In the earlier days the idea was that the Tamilians of the city were invading the northern districts and were occupying all the official places there. In the Engineering department, in the hospitals we find the Tamilians as district officers recruited from the south and the Andhras felt that they had not their proportionate share in the administration. Hence the Andhra movement was started. Just taking a leaf out of the valuable example set by the Northern Circars, there is a desire to secure equal facilities for the Ceded districts and we find that the Statements of Objects and Reasons apply equally to the exclusion of the Ceded districts. Whether you take the proportion of students into consideration or the area concerned or the poverty of the students who require institutions closer at hand, a case will be made out for the Ceded districts having a university of their own. That fact indeed is recognized in the Bill itself. A special representation is sought to be given to the Ceded districts. Taking the centre for example under the Bill there are serious difficulties if first rate colleges are to be started in Anantapur or in Bellary. If the interests of the people are to be served, there are difficulties to be met because there are a lot of

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Kanarese-speaking men there. It will have to be an institution where Kanarese will have a due prominence. Again, Sir, there is Tirupati for example and they want a university. There is also Madanapalle. But we do believe in spite of all these difficulties that by continuing to attach ourselves to the Madras University we shall sooner realize our object, viz., of having a university of our own than if we attach ourselves to the Andhra University. My reasons are these. The Madras University is bound sooner or later to narrow its jurisdiction and restrict itself to an area which will be seven miles. It should be their constant policy to allow others to have their own university so that Madras may have a properly equipped university to serve its own purpose. If, on the other hand, the Ceded districts attach themselves to the Andhra University the question of a university of their own when it crops up will be given a bad place whereas the Madras University will be compelled to agree to it and it will avail itself of the first opportunity to give a university for the Ceded districts. It would be in the interests of the Andhra University itself to start with a reasonable area where these experiments could be more successful than if they have an unwieldy area. For these reasons the people of the Bellary district are not willing to be included within the scope of this Bill."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" At the outset I may say that I support this Bill, although I really belong to the Ceded districts. But at the same time I might almost say that I am not quite satisfied with the provisions of this Bill and I hope necessary changes will be made in the Select Committee stage.

"Sir, it has been said that it would be much easier for the Ceded districts to attach themselves to the Madras University rather than to the Andhra University. It is no doubt true that there is a legitimate apprehension on the part of the Ceded districts that, just as the Telugu districts have not had their proper representation in the old Madras University they (the Ceded districts) also might not have their proper representation in the Andhra University. But that does not clearly prove the case that they should not join it. It may be that we can aspire one day to have a university of our own. But till then I do not see any danger in including ourselves in the Andhra University. At least we cannot be worse off than what we now are in the Madras University. Such being the position I do not see the reason why we should try to stand in the way of an Andhra University being formed for the whole of the Andhradesa.

"One objection that has been raised by one hon. Member is that the Ceded districts Telugu is different from the Telugu of the Andhra districts. I personally do not see what earthly difference there is in the vital characteristics of the Telugu language between the Ceded districts and the Andhra districts. The dialects may differ a little and the intonation also perhaps. But that is no reason for postulating that the Telugu of the two districts differ fundamentally. As a matter of fact the classical books of the Ceded districts are most of them works produced not in the Ceded districts but in the Andhra districts. Of course we can legitimately claim one of the authors as a poet belonging to the Ceded districts. Still all these classical books are of the Andhra districts.

"There was an objection raised with regard to the centre of the University. If the centre is now located there may be other developments later

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on. I believe it should have been much better if the hon. the Minister had stated the exact place where it is to be situated instead of leaving it in this doubtful situation. The desire of the hon. the Minister seems probably to be to develop the technological or scientific side of education. There is no doubt that that is a necessary feature. But at the same time we should not

1-15 p.m. neglect the cultural side of the University. However, I am not

opposing this Bill, because it would not make us worse off than what we are (Laughter.) We desire a university of our own and we will claim it when the time comes for it. This Bill does not really prevent the colleges or students in the Ceded districts from having the benefit of the education in the Madras University, and if there is any apprehension about it on the part of any of us, I think during the committee stage it would be made clear that such colleges which do not for certain reasons want to be affiliated to the Andhra University ought to have the option in that respect. One objectionable feature in this Bill is the way in which district boards have been given representation. I think there has been unhappily a provision in the Acts and Bills to make the poor poorer and the rich richer. One has to face the question whether in this university the district or municipality should have representation by virtue of their position and that ought to be made clear. Such of the district boards or municipalities which are in a position to pay can get representation. I am quite sure that, under the present circumstances, none of the district boards or municipalities in the Ceded districts would be able to contribute anything to the university, and therefore they are likely to lose their claim for representation. I do not see why every district board or municipality ought to be compelled to pay and unless they pay they cannot get representation. I think during the committee stage this thing will be considered.

"My reason for mentioning about a central place for the university is this. I really feel that whatever our aspirations and claims may be for founding a university for the Ceded districts, it may not come into being as soon as we wish it. The few centres mentioned in the Bill belong to the Northern Circars such as Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"If my friend will excuse me, I would point out that they will put down as centres only those places where there are Government colleges."

Mr. K. KOTI REDDI:—"The Government institutions are really not in a position to undertake either research or other work unless a good deal of money is spent on them. If the Government are prepared to spend more money, why not take some other centre like Kistna, Kurnool, etc. Chittoor will form another centre. If the three centres are developed properly, it would mean good facilities for education. I trust that this question will be considered in the committee stage. Besides, as Andhras, we have agitated for a different province. Although the question of locating a university and the question of locating the capital of a province are different things, still there has practically been no case where the capital of a province does not have a university of its own. Although the reason for locating a university in a central position may not be so strong as the reason for locating the capital in a central position in a province, if at present we make up our minds to select a centre which is central for the whole area and select that for the university probably the time may come when that can also be

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selected for the capital of that area. I believe Guntur is a good place and it can be selected. It is on the banks of the Kistna, with a beautiful scenery and good climate and is suitable in every way for a university centre."

Mr. MUHAMMED GHOUSE MIAN SAHIB :— "On behalf of the Muhammadans, I wish to congratulate the hon. the Minister for Education for the introduction of this Bill. Till the hon. Member Mr. Krishnan Nayar spoke on the Bill I was under the impression that Members of the other linguistic areas had only a concession to speak on this Andhra University Bill. Now I see that there is a privilege and a right for the Members of other linguistic areas to express their opinion on the Bill.

"One reason why I speak on this Bill is that out of the representations given in the Senate to frame the Andhra University scheme, there is also one representation allowed for the Urdu language. I understand, Sir, that this Andhra University Bill is the outcome of constant agitation on the part of the Andhra Members of this Legislative Council. The introduction of this Bill is of happy augury, I should think, for the introduction of other legislative measures for the establishment of a Tamil university for the Tamil country, a Kerala university for Malabar and Urdu for the Madras Presidency for which constant agitation is not wanting. This Andhra University has got a common parentage with the University Act of 1923, and although it has a common parentage, it makes certain definite advances over the Act of the year 1923 which perhaps is the result of experience of the working of that Act. What are the advances which this Bill has made on the Act of the year 1923? They have all been referred to by other hon. Members. Therefore, I would not take up the time of this Council by repeating them. But what I now wish to put before the hon. the Minister is the suggestion that until the Urdu University takes any definite shape and comes into existence in this part of the Presidency, the hon. Minister could recognize and affiliate the Usmania University with the Madras University. I understand that only for the Honours course the Usmania College of Hyderabad has been recognized or affiliated to the Madras University. Now that importance has been given to the Telugu language, and a single language University has been thought fit to be established for the Andhra-^{Pradesh}, I am only urging the necessity of recognition and affiliation, at least till a Urdu University is created, of the Usmania College with the Madras University. That is the only point which I wanted to urge on the hon. the Minister."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :— "Mr President, Sir, I rise to support the Andhra University Bill which has been moved by the hon. the Minister for Education. This is his second effort in the establishment of universities in this Province. I believe that the measure answers a very wide and insistent demand which has been made by practically the whole of the Andhra Province and which has gathered in intensity as the years rolled by. I believe, Sir, more than 15 years ago, when the agitation for an Andhra Province was first gathering in intensity, the question of an Andhra University was raised. And later, when the hon. the Minister was introducing his Bill to reorganize the Madras University, one of the strongest objections urged by several members from the Andhra districts was that the Andhra Province had a prior claim for the consideration of the hon. the Minister. Many of us on this side of the House ventured to suggest then that the reorganization of the Madras University would give the necessary

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impetus for the formation of other universities. The hon. the Minister for Education himself held out the promise that he was not going to rest there, after the passing of that Act, but would take early steps for the formation of other universities. We are indeed glad to-day to see that the promises made by the hon. the Minister are being fulfilled and the whole of the Andhra Province must congratulate the Minister on his achievement and feel grateful to him for bringing forward this Bill. There are details which have to be carefully examined in the Select Committee. For instance, in section 6 of the Bill I find the admission of educational institutions as colleges is restricted to three places, i.e., Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Anantapur. Such narrowing down to a few centres is not desirable. Some more centres should be added to this list and there must be also room for others to come in in course of time. These are provisions which have to be carefully scrutinized and amended but to the principles of the Bill all of us can give our hearty support.

"There is one question which causes some amount of uneasiness in the minds of several of us. As has been already pointed out, the Bill carefully excludes the question of the location of the centre of the university. I am aware that a proper solution of this question bristles with difficulties and that the location of the centre is not essential to the main academical purposes sought to be achieved by the Bill. But at the same time I can assure the House that much of the success of this new venture will entirely depend on a proper selection of the University centre and I therefore hope that the hon. the Minister would give proper attention to the various representations that may be made on this question. The hon. Minister is taking a grave responsibility in leaving the choice of the centre to be settled later on, and that responsibility he has to discharge with great care if the Bill is to prove a success. With this warning about the importance of the problem of the location of the University centre I support the introduction of the measure.

"Further, I venture to suggest that if the hon. the Minister for Education—the father of this Bill—wishes to have smooth sailing and secure the sympathy and support of all the Andhra districts, he would see his way to locate this university in a more or less central place. Whatever may be the other advantages or attractions and however much that particular place he has in his mind may be desirable, Sir, the location of the Andhra University will settle also the question of the capital of the future Andhra Rashtra or Andhra Province. Both are interwoven with each other and everybody would agree that the Andhra Province is of even greater importance to Andhras than the Andhra University. If by chance this university is located in an out-of-the-way place the greater question of the coming Andhra Province will be very difficult of solution. Already notes of warning have been sounded by the Ceded districts. No doubt there is some truth in their grievances and cannot be brushed aside light-heartedly. To obviate all these difficulties I venture to suggest that this university may be located on the banks of the river Kistna. Amaravathi—a great seat of learning in the good old days with a world-wide fame—may be chosen as the centre. It is only 20 miles off Guntur connected by a road. If necessary and pressed, the district board might even lay a railway line should that place be chosen as the centre. A more centrally situated place cannot be thought of with such historic past behind it. There lies immense possibility of opening up the country. Any extent of land can be had for nil or nothing. Above all, there is the unalloyed

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salubrious climate. The sacred river Kistna is flowing by it. It is a bit further away from all the hum and buz of city life. The Andhras living in the Nizam's Dominions can easily come there. The Ceded districts people can also easily go to this centre, for there are many trains running between the Ceded districts and the Andhra districts. By Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, people from Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Gōlavari and also from Kistna and Nellore can without difficulty come in and no better place can be thought of. I will even concede the point in favour of Bezwada as the next best place. If such a place is considered fit to locate the proposed university, I do not think the people of the Ceded districts will have any objection to accept this university.

"As the future Andhra Province and this university have inseparable connexion and if the seat of the latter should be selected at a place other than a central place and the Ceded districts secede from joining the university, the great hope of the formation of the Andhra Province will almost be wrecked, for without the Ceded districts, it is financially impossible to form a province for nearly six or seven districts. With this warning about the importance of the problem of the location of the university centre and with an earnest appeal to the hon. the Minister for Education to give his sympathetic and anxious consideration to this question, I beg to give my hearty support to the introduction of this measure."

The House adjourned for lunch at 1-30 p.m.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

(The Deputy President in the chair.)

Mr. P. MALLESAPPA :—"Sir, in this Andhra University Bill our district (Bellary) is included as one of the districts over which the new Andhra University is to have jurisdiction. In all the eleven districts except Bellary, Telugu is the vernacular and mother tongue of the inhabitants, while Kanarese is the language of the Bellary district. If my district is included in this University, we will have to go and mingle with pure Telugu people and also receive instruction in many subjects through the medium of the Telugu language. If once Bellary is included in the Telugu districts it will be difficult for us to detach ourselves from them in order to have a Kanarese University. So it is better for us to remain with the Madras University until we get a separate Kanarese University with Bellary as a centre, though there may be delay in achieving our object. Hence I oppose the inclusion of Bellary in the proposed Andhra University and request that it may be allowed to remain with the Madras University as at present."

*Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Mr. Deputy President, if I make an analysis of the members who spoke on this Bill it will be for the purpose of showing that a definite attitude has been taken by my hon. Friends Mr. Siva Rao, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and Mr. Narasimhaachari. Sir, with their indulgence and yours I may be permitted to say that they are not true Andhras, but foster children of the Andhra Matha. I may say that they have enjoyed all the privileges which the indigenous children of the Andhra Matha enjoy and, at the trying moment, they want to abandon their foster mother and continue their relationship with the Madras University which becomes a real Tamil University after the establishment of the Andhra University. My friend (Mr. Mallesappa) put a question : 'What about the

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Kanarese ?' It is admitted that a portion of Bellary which forms the fringe of the Madras Presidency contains a large Kanarese-speaking population. But, for them, we have already got the Mysore University which specializes in Kanarese and not very far from their district. They can very advantageously profit by it.

"Now, Sir, there is difficulty expressed regarding the jurisdiction of and the authority which is to control the university which is proposed to be constituted. If I understand the provisions of the Bill correctly it is left to the Government to prescribe the area within which the Andhra University is to function. There seems to be an idea that the residents of all the Telugu districts must have a voice in controlling the affairs of this University. Here there are two distinct ideas and I do not think that Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and others will have much objection in retaining the power of controlling the Andhra University even if they do not want their institutions to be affiliated to the Andhra University.

"Then again, Sir, it has been pointed out that in selecting university centres care has been taken to select only the centres where the Government institutions have flourished. At present the only two other places where there is university education are Masulipatam and Vizianagram. Sir, under clause (6) sufficient care has been taken regarding them. If the private agencies that manage those institutions want to develop them into university centres there is nothing in the Bill to prevent them from doing so with the previous sanction of the Government. The underlying principle is thus clear that the Government are prepared to spend the general tax-payer's money to bring up the three centres, viz., Anantapur, Rajahmundry and Vizianagram, to the status of university centres. It will be seen, Sir, that it is left to private agencies like the Maharaja of Vizianagram and the Missionary agencies of Masulipatam to spend more money and raise their respective institutions to the status of university colleges by opening Honours and Post-Graduate courses. Provision has been made to enable the Government to allow any of these institutions to develop themselves, if they are so minded, into university centres. That is a matter which the Select Committee can very well examine and make the necessary modifications.

"Now, Sir, I join with the other Members of this Council in complaining that no definite promise is made regarding the money which shall be allotted as recurring grant for the Andhra University. If we compare the provisions of this Bill with the similar provisions contained in the Madras University Act we clearly see that, as regards the latter, provision is made for a recurring grant every year from the provincial revenues. According to the Financial rules, we know that when an Act contains a provision that so much money has to be allotted, then it becomes a fixed amount and it need not be voted by the Council year after year. When once a statutory financial obligation is undertaken it would be allotted without the necessity of the vote of this House. Now, as it is, seeing that there is not a fixed allotment made in the Bill, I believe the Andhra University will have, year after year, to depend upon the vote of this House. It is not at all desirable that recurring expenditure should be made to depend upon the vote of this House. I hope the hon. the Finance Member will see his way to give a fixed amount as the recurring expenditure without leaving the

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Andhra University always to depend upon the vote of this House. Otherwise it may be subjected to fluctuating influences and the University itself would be made to suffer.

"Sir, my friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar said that the proposal for the establishment of an Andhra University is something like putting the cart before the horse. The Andhras agitated for an Andhra province and he does not find that agitation now, but he finds that when there is not much of an agitation for an Andhra University such a one is maturing. It is true that previous to the year 1920 there was much enthusiasm in agitating for an Andhra University. But, since then, national events have taken a different turn and the enthusiasm of the Andhras has been diverted to more important national work. The enthusiasm is there still, only it has been diverted to other fields such as non-co-operation, no-tax campaign, production of khaddar, etc. I may remind my hon. Friend that the force that agitated for provincial separation is still there, and any moment the whole of that power can be diverted to the desired end. Therefore, Sir, if my hon. Friends Messrs Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Narasimbachari and Siva Rao persist in their attitude towards the Andhra demand surely the answer will come, the switch board will be reached and an Andhra province will result. In this connexion I may remind them of a paragraph in the Joint Committee Report to the effect that when a demand is made by the representatives of any linguistic area for the formation of a province, it is the vote of those representatives alone that should be taken and if the majority votes for the formation of a province it is necessary that steps should be taken to examine the question.

"I do not like that my hon. Friends Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and Mr. Siva Rao should be exposed for the purpose of an
2-45 p.m. agitation for the formation of a separate province. If they are exposed they would have to give place to real Andhras in their district who would vote for the Andhra province. (Hear, hear.) In order to see how the new constitution works we have thrown in the back ground the question of a separate province. Let not my hon. Friend Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar think that the enthusiasm for a separate province is dying out. As I said, our national energies are directed in other ways; but the machinery is ready and we will put it to work at any moment.

"Some difficulties were mentioned with regard to the Ceded districts. One of the main provisions of the Bill is that Anantapur is to be a University centre. There is already a Government College there established in 1913 after the agitation of the residents of those districts for a separate college. The Andhra University Committee opined that the University should be of the unitary type and recommended a number of places as being suitable for its location but left it to decision of the Government since there was no unanimity of opinion among the members of the Committee on the point. Subsequently, Government convened a conference at Vizagapatam; even there there was a difference of opinion as to the centre of the University. Government are prepared to develop three places as University centres. After all, the question of head-quarters reduces itself to a question of brick and chunam, the place where the Senate House is to be situated. Let the geographical centre be somewhere near Guntur or near the ruins of Amraoti, and out of the ruins of Amraoti let the Senate House be built. But the

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question is are you willing to have a college for technological and scientific subjects in Vizagapatam, are you willing to have a college for Arts and Sciences at Rajahmundry, or are you willing to have Anantapur to develop itself into a University college for Sciences and Arts? Godavari, Kistna and the other districts demand that Rajahmundry should be a centre of the University for Arts and Sciences. The new Engineering College will teach electrical and marine engineering and provide the other facilities so beautifully painted by the hon. the Minister for Education. But the machinery has not yet come into existence and even now our hon. Friend Mr. Ratnasami has his own doubts as to the desirability of teaching technological subjects before industries are developed. In spite of all this, I do not think that there will be any better centre than Vizagapatam for teaching marine and technological subjects."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"Is there anything in the Bill which says that Vizagapatam is to be the centre of the new Engineering College?"

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The hon. the Minister referred in his speech to the development of Vizagapatam in the marine and electrical branches and I think he had in his mind the starting of the Engineering college at that place. The speeches delivered by special officers and experts like Mr. Statham go to show that this was at the back of the mind of the hon. the Minister."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Sir, before we issue charters for new Universities certain fundamental considerations should be satisfied. The first condition is that there should be a cultural basis for University. The question is whether the Andhra people have satisfied this condition. In the Andhra country there are only four first-grade colleges with a total strength of 1,347 students. The second-grade colleges have 630 students, making up a total of 1,977, or roughly 2,000 students. Compare this with the strength of the educational centres in the Tamil Nadu and the Kanarese centres. In Trichinopoly alone there are nearly 2,000 college students. Then Mangalore has got two first-grade colleges, one second-grade college and about 10 high schools. Now, Kerala wants a University, the Tamil Nadu wants a University, South Kanara wants a University and there are various other demands for starting fresh universities. My question in all these cases is what have these people who demand universities, sacrificed to deserve them? The sacrifice should be in the form of large endowments for the universities. What I mean to say is this that the general tax-payer should not be taxed heavily for starting these universities. To some extent I sympathize with my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian who said that these large sums of money should be devoted to the expansion of primary education. In answer to a question asking what the hon. the Minister had done to foster University centres, he referred me to the Grant-in aid Code, meaning thereby that Government are giving grants to the schools and colleges to foster University centres. But that is not enough. I do not blame the hon. the Minister for it. It is after all the duty of the people to sacrifice as much as possible in men and money for the development of University centres. My question is how much have the people of Kerala—I mean the British territory—sacrificed to deserve a University? I for one do not take much pride in what we have done in Kanara though we have done much more than others, except

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Madras. With our own men, women and money we have got two first-grade colleges of our own—at least the Catholic community have sacrificed a good deal—and the Government college was built only on the foundation of the endowments of the local people. I do not say that we deserve a University; for that we will have to sacrifice much more. I do not want to oppose this Bill; I quite sympathize with the aspirations of the Andhras but I would appeal to all people to sacrifice much more and to give more and more endowments to their University. In Bombay large endowments were collected for the University and even the very buildings of the University in Bombay and of the University colleges came out of the endowments of the people—I do not say of the masses of the people, but from the merchant princes of Bombay. Why should not similar endowments come from the rich zamindars who are taxed very lightly and who are not labouring under any small incomes? I stand for the general tax-payer, Sir. I would not have Government meet more than one-third of the cost of the new Universities; at least two-thirds of the money needed for these purposes must come from the people who clamour for those universities

“I am wondering why the hon. Minister has not included South Kanara in the orbit of this University while Bellary and other Kanarese districts have been included. I understand that the Telugu kings of old included South Kanara under their sway. Why should not this University also include South Kanara in its orbit? I sympathize with the difficulties felt by the Kanarese-speaking people in being included in a Telugu University. They can have their own University after some time if some rich gentlemen come forward with offer of endowments.”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“Mr. President, Sir, at this state it is unnecessary for me to refer to the various detailed suggestions that have been made from both sides of the House. I am grateful to every one of the hon. Members who spoke on this Bill welcoming its general principles and recognizing the aim and scope of the University Bill. I am also grateful to the hon. Member for Chittoor who has so well explained the case for the Andhra University and met certain remarks made by my hon. Friend representing Coimbatore. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has just now explained the position in regard to the Ceded districts. He also explained that it is not purely from the geographical point of view but from the linguistic and the cultural point of view that we have to decide the question.

“Happily for me to-day we have the advocacy of Mr. Koti Reddi who has in unequivocal terms expressed agreement for Ouddapah
 3 p.m. being included in the area of the University. Similarly for Anantapur there has been no protest.”

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—“I wanted to protest because Anantapur is away and that it has the additional advantage over Bellary in that the former has a first-grade college of its own.”

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“I am glad that Anantapur has scored against Bellary, but if Anantapur is to be lukewarm over this question then it will be deprived of the benefits of having a first-grade college of its own.”

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Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is it a threat that if Anantapur does not agree for the establishment of the Andhra University its college will be removed to Bellary ? ”

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Because Bellary has been asking for the removal of Anantapur College to Bellary itself. Therefore Anantapur will have to say how far it approves of this scheme ”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Bellary has not asked for the removal of the college from Anantapur at any time. It has always been asking for the establishment of a college of its own.”

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ Sir, coming to the point, I may say we may recognise some feeling in regard to Ganjam and Bellary. In the discussion some difficulties were pointed out by Mr. Das who said that the interests of Oriyas should be looked after with special care. That is a detail which could be met when working out the Bill in the Select Committee. In regard to the Kanarese-speaking area of the Bellary district I have always been saying that special care must be taken to meet the difficulty in this respect. We have not made rigid provisions in the Bill stating that this area ought to come within the arbit of the University and that area ought not. The Government will hear the representations of all the districts concerned and if they find that there are some special difficulties in the case of some, they will be fully explained. We have not forgotten the existing difficulties or those that may arise in future. To meet all these cases elastic provision is made in the Bill itself.

“ In regard to the suggestion that the University should raise endowments, I entirely support that proposition. I may assure my hon. Friends that the various ideals that have been propounded in the Bill cannot be realised immediately but it will take time for them to fructify. It may not be that this year or the next year that all the aims and aspirations of this University will be achieved but it must only be gradual. I am sure that the landed aristocracy of the Telugu districts will always come forward with their characteristic liberality to support an institution such as this. I may refer to an assurance already given to me by one of the very distinguished members of the landed aristocracy that when the University Act comes into force he will endow it with a very liberal grant of Rs. 1 lakh. (Applause.) I do hope when an appeal is made to the landowners of these parts and other rich people, vakils and merchants, I am sure that we will be able to raise sufficient endowments which will enable us to place the University on a proper basis and on lines indicated in my speech. I heartily join in the hope which Mr. Saldanha has held out and trust that the people of the districts concerned will realise their responsibility and will give their liberal support for the establishment of the University.

“ I do not want to detain the House with a long speech, but I wish only to thank every one of the hon. Members who has spoken on this Bill and who has welcomed the general principles of the Bill. Any small difficulties, can be solved in the Select Committee.

“ With regard to the location of the office of the Andhra University, it is immaterial where the office of the University is situated. As explained in the Bill the scheme of the University is to impart knowledge in various

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subjects such as literature, history, science, politics, philosophy and so forth and it is necessary that various centres should be found for the development of the various arts and sciences. Anantapur, Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam are really the places which are fit to be University centres. The place for the location of the office of the University is, as I have already said, a subsidiary matter. There has been numerous demands for this. Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Bezwada and various other places have put forward their demands for the office of the University being established in their respective places. Under these circumstances it is not possible to say definitely in what place the office of the University will be located. I leave it to the representatives of the various districts to come to an understanding on this point and advise me on the matter as to where it should be located. To the criticism which has been levelled that I made up my mind, I say that I wait unto the last moment in order to know what way the opinion of this House will run. I do not want to take the responsibility of having taken a step which is not at all consistent with or in consonance with the opinion of this House or that of the public. In such an important matter as this, if any wrong step were to be taken in the beginning, I am afraid it would lead to very dangerous results and I am, therefore, entirely in the hands of the House in this respect. However I do hope that hon. Members when coming to a decision on this point will realize the principle which my hon. Friend Mr. Narasimha Raju enunciated in regard to the importance and position of office in the scheme of the Andhra University Bill.

"I move that the Bill be read in Council."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I second it."

The motion was put and carried. The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members :—

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| 1. Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo. | 16. Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu |
| 2. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 17. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. |
| 3. Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | 18. „ K. Koti Reddi. |
| 4. „ A. V. Bhanaji Rao. | 19. „ K. Sarebha Reddi. |
| 5. Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. | 20. „ A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 6. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. | 21. Dr. P. Subbarayan. |
| 7. Mr. B. Venkataratnam | 22. Mr. S. Arupudaswami Udayar. |
| 8. „ P. Peddiraju. | 23. „ B. G. Grieve. |
| 9. „ K. Saravarayudu. | 24. „ T. R. Venkataratnam Sastriyar. |
| 10. „ J. D. Samuel. | 25. The Mover (The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro). |
| 11. „ P. Anjaneyulu | 26. Mr. M. Ratnasami. |
| 12. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 27. „ P. Siva Rao. |
| 13. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 28. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |
| 14. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 29. Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu. |
| 15. Mr. C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 30. Mr. P. Sagaram. |

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I second it."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"With reference to Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, I have to mention that as he is ill he could not take oath to-day. He will be a member of this Committee only after he has taken oath."

* Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—"Is it in order to include a person who is not a Member of this House?"

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It will be proper to make a motion proposing the inclusion of his name on Monday after he has taken the oath."

Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu's name was accordingly removed from the list. Messrs. Moidoo Sahib and Uppi Sahib pointed out that no Muhammadans had been included in the Select Committee and the hon. the Minister afterwards added Messrs. Abdul Wahab Sahib and Abdul Hye Sahib as members.

With the omission of the name of Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu and the inclusion of the two Muhammadan members mentioned above the motion was carried.

The hon. the President announced that he appointed the hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro as Chairman of the Committee.

V

RESOLUTION UNDER SECTION 201 OF THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"We have now to take up the business which was passed over in favour of the Andhra University Bill and the first of such items of business is the resolution to be moved by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I beg to move that the following draft of the rule proposed to be made by the Local Government under section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, altering rule 1 of Schedule II of that Act be approved :—

'In exercise of the powers conferred on them by sub-section (1) of section 201 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government propose to make the following rule altering rule 1 of Schedule II of the said Act :—

'In rule 1 of Schedule II between the words "an office" and the words "and shall meet" the words "in such place as may be fixed by the Local Government" shall be inserted.

"Sir, in the case of a taluk or district board divided into two or more boards the question arises as to where the newly constituted boards should have the headquarters. The presidents of the newly constituted boards sometimes choose places which are more convenient to themselves than to the public. There have been protests against such choice. It is the duty of the Government to see that places which are not out of the way and which are more important are selected as headquarters of the newly constituted boards.

"This question has been pointedly raised in the case of the Tuticorin Taluk Board, and the Act as it stands, is silent as to the authority which is to fix the headquarters of the taluk board. Hence the necessity for this amendment. Of course when the headquarters are to be fixed the taluk boards and the district boards concerned will be consulted."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro :—"I second the motion."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, I am afraid that the resolution is not necessary nor is it expedient at this stage. I do not know if this question has been considered by the Local and Municipal Advisory

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Committee before it is placed before this Council, and I am sure that the opinions of the local boards were not invited at least so far as the desirability of this change is concerned. I may point out that according to the scheme of the present Act a local board has got the power to fix the place where its office is to be located. It is not a case in regard to which the Act is silent, but it is a case where the local board can fix the place where it likes to locate its office. The only point made by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government is that sometimes the president fixed the place according to his convenience and therefore it was desirable that there should be some authority to fix the place of office. I would probably have agreed with him if the discretion had been left with the president of the local board. But so long as this question is left to the collective local board consisting of a majority of elected representatives of the people, it is quite undesirable to take away the power from the local body and vest it in the Local Government. I would therefore request the hon. the Minister not to push through this amendment until he has got at least the opinion of the Local and Municipal Advisory Committee or the opinions of the local boards concerned. It is well known that the policy of the new Act and the policy of the Government has been to allow freedom of action to the collective local bodies; and this is a matter in regard to which, if the local boards commit mistakes, they should take the full consequence of such mistakes. They can use their discretion in this matter, and is it a matter in which the Government is to interfere and say that the local boards have not exercised their discretion properly? The hon. the Minister has stated that this amendment was necessitated by the division of a taluk board into two. But if passed it will apply to every possible case and from this time forwards it will be the duty of each local board to obtain the orders of the Government whenever they want to change the location of their office. If it is confined to a case where an existing local board is divided into two, it is easy to understand the necessity for the amendment. But if the power which has hitherto been in the hands of the local boards is to be taken away and given to the Local Government, the case would be different. I therefore think that in the interests of the local bodies this amendment should not be accepted. I am quite aware that there are cases in which we may have reason to find fault with the change of headquarters of local boards, and mistakes may take place. But are the Members of the Government themselves in a position to say that no mistakes are committed by the Government? If in any individual case mistakes are committed, is it right that we should take away the power from all boards? I think the amendment is objectionable in principle. Whatever our view may be in regard to individual cases, this is certainly not a matter in which the Government should take the power away from the local boards. It is for these reasons that I object to the resolution and, before I sit down, I would suggest to the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government that he should consult the Local and Municipal Advisory Committee, and also that he should take the opinions of the local boards."

Mr. B. VENKATARAMAN, speaking in Telugu, said "that there was an impression that the existing Local Boards Act was passed in a hurry before the Reformed Legislatures came into being, and that after the advent of the elected Ministry more freedom would be allowed to local boards. If, in such a trifling matter such as the change of office of a local board the Government proposed to interfere with the discretion of a board as was sought

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[Mr. B. Venkataratnam]

to be done in the motion, the people would be afraid as to what other powers of the boards might be taken away in the forthcoming Bill to amend the Local Boards Act. He urged that it was not just on the part of Government to take away the existing powers of the boards."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Mr. President, I would very respectfully submit that this is merely a matter of detail which should in all fairness be left to the discretion of the local boards. This rule would not only interfere with the autonomy of the local boards but may ultimately be the cause of some heart-burning on the part of the local boards themselves. After all, it is not the place where the office is located that matters but how the office works. So, if we are anxious to see that the autonomy of the local boards and municipalities is promoted, this will be a step which is not in favour of it. Therefore I would very respectfully urge on the consideration of the hon. the Minister that he should see that this motion is not pressed."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, I desire to say a very few words on this subject. This seems to me to be so elementary that I am only surprised that there should be any opposition to this question. I should have thought that when the Government said that there ought to be a district board, they would also specify where its headquarters should be. So also, when the Government say that there ought to be a taluk board for a taluk they are to say where its office should be located. Now, we have had elected presidents of taluk boards, and we have had elected presidents of district boards and chairmen of municipalities and so on. But it seems to me that there is one thing which should not be in the discretion of the varying majority of any council, namely, the place where the office of that particular body is to be located. It has nothing to do with the convenience of one individual or another. This is not one of those cases where the wishes of the people should be consulted. An office should be something which is not mutable, and should not be changed according to circumstances and according to the personnel of every taluk board or district board. I do not for a moment suggest that there are numerous cases where vacillating members of taluk boards and district boards have suggested changes of office headquarters, nor do I suggest that it is an evil of such vast magnitude that there is justification for the charge that such vacillations are taking place very frequently. But I do know that there are instances where taluk boards have without adequate justification changed the headquarters of their offices. And I think that very often the members of the taluk boards themselves find that they are in a very invidious position. They elect a gentleman as their president. Of course the gentleman is elected by a majority and they find that that gentleman's convenience cannot be met unless the office is shifted to a particular place. And therefore the majority in the taluk board is put between Scylla and Charybdis. If they do not give him the place he requires, he would not be in a position to transact the business to be discharged by him, and having elected him as their president and bound themselves to support him by a majority, they go to the natural and logical consequence of shifting the office to the place desired by him. I do not want the members of the taluk boards to be in that invidious position. It should be understood and recognized by every one who aspires to the presidentship of local boards that the office is at a place which cannot be changed according to the varying moods of the members of these boards. Then, the candidates put forward for presidentships will also recognize the convenience and

[Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar] [21st August 1925]

inconvenience attached to that position, particularly with regard to the office where they have to attend and transact business. And therefore I think, Sir, that this question does not enter into the democratic principles as suggested by my hon. Friend from Godavari. My hon. Friend has certainly more democratic views than I claim to possess, but in this particular instance he is not doing justice to himself. There is no question of popular vote or wishes of the majority of people. We understand that every office is in a fixed place unless the office is that of a roving commission or is a rotary office. We generally understand that every taluk board should have a definite office and I do not see why this should be changed according to the convenience of a particular individual. Therefore I think it is only fair that a fixed place should be allotted as the headquarters of the office for a taluk board or a district board and it should not be left merely to the changing moods of the majority in those boards. I think that very few words are required from me to justify the position that once an office has been installed or instituted at a particular place, change of that place should be made with great deliberation and circumspection. I believe that that deliberation and circumspection will be forthcoming if the taluk board is cognizant of the fact that a mere resolution will not enable it to achieve its object. If on every occasion on which a taluk decides to change its headquarters, it knows that it will have to justify before another authority the necessity for the change, I venture to think that the taluk board will think twice before it changes it. Otherwise, as I said, this difficulty will come in; if I have been a member who has been responsible for electing the president I should also feel bound to support him to the logical extent of changing the office to suit his convenience. On all these grounds, I venture to think that the rule proposed by the hon. the Minister does not offend against any canon of democracy that I am aware of and is really in the interests of the democratic constitution and working of the local boards."

MR. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, with regard to the rule proposed by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government, the necessity shown by him for the change suggested therein is with regard to the new taluk boards that come into existence. As a matter of fact when a taluk board or a district board is constituted, generally the taluk board or district board is named after a particular place, and it has invariably been the practice or custom that the headquarters are taken to be that place after which the board is named, except in cases where separate headquarters are mentioned. All the taluk boards and district boards in the Presidency are at the places for which they are constituted and so the difficulty anticipated by the hon. the Minister did not arise with reference to old taluk boards or district boards. Of course there is that possibility contemplated under the Act of the board changing its headquarters for which it has got the power. This rule is introduced not in the Act but in the rules and is to the effect that every local board shall provide for the transaction of business at such place as may be selected by the Government. It will operate as a great hindrance to work, and unless we consult the convenience and wishes of the taluk boards we should not change their headquarters. Generally, meetings of the taluk boards are not held at headquarters; they are always held at places selected by the president. Whatever that may be, the rule-making power vested by statute in the board in the matter of changing its headquarters should not be taken away. As my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami

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Mudaliyar said, when an elected president contests for the seat he must be given to understand that the office is at a particular place. And it is never anticipated or expected that they will remove the office to another place, and there have not been many changes. As a matter of fact, such cases have not occurred during the long course of years in which this Act has been in force. Therefore, I see no necessity for the change and whenever a gentleman is elected as president, he generally holds his office in the place where it is already located."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I would like to say that there is a definite case."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" There are many ways of correcting those irregular practices. When the president acts up to his own wishes, then at least there is the power which will safeguard the interests of the board when the Government is far away. And again, you will have to take into account the convenience of the president, the office staff, the facilities for working up the Act, and other things, i.e., facilities as to whether there are post and telegraph offices, whether the place is near a railway station. All these things can be better looked to by the board than by the Government. Especially nowadays, a Minister responsible to the House, going back upon the Act of 1920 which was passed in pre-Reform days and curtailing the powers of the local authorities is not desirable. As was already pointed out by my hon. Friend from Chingleput, of course we will have to take into consideration the fact that they are nominally elected presidents and elected members, but a time will come when these elected presidents will really represent the wishes of the people and we will then have to attach some importance to their convenience and not slight them, simply because there may be some who are not true representatives or who are not properly guarding the interests of the board or of the people."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" A word of personal explanation, Sir. We have been informed that the elected presidents do not represent the wishes of the people, but I may say from my place here that there is not a single elected president or member who does not represent the wishes of his constituency."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU :—" I thank my hon. Friend for the information. But I said that the personal conveniences of the elected man will have to be looked after more than the convenience of others. That indeed you cannot deny although persons who are holding these positions will put the interests of the board and of the people before their own convenience. We will have to look to those things and not curtail the powers now enjoyed by the boards."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Sir, the only question for consideration is whether Government should have the power of fixing the headquarters of the taluk boards. The hon. the Minister said the question generally arises when a taluk board is split up. There is nothing in the schedule even as it is, preventing the Government from fixing the headquarters of a taluk board when it is split up. But the question particularly arises with reference to the headquarters of district and taluk boards. Regarding the taluk boards, if I remember aright, in one or two cases, Government said that the taluk boards have no power to shift the

[Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju] [21st August 1925]

headquarters. Here, they want to take that power into their own hands. I think it is agreed that in all cases, taluk boards should be located in places where public opinion can express itself. There is no meaning in saying that the headquarters should be established in an out-of-the-way place where public opinion cannot express itself and where the post and telegraph conveniences do not exist. I think the Government may make a certain restriction in the matter of the taluk boards shifting the headquarters without consulting or without informing the Government. There is nothing definite in the Act. To take this power into their hands as against the view of the taluk boards is not, I think, quite desirable. The hon. the Minister has not mentioned to us the number of cases where such power was abused by taluk boards. As a matter of practice, in all cases where taluk boards are split up, Government are fixing their headquarters, and the question never arose whether the Government have or have not got the power to fix the headquarters in the case of new taluk boards. The only question, therefore, that arises is with regard to the existing taluk boards, whether they can shift their headquarters or not without getting the approval of the Government. I want to know in the first place how many instances there are where the taluk boards did shift their headquarters of their own accord. If a taluk board consists of three or four taluks, and if the taluk board considers that the headquarters of one taluk is in an inconvenient place from the standpoint of the taluk board itself and from the point of view of travelling expenses and other things, is it not just and reasonable that they should shift the headquarters to any taluk which is comprised in their taluk board, with due regard to their conveniences such as post and telegraph offices, railway communication, and so on? These are matters which must be left to the taluk boards. If really the Government consider that there are instances where the taluk boards are abusing their powers, let them come forward with some proposal to check them so that the taluk boards may not abuse their powers; but to take away the power already vested in the taluk board and to vest it in the hands of Government is, to my mind, rather a movement which is against the principle of granting greater liberty to the local bodies."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Mr. President, I am afraid the criticism is based on wrong premises, and my Friend from Nellore assumes that the taluk board has at present the power to fix the headquarters. It is nothing of the kind. The Act, as I have stated, is silent as to who should fix the headquarters. What the rule says is that the taluk board shall have an office. It does not mean that the taluk board is entitled to fix the headquarters. In fact, there is no definiteness about it as the law at present stands. That is the reason why Government propose to amend the rule. This question has been particularly raised in the case of the Tuticorin Taluk Board as to whether the Government have the power to fix the headquarters or not."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU:—"Sir, I might give an instance of a change in the office of a taluk board which might be useful to hon. members. There is a taluk board called Badvel taluk board in our district. At first, the office of the taluk board was at Baivel. Afterwards, a gentleman, a resident of Sidhout, was appointed as president, and the office was shifted to Sidhout. Sidhout is in the southern corner of two taluks. Then, not only had the office clerks to shift and find new places of residence in Sidhout—Sidhout is a very small place and houses cannot be had—but the

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people who had to deal with the taluk boards had to come very long distances from the north. The other executive staff, i.e., the vaccinators, the overseers and others, had also to travel very long distances to Sidhout for the purpose of getting their bills passed or for taking orders from the taluk board president. Now after that president's term was over, another gentleman was elected who belonged to Badvel. The office and the whole establishment had again to be shifted to Badvel, a distance of 20 miles unconnected by any railway. When this was brought to my notice, I said I had no power in that matter. I stated that it should be brought to the notice of the taluk board president, because the president was their trusted representative. But, all the same, this inconvenience was felt not only by the office staff but by all those who had to do anything with the taluk board. I quite agree that a power which is given to the taluk board or district board should not be lightly taken away inasmuch as it is shown that they have not abused those powers."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Sir, may I point out that they have not abused their powers? I stated that power is not vested in either the taluk board or the district board. The Act is silent. It does not say who is to fix the headquarters. Hence, there is no question of the Government taking away any power which is already vested in local bodies."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" The hon. Minister has only forestalled me. I said: If there is such a power, it should not be lightly taken away. My point was that there is no such power inherent in taluk boards to fix the place of office, and the Act is silent on the matter. I think, Sir, that when on an important matter the Act is silent, it is but right that the Government should step in and do the needful. I therefore think that the rule now framed is not in any way going to take away the powers of the boards, but is only supplying a want by stopping a practice which has been all along detrimental to the staff of the taluk boards."

Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATHI RAJU :—" One point, Sir. The hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government was saying that the local boards had no power to fix their headquarters. May I draw his attention to the rule which says: 'Every board shall provide an office.' It means that they have power to provide for their offices in some place."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" What the rule says is that every board shall provide an office. It does not mean that it should fix the place of the office."

The motion was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

3-45 p.m.

Ayes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 12. Mr. Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. |
| 2. " the Raja of Panagal. | 13. " S. Arpudaswami Udayar. |
| 3. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 14. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. |
| 4. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur | 15. Mr. T. M. Ross. |
| 5. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 16. Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja. |
| 6. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai. | 17. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder. |
| 7. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 18. " D. Appavu Chettiyar. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 19. " P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. |
| 9. " E. W. Legh. | 20. " A. V. Bhanaji Rao. |
| 10. " G. T. Boag. | 21. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. |
| 11. " G. T. H. Bracken. | 22. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Kthirajulu Nayudu. |
| | 23. Mr. J. A. Davis. |
| | 24. " N. Devendruda. |

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Ayes—cont.

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| 25. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar. | 45. Mr. K. Sitarama Reddi. |
| 26. Rao Bahadur Cruz Fernandez. | 46. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 27. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. | 47. Mr. Chavadij K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 28. Mr. L. C. Guruswami. | 48. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti Nayudu. |
| 29. Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudu. | 49. Mr. K. Veerian. |
| 30. Mr. J. Kuppuswami. | 50. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 31. „ R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 51. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |
| 32. „ T. Mallesappa. | 52. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaiahlu. |
| 33. „ P. N. Marthandam Pillai. | 53. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 34. „ B. Munisami Nayudu. | 54. „ Abbas Ali Khan. |
| 35. „ K. Prabhakaran Tampan. | 55. Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim Sahib Bahadur. |
| 36. „ D. Manjappa Hegde. | 56. Mr. Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib Bahadur. |
| 37. „ K. Raghuchandra Ballal. | 57. Mr. Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib Bahadur. |
| 38. „ B. Ramachandra Reddi. | 58. „ Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| 39. „ A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 59. „ Moola Sait. |
| 40. „ B. P. Sessa Reddi. | 60. „ T. N. Muhammad Sahib. |
| 41. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. | |
| 42. Rao Bahadur P. Ramani. | |
| 43. Mr. P. Sagaram. | |
| 44. „ K. Sarabha Reddi. | |

Noes.

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| 1. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 11. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 2. „ A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 12. „ P. Peddi Raju. |
| 3. „ T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 13. „ G. Rameswara Rao. |
| 4. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 14. Sriman Sasibhushan Kath Mahasayo. |
| 5. „ P. Siva Rao. | 15. Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. |
| 6. „ K. Uppi Sahib. | 16. „ M. Seetayya. |
| 7. „ P. C. Venkatapathi Raju. | 17. „ B. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 8. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 18. „ V. C. Vellingiri Gounder. |
| 9. „ P. Anjaneyulu. | 19. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 10. Sriman Biewanath Das Mahasayo. | 20. „ B. Venkataratnam. |

The motion was carried, 60 hon. Members voting *for* and 20 *against*.

VI

RESOLUTION REGARDING NOTIFICATION AND RULES UNDER SECTIONS 3 AND 7 OF THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Mr. President, before moving the resolution which stands in my name, I shall make a few observations on the paramount necessity there is for taking the proposed action. As the House is aware, the Cambodia cotton grown in and around Tiruppur, i.e., in the old district of Coimbatore inclusive of the taluk of Karur which now forms part of the Trichinopoly district, has acquired such a widespread reputation for its superior quality as to induce unscrupulous persons to resort to various tricks in order to palm off their inferior short staple cotton as superior long staple cotton. One method is to rail the pressed inferior stuff into the Tiruppur area from an area outside it and to re-rail it from Tiruppur to the port of embarkation as Tiruppur Cambodia. Another method is to mix together the long and short staple varieties of lint and press the same into bundles and rail them from Tiruppur so that the consignees may labour under the impression that they are getting the genuine Tiruppur Cambodia. A third method is to make the mixture of the kapas (unginned cotton) in the ginnery itself. In all these methods the seller has the advantage for the time being in that the buyer at a distance is unable to detect the fraud at once and prevent the completion of the sale. It is only when the pressed bales are unpacked and passed through the spinning process the fraud is detected. The spinner finds that his machine

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is not able to spin the yarn of a certain count as it would have done if the stuff was of the long staple variety for which he had paid the price. Naturally he is angry that he has been cheated and refuses to buy any more Tiruppur Cambodia. He also goes the length of communicating the fraud perpetrated on him to his brother spinners. The result is that in the spinning world Tiruppur Cambodia becomes a by-word for unreliable stuff.

"When the mixture is made in the ginnery itself, there is the further evil that the seeds get mixed up and all the labour and trouble taken by the officers of the Agricultural Department in evolving a pure strain are irretrievably lost together with the amounts paid as salaries and travelling allowance to those officers.

"The question of restoring the reputation of the superior varieties engaged the attention of many persons and committees, and the Legislative Council of Bombay, which is one of the largest cotton producing provinces in India, went the length of applying to the Government of India for permission to legislate prohibition of import into protected areas. The Government of India first gave the permission, but soon found out that the subject was more central than provincial. They therefore passed the present Cotton Transport Act, 1923, but left it to local legislatures to extend the operation of the Act to their provinces. The Bombay Legislative Council passed the prohibition notification in August 1923. Similar prohibitory laws and regulations exist in the Native States of Hyderabad, Baroda and Rajapipla

"In the beginning of last year I visited some of the presses and ginneries at Tiruppur along with some superior officers of the Development Department and we saw for ourselves how the mixing was done in various stages. As the result of that visit, a Press Communiqué was issued in August last year which stated the arguments in favour of the application of the Cotton Transport Act to those areas proposed to be protected and invited criticisms on the draft notification under section 3 and the draft rules under section 7. No objections have been received in the case of the Tinnevely area. In the cases of the northerns and the westerns, there was definite approval of the proposal. The affected people of that area have even proposed the separation of the northerns and westerns into separate areas."

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—"Was there any mixing done in Tinnevely? The hon. the Minister must have known it during his visit to that area."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"I do not know."

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—"Then, where is the necessity for this measure?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"It is only in connexion with the Tiruppur area that protests have been received. The objections raised were anticipated in the Press Communiqué. I need not therefore repeat the arguments pro and con. Suffice it to say, they were very carefully considered and Government arrived at the conclusion that the Act should be extended to our Presidency not only in the real interests of the cotton industry, but also in those of the cotton growers.

"In this matter we are not taking a leap in the dark. We have the experience of Bombay to guide us. In that Presidency the Act has been successful beyond all expectations. It has enabled growers of cotton to realize the intrinsic value of their crop which in previous years had

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suffered depreciation from the malpractices of dishonest middlemen. The inconveniences to local interests have also proved to be less serious than were anticipated. The cotton trade adapted itself to the new conditions with extraordinary promptitude and the Act is working smoothly. I will quote a few representative opinions received from Bombay :

'The operation of this Act has already done great good by excluding the importation of inferior cotton into certain areas whose cotton was losing its identity owing to wholesale mixing.'

* **Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR** :—"May we know the authors of those statements?"

* **The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNAMAM PILLAI** :—"The statements are those made by people concerned in the trade. The improvement in the quality of Surat cotton is well known. In respect of Kumpta cotton, the principal cotton of the southern division of the Bombay Presidency, the following opinions have been received from the Chairman of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association :

'I have just been reviewing our cotton purchases for the year which is now ending and as we are often asked as to what effect the Cotton Transport Act has had, it will perhaps be of interest to you to know that in 1924 we purchased for our mills something like four times the quantity of Kumpta cotton we have been purchasing in any previous year, and this is entirely due to the fact that, owing to the application of the Act, Kumpta cottons were better in class, in staple and in quality generally. The absence of mixed cotton, which had previously been abundant in Kumpta, was remarkably noticeable.

'I agree that there is a marked improvement in the quality of Kumpta cotton and most of the trade is due to the working of the Cotton Transport Act.

'The Transport Act is a sound piece of legislation and has done enormous good to Kumpta cotton.

'On the whole, the Act has worked well and is universally approved by the trade. The quality of the cotton from protected areas has been considerably improved in every case.'

"In passing I may remark that the opposition to the application of the Act to the Tiruppur area is not unanimous. Mr. Shanmukham Chettiar who is a Member of the Legislative Assembly and who hails from almost the centre of the Tiruppur area refers thus in his speech in the Assembly on the 2nd February of this year to the prevailing habit of mixing and to the consequent loss to the poor cultivators :

'In South India on account of the activities of the Agricultural department a quality of cotton which is now known as Tiruppur Cambodia is extensively grown. The poor agriculturist there takes a good deal of trouble and spends a lot of money in growing this cotton. The cotton goes into the market. It goes through the gins and presses, and in the early periods of the cotton season, it fetches a very good price. But gradually the mischief is being done in the gins and presses and ultimately the purchaser who is offered the Tiruppur Cambodia cannot accept the word of a merchant at its face value and is not prepared to pay the legitimate price which is due to Tiruppur Cambodia. The ultimate effect of this is that, as the season advances, the agriculturist does not get the proper price for his produce.'

"Other people also have given expression to this opinion. Under the Act, cotton of any kind can be freely imported to the extent of

4 p.m. 10 lb Lint from certain districts in which there are not proper facilities for pressing can be imported into Tiruppur without restriction. In respect of other kinds and places, permission to transport can be obtained by applications for licences. As an administrative measure it is proposed to instruct the licence-issuing officer to issue freely and expeditiously licences for transport of cotton seed and cotton waste in the early stages.

"The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act has come into force as from August 8. The rules framed by the Government of India and by this Government appeared in the last Tuesday's Gazette. The Cotton

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Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and the Cotton Transport Act are complementary to one another and one without the other will not be completely effective. The advantages of bringing both Acts into force more or less simultaneously are thus evident.

"In Bombay, the protected areas are no less than six in number and much smaller in extent than the areas we propose to protect. Our proposals err, if anything, on the side of latitude. The notification of a large number of protected areas smaller in extent would perhaps have been more effective in attaining the object in view and experience may necessitate additional limitations. But we propose to move slowly and cautiously at the start and no additional areas will be notified without the approval of the House.

I therefore move that 'this Council approves the notification' and the rules which it is proposed to issue under sections 3 and 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), and recommends to Government that the said notification and rules should be issued in the form in which they have been submitted to the Council.'

"I have no hesitation in commending the present modest proposals for favourable consideration of the House. I would appeal to Members to take a broad and far-sighted view of the situation and not to allow considerations of local and temporary interests to outweigh the solid practical advantages of a measure from which the cotton grower, the cotton-ginner and the cotton mill-owner all stand to gain and only the dishonest middleman who adulterates cotton to lose."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I second the motion."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I do not move the postponement of the consideration of this motion. Perhaps my hon. Friend, Mr. Seturathna Ayyar, wants to move it."

* Mr. M. R. SETURATHNAM AYYAR :—"Thinking that the hon. Member would not move his amendment, I have already given notice of an amendment. I move, Sir, that the further consideration of this matter be postponed till such date in September or October 1925 as may be fixed by the hon. the President. It has been the earnest desire of many of us coming from the cotton-growing area that this subject may lie over till the next meeting to enable us to go to our constituencies and to ascertain from the ryots exactly whether the application of the Act in the present form and with the present schedule will be hard or beneficial to them. It is true that a draft notification was issued in August 1924 but nobody thought that this matter would come up for consideration this month. As we ourselves received copies of the rules under the Act only along with our agenda a few days ago before the meeting, we had no opportunity to consult the ryots. In my opinion, Sir, the application of the Act in the present form will not be beneficial to the ryots. Ryots are mostly illiterate and it is very difficult for them to understand the Act. The Act divides the cotton-growing area into a protected one and an unprotected one. With regard mostly to the unprotected area, we have to make further examination. Under this Act, cotton is prohibited to be taken from an unprotected area to a protected area without a licence from the Government. It is not easy for an illiterate ryot to take licence and that at a quick pace. Most of the ryots grow cotton for their

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livelihood and delay means starvation for them. Not only that ; many cotton-growing areas have no ginning factories or cotton presses which they could use with advantage. The ryots have to wait till some manufacturer turns up from unprotected areas to buy their cotton. What is the result ? They will have to be at the mercy of the exporters mostly foreign, for taking their cotton. We want a month or two more to enable us to go to the ryots and exactly know their views. There will be no serious harm in waiting for a month or two more instead of proceeding with the rules in their present form. Under the circumstances, I beg to move that the consideration of this motion be postponed till October next "

* **MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:**—" In seconding the motion I want to make certain observations. The hon. the Minister for Development dwelt at great length on the Cambodia area of Tiruppur. But I am sorry he did not refer to the Tinnevely area. He himself admitted that so far as that area is concerned, he did not know whether there was mixture. But as far as my knowledge goes, I do not think that there is any such danger as is anticipated. It seems to me that to jump from one fact that there is mixture in Tiruppur area to the conclusion that there will be mixture in Tinnevely also is to take a long leap in the dark.

" Again, Sir, with regard to these rules, so far as I know, people are not aware of them as is always the case, especially Tinnevely and Ramnad which are the benighted districts in this Presidency. I mean by this that they do not know or care to know about what is taking place around them. It is only when matters come to a crisis that they begin to understand what difficulties they have to experience and then they begin to grumble ; and when they find that they are late, the grumbles evaporate slowly. So, Sir, this is a matter which ought to be made known to the people in Tinnevely and Ramnad districts especially and for that it is quite necessary that some time should be given to them to understand this matter so that this question might be agitated among the ryots.

" Moreover, Sir, I have some great suspicion with regard to the rules to be applied to the Tinnevely area. I think that the extension of the rules to the Tinnevely area is not intended to benefit the ryots chiefly. It may have something at the back of it. Perhaps it is intended to benefit the exporters chiefly, who are Europeans and certain Japanese firms. If these rules are to be extended to the Tinnevely area, ryots will be entirely at the mercy of these exporters who will dictate their terms to the ryots. Under these circumstances, I second the motion brought forward by my hon. Friend Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar that this motion should be adjourned for some time to come, at least till October."

Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ:—" I congratulate the hon. the Minister for Development for having brought forward this motion, because I come from a cotton area and I have got enough experience of the cotton trade itself."

* **The hon. the PRESIDENT:**—" I think we had better clear first of all the question of the amendment for the postponement of the motion."

* **The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGANAM PILLAI:**—" This subject has been before the public since August 1924 and I cannot understand that within one year people could not have made up their minds on this important

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subject. As a matter of fact, this subject was discussed at Tuticorin when the hon. Member, Mr. Cruz Fernandez, was present and it was the unanimous opinion of the merchants and the people who had come to the meeting that these rules ought to be brought into force as soon as possible and that is the very reason why, in response to the Press Communiqué that was issued, no representations were received from Tuticorin. The Act was introduced in Bombay in August 1923. It has been in force in other parts of India. This Act and the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, as I have already said, are complementary to each other. It is high time that the notification is made applicable."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" If I rise at this stage, it is not either to support the proposition that has been made or to oppose it but to request the hon. Mover of the proposition to withdraw it. This is, no doubt, a very difficult question and I was one of those who, even before this meeting began, had sent notice with a view to have this matter postponed till January or February next. Since we came here, however, from the last Monday we have been talking over this matter with the hon. the Minister and the Secretary of the Development Department; and however much every compromise may mean the loss of some of the points urged by either side and though I am not satisfied with the compromise, I must say that I have accepted the amendment I gave notice last, under the idea that half a loaf is better than no loaf."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, some agreements are being
4-15 p.m. talked of but the House does not seem to be aware of them.
May I know what those agreements are?"

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" That is what I am coming to say. I expected the hon. the Minister will himself speak on the agreements and acquaint the House with them. But he has not done so."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member can let the House understand what those agreements are which we are told the Minister has accepted when the time comes for it. Now, we shall deal with the motion for adjournment that has been made by an hon. Member."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The hon. the Minister has made certain remarks in the course of his speech and I would have very much wished that he had not done so, for the speech contained several statements to none of which many of us here would subscribe. There are three Acts, the Agricultural Diseases Act, the Ginning Factories Act and the Cotton Transport Act, which came into existence as a result of the conspiracy between the exporters who are generally Europeans and what are called cotton committees both in the whole country and in the province. This has always been a struggle between the Indian merchants so far as they deal with the ginning of cotton and the European merchants. This has been a struggle between the foreign exporters and the Indian cultivators. Thanks to the hon. Minister who was kind enough to agree to our suggestions. So far as the date fixed for the removal of the Indian plant, we arrived at a compromise satisfactory from the point of view of the growers. The second is about the rules under discussion. The third is Ginning and Pressing Factories Act which adds, no doubt, further difficulties in the trade of ginning and pressing as it only makes the position of ginners and pressers

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more difficult. We have not protested against it. But we most modestly submitted ourselves to this thing. I do not agree with the hon. the Minister when he said that these Acts, the Transport Act and the Ginning Factories Act are supplementary to each other as, in my opinion, and the one has nothing to do with the other. Our submission is that the Ginning and Pressing Act is enough for the purposes that it is required to serve. I thought that the hon. Minister would not have made a speech because the understanding is that the matter should be very carefully gone into next year and in that circumstance I would have expected the hon. Minister not to come to a conclusion as to the desirability of applying this Act to this Presidency, the arrangement being only temporary strictly speaking.

"I would urge that so far as the postponement of the whole matter is concerned, the mover of the adjournment motion to withdraw provided, of course, the hon. the Minister would give his careful consideration.

"Sir in this connexion I would remind the hon. the Minister that the people that suffer most would be the growers. He quoted some authorities from Bombay and said that they were favourable to the Act. I may submit that the result of this Act would be completely in favour of the exporter and the mill-owner, both of whom are very much interested in the passing of the rules. Although personally, probably, I would be benefited by this Act being put into force as one who has got interest in mills and as one who is himself the owner of lands growing cotton, as one whose duties are to represent the real needs of the people of the Coimbatore district as against the needs of the exporters and the mill-owners, I must protest against the proposal. As to objections from Tinnevely, not only there would be no objection but also there would be good deal of support to this from those quarters. I would give one case to the Minister to prove my statements. There is a taluk in North Arcot district called Gudiyatam and we know that good cotton is grown there. Those people send cotton to Tiruppur where there is a market and where sometimes the price of cotton has been growing by leaps and bounds. It would be no exaggeration to say that even in this year of low prices and small quantity of cotton produced, Tiruppur has been able to get some crores of rupees worth of cotton."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"On a point of order, Sir. I do not see how all these matters are relevant to the motion that we are discussing now regarding the adjournment moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I am sorry my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar did not hear me properly. I said that I was mentioning all those matters just to ask the mover to withdraw his motion for adjournment and was giving him some of the reasons that I am sure would induce him to do so.

"So far as the postponement is concerned, if the hon. the Minister is pleased to tell us now that he would go into the whole matter and give it his best attention we shall be satisfied, and I would request the Minister to do so now. This is purely a matter between the exporters and the mill-owners on the one hand and the growers on the other. The grower in any place like Salem for instance, or even Coimbatore, will be in a worse position. The hon. the Minister in his speech indicated that this was in the interests

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of the grower. I would refer him to Gudiyattam where cotton is produced. If there is a market like Tiruppur where you can effect sale to the extent of four crores it shows clearly that there is a great demand, and Tiruppur Indian merchants succeed as against the European merchants. If there is any place where cotton merchants from Europe have been driven to the wall, it is Tiruppur, and therefore the European merchants look upon Tiruppur with an eye of jealousy and try to lessen the importance of Tiruppur. There is a big market there where large number of merchants come not only from India but also from Europe and Japan. Therefore the price of cotton goes up. If this rule is passed, what would happen? Gudiyattam is a place where there is no ginning factory, and the cotton-grower cannot have any market. Who will then purchase it? Certainly it is the exporter. He can get a licence and export it. The exporter can go and impose his terms anywhere in the absence of merchants from Coimbatore. Therefore we must take it that prices in any case will fall down. Therefore also on behalf of the owners of ginning factories at Tiruppur who have invested large amounts of money I appeal to the hon. the Minister to go into the matter carefully. Under these rules no man will be allowed to purchase and sell where he pleases. As to the mixture, I may say that no mill uses cotton without mixture. There must be mixing somewhere. If the grower does not mix, the mill must mix and so on.

"Now, Sir, these are some of the observations that arise out of the ginning factories. No doubt the hon. the Minister was pleased to come to Tiruppur himself and some of us also went there and we were under the impression that we would be consulted, but that was not to be. May I ask him to tell us how many objections he has received from various places? I know he has received many. But he carefully says that he has received no objection whatever from Tinnevely. There they are export merchants, and many ginning factories belong to European merchants. They do not gin cotton for outsiders unless it is sold to them. Therefore the man there must necessarily sell the stuff to exporters and they do not object to this naturally. In the Cotton Committee's report they say that the area should be wide and all the area growing one variety should be included. We want that all Cambodia area should be included in the Tiruppur cotton Cambodia area. They include some parts of North Arcot and Trichinopoly."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Why not some parts of South Arcot as well?"

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I do not know if there is cotton grown in South Arcot. But since my hon. Friend Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar insists, subject to correction, I agree some parts of South Arcot also may be included. The hon. the Minister seems to be under the impression that the cotton in Coimbatore district is all good quality. May I say, Sir, if he has not made up his mind, that Dharapuram and Udumalpet grow very inferior cotton? I can say that Tiruchengodu from Salem, Gudiyattam from North Arcot and Manaparai cotton have fetched higher prices both in Bombay and Tiruppur. They comprise of all sorts and varieties, good, bad and indifferent. And this artificial definition of Tiruppur Cambodia cotton is not reasonable. To avoid friction we have been having some interviews for the last four days."

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"We are for the present satisfied because we could not get more and because the hon. the Minister has promised to look into the whole question. He has even promised to see that the Director of Agriculture issues the licences without difficulty. Half-yearly licences may be issued so that the difficulty of applying for licences every now and then may be obviated. As the exporters get licences every year, so also these people may be given half-yearly licences. The whole question should be discussed and a conclusion arrived at before the next crop season is over. It is this matter that I wanted to place before the House and I request Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar to withdraw his motion."

* Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"After saying a few words I will withdraw my amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"A Member that wants to withdraw his motion has to do so without making a speech."

* Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"But I must say a few words before withdrawing."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I will refer the hon. Member to the Standing Order. It is open to the hon. Member to withdraw his amendment or not to do so. I cannot allow him to make a second speech."

* Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Then I do not withdraw."

Then the motion was put to the House and lost

* Mr. A. Chidambara Nadar demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 6 Mr. P. Peddi Raju. |
| 2. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 7. Sriwan Sasibhushan Rath Mahasanyo. |
| 3. Sriwan Biswanath Das Mahasanyo. | 8. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 4. Mr. A. Chidambara Nadar. | 9. „ M. Sitayya. |
| 5. „ K. Koti Reddi. | |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 21. Mr. J. A. Davis. |
| 2. „ Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 22. „ N. Devendradu. |
| 3. „ Khan Bahadur Muhammad | 23. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar |
| Uman Sahib Bahadur. | 24. Rao Bahadur Cruz Fernandez. |
| 4. „ Mr. T. E. Moir. | 25. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. |
| 5. „ Diwan Bahadur F. N. Siva- | 26. Mr. L. C. Guruswami |
| gnanam Pillai. | 27. Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudu. |
| 6. „ Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Petro | 28. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu |
| the Raja of Panagal. | 29. „ T. Mallesappa. |
| 8. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar. | 30. „ P. N. Marthandam Pillai. |
| 9. „ E. W. Legh. | 31. „ B. Muniswami Nayudu. |
| 10. „ G. T. Boag. | 32. „ B. Obalesappa. |
| 11. „ G. T. H. Bracken. | 33. „ K. Prabbakaran Tampan. |
| 12. „ Muhammad Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 34. „ B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 13. „ S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 35. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai. |
| 14. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 36. Rao Bahadur I. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. |
| 15. Rao Bahadur M. C. Raju. | 37. Dr. P. Subharayan. |
| 16. Mr. D. Appava Chettiyar. | 38. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi |
| 17. „ P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. | 39. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 18. „ A. V. Bhanaji Rao. | 40. Mr. P. T. Rajan. |
| 19. „ A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 41. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 20. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 42. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi. |

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Noes--cont.

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| 43. Mr. K. Sarvarayudu. | 50. Bai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhachari. |
| 44. „ K. Sitarama Reddi. | 51. Khar. Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim
Sahib Bahadur |
| 45. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. | 52. Mr. T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| 46. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. | 53. „ V. C. Vellingiri Gounder. |
| 47. Diwan Bahadur K. Suryanarayanamurti
Nayudu | 54. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 48. Mr. R. Veerian. | 55. „ M. Moosa Sait Sahb. |
| 49. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava
Mudaliyar. | 56. „ T. N. Muhammad Sahib Bahadur. |

The motion was lost, 9 hon Members voting *for* and 56 *against*.

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I shall formally move my amendment and say how it can be easily accepted. I move the amendment of which I have sent notice."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I hope the hon. Member will keep his speech within the narrowest possible limits. He has taken a great deal of time already in speaking on the adjournment motion."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"That is, you are assuming that I am going to make a long speech." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"From experience." (Laughter.)

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"I shall give you the assurance that that was a speech a portion of which was relevant to the adjournment motion. My amendment has been circulated to all the Members. I will just explain the original motion and the amendment. The original rules framed by the Government prohibited the import of cotton into the Coimbatore district and Karur taluk from any place outside that area. My first amendment was on behalf of the owners of ginning factories to include the whole of the Salem district, Kulittalai taluk, Dindigul and Palni. As a result of the compromise, the Government have agreed to include not only Palni and Dindigul, but one or two taluks more in Madura. So that in Madura we have got by this compromise much more than what we expected, but in Salem district we have not got the whole. The compromise is that the three cotton-producing taluks of Namakkal, Tiruchengode and Rasipuram should be included in the Coimbatore area. We fought hard to have the Salem taluk, so as to have the advantage of having cotton grown there. But Government were not pleased to agree to that. We have got in Salem district all three cotton-growing taluks and yet Government did not agree to their inclusion. I wanted the Kulittalai taluk—at least a portion of it to be included. Unfortunately we did not succeed. But the hon. the Minister has promised to look into the whole question. Therefore we have practically got all we wanted, even a little more than what we wanted in Madura, though we have not got what we wanted in Trichinopoly and Salem. They say that if Trichinopoly is included Pudukotah cotton will be brought in. For the matter of that, there is the Manaparai firka, which is growing cotton. In fact, Sir, the whole of the Madura district has been divided into two divisions, the Tinnevely area and Coimbatore area. We have got much more in Madura than what we asked for. But we have not got anything we wanted in Trichinopoly. We beg the hon the Minister and the Secretary to include at least the Manaparai firka where cotton is grown and which is very close to Dindigul. But they have half-agreed.

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People do not realize our difficulties. If we did not get these areas, all the ginning factories there would go to waste and all the portion now included in Tiruppur would suffer. Therefore, people should give us credit for having gone into the whole question. We have fought every inch of the ground, every minute of the time and wrung what we could from the hon. the Minister. We have got at least 15/16ths of what we wanted. As for the other 1/16th, we shall persuade the hon. the Minister and get it too. Unfortunately, we have not succeeded in convincing him that this Act is dangerous so far as this Presidency is concerned. With these words I move my amendment.

(The Deputy President took the chair)

“As I said, Sir, it has been circulated among the Members. Now, there is a little mistake in the draft notification which has been rectified
4-45 p.m. in the amendment which I am now moving, viz.—

(1) In clause (3) of the draft notification *omit* the words ‘Salem’ and ‘into Tiruppur’.

(2) In the same clause *insert* after the words ‘cotton lint’ the words ‘into Tiruppur—Cambodia protected area as defined in Schedule I’ and after the word ‘Chingleput’ the words ‘and from the Atur, Dharmapuri, Hosur, Krishnagiri, Omalur, Salem and Uttangarai taluks of Salem district.’

(3) In section II of Schedule I *omit* the word ‘and’.

(4) In the same section *add* at the end the words ‘the Namakkal, Tiruchengodu and Rasipur taluks of Salem district and that portion of the Madura district lying to the north and west of the Vaigai river’.

(5) In line 2 of section 2 of Schedule II *for* ‘Erode’ *substitute* ‘McDonald’s Choultry’.

(6) In line 3 of the above section *insert* before the word ‘and’ the words ‘from Madura Bridge to Ayyalur both inclusive’.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—“I second the motion.”

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:—“I oppose it. Mr. Deputy President, Sir, this amendment rather aggravates our difficulties than removing them. Dindigul and Palni taluks are proposed to be taken away from our area and given into the hands of the Coimbatore people. With regard to the southern districts, Virudunagar is the greatest cotton market. Almost all the cotton from Dindigul and Palni taluks and also some of the cotton from Trichinopoly are taken to Virudupatti and there they are ginned, pressed and sold away. About 50,000 bales of cotton are being ginned and pressed every year at Virudupatti. At the same time there is no pressing factory between Virudunagar and Trichinopoly except the one at Dindigul where only about 1,000 or 2,000 bales of cotton are being pressed annually. Sir, most of the cotton produced in Dindigul and Palni are being imported into Virudupatti where they find a market. So, Sir, in depriving us of Dindigul and Palni taluks, the market at Virudupatti will be made less important than it is now. At the same time, cotton produced in the surrounding areas of Virudupatti will not be very much and can be easily bought by the European exporters and also by some Japanese exporters. Thus, strictly speaking, Virudupatti will lose its importance as a cotton market for the southern districts altogether and the ryots will be placed at the disposal of the exporters

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who are mostly Europeans and Japanese. Sir, this Virudupatti which is going to be a railway junction will lose its trade. I would rather request the hon. Member from Coimbatore to give us the taluks of Dindigul and Palni and also a portion of Trichinopoly so that we may be able to import cotton from those areas. Under these circumstances I strongly object to the amendment. At the same time I request my hon. Colleagues from Tinnevely, Ramnad and Madura to support me in this matter."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"The amendments proposed to the House have been drawn up in consultation with me and therefore I may tell the House at once that I accept them."

Mr. G. T. H. BRACKEN:—"Mr. Deputy President, I first propose to answer the last speaker in regard to the question of Virudupatti—as he called it, Virudunagar. The amendments now moved do not affect the position as regards Virudupatti in any way. Cotton from Dindigul would not go to Virudupatti whether these amendments are accepted or not. So, the situation is exactly the same.

"Now, in regard to the amendments moved by Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, the hon. the Minister for Development has already informed the House that the Government have accepted them. The Government accepted them as a compromise and also, as the hon. Member from Coimbatore was careful to add, as a temporary makeshift. The hon. Member from Coimbatore wanted an assurance from the Government that these rules would be reconsidered in about a year's time. I can assure him and the House that the Government have every intention to reconsider these rules in the light of experience, because the Government consider that the new Tiruppur Cambodia area as now amended is far too large and must be split up into two areas in the future. One hon. Member raised the question of Tinnevely and suggested that there was no mixture of cotton in Tinnevely. I can assure him that I have first-hand knowledge that such mixture does go on and I know of a case where a firm from Tinnevely imported inferior cotton from Bombay mixed it with Tinnevely and sold it as best Tinnevely. This is a good instance in point. A Japanese firm took this cotton in an unsuspecting way until they found out their mistake. They were afterwards not willing to buy Tinnevely at the same price.

"A good deal has been said about the benefit of the Act to the mills. Well, cotton has to find its way somewhere and the mills are the principal purchasers. If the mills do not give a good price for the cotton, then the cultivator who raises it cannot realize the intrinsic value of his produce. I hope the House will not be prejudiced in any way by the idea that this Act is for the benefit of the mill-owners. I assure the House that that consideration has never entered into the mind of the hon. the Minister for Development. This Act is intended to benefit the cotton-growers and it is hoped that it will enable them to realize proper prices.

"There is only one other point to which I have to refer. A good deal has been said about the question of exporters. I do not know whether the House realizes how very little of this Cambodia cotton is really exported. About four-fifths of it is consumed in the Indian mills, a certain quantity of it goes to Japan and the rest only goes to Europe or England."

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* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Is it not a fact that the English merchants are coming more into the market for Cambodia ? "

Mr. G. T. H. BRACKEN :—" I have no knowledge of it. However, the fact remains that this is not intended for the benefit of exporters ; because, as I said nearly all the Cambodia cotton grown is consumed in India

' Another point raised by the hon. Member from Coimbatore was that a certain amount of inferior cotton is grown in Coimbatore. That is perfectly true. The object of this Act is to keep out the coming in of much inferior cotton from other districts."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Sir, I move that the question be put."

The amendment was put and carried.

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" Now, I will put the original motion as amended to the vote of the House."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I want to oppose the motion."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It is very clear that more than one hon. Member is anxious to speak on the subject and it is better
5 p.m. that we adjourn further consideration of this subject to the next official day "

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" There are so many subjects to be taken up next day."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I think we may go on with the motion."

(Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar rose to speak)

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member is anxious to speak, he may do so."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" The result of accepting Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar's amendment. . . ."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" Is the hon. Member going to oppose the motion ? "

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Yes, Sir, I am going to oppose the motion."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" Then the hon. Member may do it straightway."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, I rise under considerable discouragement. Much has been said by the hon. the Mover of the resolution about the need for the measure. When you talk about the need of a particular measure you have to consider whose need it is that the measure is expected to meet : is it the need of the 40 and odd million people of our province a large percentage of whom are cultivators or is it the need of the foreign buyer ? The hon. the Minister for Development drew a gruesome picture in lurid colours of the state of the Tiruppur market and said that the merchants refused to buy because of the fraud practised by a few people. My hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar, whose acquaintance with cotton business is certainly larger, wider and deeper than that of the hon. the Minister for Development, assures us that Tiruppur market is growing in popularity by leaps and bounds and every day Tiruppur is becoming more

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and more a flourishing centre of cotton trade. The value of the house properties is going up in Tiruppur. The hon Minister tells us that Tiruppur cotton has become a by-word. Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar who is one of the most prosperous mill-owners tells us that Tiruppur cotton is very much sought after. It is better that the hon. the Minister tells us plainly whether he is here to represent and safeguard the interest of the foreign buyer or of the 40 and odd millions of our people. My hon Friend Mr Cruz Fernandez was so eager to congratulate the hon. the Minister for Development on this excellent measure. It has to be remembered that Mr. Cruz Fernandez is one of the active agents for one of the foreign buyers of cotton in Tuticorin. I can understand the necessity for this measure if there had been a great cry from the Indian mill-owners. But whatever the hon. the Minister for Development and the hon Member the Secretary to the Development Department may say, my own inquiries go to show that the Indian mill industry does not want protection of the Tiruppur market. We have been treated to many extracts from opinions of unknown writers as to the urgent necessity for stopping this practice of mixing varieties of cotton. But whatever you may say the Indian mills do want a mixture of cotton and therefore this practice of mixture is not after all an unmixed evil. The analogy of Bombay has been put forward. There the cotton areas are more compact, but unfortunately in this province the cotton area is so very wide that in spite of the fact that the hon Member Mr Venkataramana Ayyangar and the hon. Minister had been assiduously engaged at it for the last so many days they have not been able to enumerate and include all the areas which ought to be included in the Tiruppur Cambodia area. They have been very zealous of Coimbatore district only."

*MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Any area added to Tiruppur will help us also; the hon. Member may include North Arcot, Salem, etc."

*MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"It is only now my hon friend recognizes that in South India there are cotton-growing areas other than Coimbatore district. North Arcot which I have the honour to represent in this House has its own special claims, not because I represent it, but because it easily produces the finest cotton. I may here quote the *Commercial Times* which is published by a business body in Tiruppur which says that Gudiyattam cotton takes the first place in all the qualities except in only one in which it takes a second place. But there is not even a single ginning factory there. In Gudiyattam large numbers of paddy-growers have taken to growing cotton and the area under cotton is increasing; it is not just that they should all be penalized. This is not the first time that protection has been sought to be applied to a single staple product. Some 25 years back a similar restriction was sought to be imposed when a body of merchants in Dundee raised a great hue and cry about the mixture of various articles such as sand and water with the jute that was exported from places in the mouth of the Hugli. Even then such stringent restrictions were not sought to be imposed. If this protection is sought to be imposed in the interests of the people of our land, then why did they not impose any protection in the case of the adulteration of food-stuffs? Large quantities of ghee are exported from one place to another which has no resemblance to genuine ghee at all. Food-stuffs are allowed to be imported into Madras from the plague-affected areas and

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protection against this was not afforded. Simply because certain foreign merchants want a certain quality of cotton the whole world is astir. I am only sorry that the Coimbatore members have gone behind our backs, carried on conversations with the hon. Minister and got 15 annas out of the rupee in the bargain. Now that one anna which remains for us is very valuable to me, for I represent only a small and poor district and not a big district like Coimbatore. Let us see what the proposed restrictions will do for Tiruppur. Tiruppur market rules Southern India, because all the cotton merchants and cotton buyers flock there. When there is so much competition, prices naturally go up. Some portion of it goes to the cultivator. But if you restrict the import of cotton into Tiruppur, what will happen? The market will dwindle down. The hon. the Minister said that we would develop other places, other small places such as Gudiyattam and Kallakurichi as cotton centres. This cannot be done in a day. It has taken nearly a century for Tiruppur to attain its present importance. Until the vague, nebulous and shadowy promise of the hon. Minister comes to fruition, until the hon. Minister divides the Cambodia area into three, four or five parts, until that day comes, all these districts will have to suffer for a number of years.

"Sir, there is also one other objection and I base it on the licensing system. Our ryots and the cultivators are uncultured and uneducated people and they will suffer much at the hands of the licensing authorities. They are not able to take care of themselves. I suppose the Director of Agriculture will see that the licences are issued as quickly as possible. But we must know that there is a long ladder between the Director of Agriculture and the ryot who produces his cotton and the poor ryot will be harassed very much. This will also probably open a vista of opportunities to unscrupulous underlings of Government to fleece the ryots who have given up the growing of food-grains in favour of the need of the foreigner, viz., cotton. Smuggling will go on as it has been going on in Pondicherry in spite of the existence of a large and expensive establishment. The ryot will be subjected to a new tyranny. The position taken by the hon. Member the Secretary to the Development Department is untenable and I request the House to vote against this proposal."

Diwan Bahadur W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—"Since the original amendment of which notice was given by my hon. Friend, Mr Venkataramana Ayyangar, differs from the amendment now under discussion which seems to have been the result of the pourparlers between the hon. Member and the Government, I move that . . ."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not in order."

Diwan Bahadur W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—"I am going to propose that further consideration of the Bill be postponed till the next official day."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"May I beg to point out that the amendment was accepted by the Government and we were going to put the motion to vote when the hon. Member Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar wanted to oppose the motion as amended and the discussion went on."

Diwan Bahadur W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—"I want an adjournment of the consideration of the question."

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* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"My hon. Friend Mr. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar has not correctly understood me. There is no difference between myself and Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar on the subject of the amendments. We have discussed the matter and we have come to a satisfactory solution of it and it is that that was before the Council. The only thing that remains for us to do is to put the main issue to the vote."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANIULU :—" May I second the motion for adjournment ? "

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I second the motion for adjournment which has been made by Mr. Vijayaragava Mudaliyar. We are entirely in the dark as to what this amendment is ; we have had no time to study it and I was not aware of it until Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar showed it to me. In any case I strongly support the motion of Mr. Vijayaragava Mudaliyar that the further consideration of this item be postponed to the next official day."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" It has been duly proposed and seconded that further consideration of this subject be postponed to the next official day. Does the hon. the Minister want to oppose this motion for adjournment ? "

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Considering that so many hon. Members desire that there should be an adjournment I do not wish to oppose the motion."

The motion that further consideration of the business be postponed till the next official day was put to the House and carried.

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" The question will be taken up on the next official day, i.e., Wednesday."

The House adjourned to meet again on Monday the 24th instant.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 279 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st August 1925, page 458 supra.]

Statement of building grants sanctioned during the last five years in the districts of South Kanara, Malabar and Coimbatore.

District.	Name of school or college.	Nature of work for which building grant has been sanctioned.	Amount of grant sanctioned.	Date of sanction.	Amounts of grants paid up till now.	Balance due.	Remarks.
South Kanara.	St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.	Construction of a building ..	Rs. 5,543	11th July 1924.	Rs. Nil.	Rs. 5,543	Please see note (1) below. Paid in full.
	Hozorio Secondary School, Mangalore.	Construction of an additional block.	2,265	6th August 1920.	2,265	Nil.	Do.
	Kanara High School, Mangalore.	Acquisition of certain sites ..	7,532	19th September 1922.	7,532	Nil.	Do.
	St. Ann's Girls' High School, Mangalore.	Construction of a boarding house.	43,000	5th October 1923.	37,616	5,384	Please see note (2) below. Paid in full.
	St. Cecilia's Girls' Secondary School, Udipi.	Construction of a building for the primary department.	2,500	5th January 1924.	2,500	Nil.	Please see note (3) below. Paid in full.
Malabar	Malebar Christian College ..	Construction of a building ..	38,000	22nd February 1924.	Nil.	38,000	Do.
	St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School, Pavarathy.	Purchase of a site and building.	3,170	25th October 1920.	3,170	Nil.	Do.
	Ottapalem High School ..	Levelling play-ground ..	2,000	5th January 1924.	2,000	Nil.	Do.
	St. Joseph's High School, Pavarathy.	Construction of a science laboratory and a boarding house.	34,500	7th June 1922 ..	34,500	Nil.	Do.
Coimbatore ..	London Mission High School, Coimbatore.	Construction of a tiffin shed, etc	1,685	17th April 1923.	1,685	Nil.	Do.

Note.—(1) The building has been completed. The management has been asked at the instance of the Government Solicitor to regularize their title to the property. The grant will be paid as soon as this is done.

(2) No report has been received from the management as to the completion of the building. The balance of grant cannot be paid until receipt of this report.

(3) No report has been received from the management as to the progress made with the building.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 285 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st August 1925, page 462 supra.]

*Constitution statement of the Narayanadevarakeri union board
(Bellary district), 1925.*

Serial number and names of members.	Caste	Dates of	
		Election.	Nomination.
<i>Elected Members.</i>			
1. M.R.Ry. M. Veerabhadrappe Garu ..	Vaisya ..	2nd December 1922.	....
2. „ A. Lakshmi Narayanachar Garu.	Brahman ..	19th August 1923.	....
3. „ G. Venobanna Garu	Vaisya ..	14th December 1924.	....
4. „ R. Chandrasakara Sastri Garu.	Brahman ..	1st June 1925.	....
5. „ V. Hulikunti Rao Garu ..	Do. ..	Do.	....
6. „ S. Venkatagiriappa Garu ..	Vaisya ..	12th June 1925.	....
<i>Nominated Members.</i>			
1. M.R Ry. Kotragowd Garu	Lingayat ..	....	21st June 1925.
2. „ K. Hanumappa Garu	Adi-Dravida.	....	Do.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 293 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st August 1925, page 469 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 859, P.H., dated 9th June 1924.

The Government approve the estimate of Rs. 88,920 prepared by the Sanitary Engineer for laying a larger main from the Bandami reservoir to the Gray's Hill reservoir so as to increase the supply of water to the Coonoor Municipality to a scale sufficient for a population of 20,000 at 15 gallons per head per day.

2. A grant from provincial funds of one-half of the cost of the work and not exceeding Rs. 44,460 is also sanctioned. Deducting the sum of Rupees 4,144 already disbursed in G.O. No. 1108 M., dated 27th June 1916, and G.O. No. 1252 M., dated 21st August 1919, the maximum grant still due will be Rs. 40,316.

3. The Council's share of the cost should be met from the sum of Rs. 52,300 accumulated under the water-supply and drainage tax fund.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No 327 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st August 1925, page 496 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 58, Revenue, dated 9th January 1925.

READ—the following paper :—

*Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement),
Mis. No. 2898, dated 2nd December 1924.*

[Resolution]

The Board invites the attention of Government to their Order No. 1895, Revenue, dated 5th October 1914. The question now raised was fully discussed then and the reasons that led Government to veto the grant of part field remissions still hold good. The Board sees no need to reopen the subject and considers it sufficient if special steps are taken on the occurrence of widespread calamities as was done in South Kanara last year (vide G.O. No. 1577, Revenue, dated 22nd October 1923) and as is proposed to be done in that district and in other flood-affected districts this year. The work involved in granting part field remissions, even to the limited extent ordered in this Government Order, would be enormous if it had to be done as a matter of course in every district every year.

2. The Board would also remark that even in the special case of precarious sources it was considered unnecessary to grant such remissions and the older order allowing part field remissions was cancelled in 1918.

Order—Mis. No. 53, Revenue, dated 9th January 1925.

Recorded.

2. The Government agree with the Board of Revenue.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. W. LEIGH,
Second Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item III Communications to the Council on page 499 supra.]

Statement of resolutions passed by the Madras Legislative Council during the last session and the action taken thereon by the Government.

Serial number and subject of resolution.	When passed by the Council.	Nature of action taken by Government.
(1) Release of M. P. Narayana Menon.	22nd Aug. 1924.	The question was reconsidered by Government who have decided not to release him.
(2) No. 3 (269) Recommending to convey to the Government of India the opinion of the Council that the Lee Commission's recommendations regarding public services should not be given effect to in this province.	23rd Aug. 1924.	Proceedings of the Council were forwarded to the Government of India (Letter No. 7463-1, Public, dated 29th August 1924.)
(3) Use of public roads, wells, etc., by members of the depressed classes.	25th Aug. 1924.	The resolution was communicated to all local bodies and heads of departments for information and guidance. It was also published in the <i>Fort St. George Gazette</i> .
(4) Recommending that the Board's Standing Orders should be so amended as to allow remission of assessment on part fields.	16th Oct. 1924.	The Government were unable to accept the recommendation. They considered that it would be sufficient to take such steps on the occurrence of widespread calamities.
(5) Recommending	Do.	(i) His Excellency had already authorized an expenditure of Rs. 40,000 for the immediate relief of the distressed.
(i) that funds be provided to the districts affected by floods, etc., for affording relief to sufferers;		
(ii) that steps be taken and funds provided for the reclamation of silted lands or for affording gratuitous relief to landholders for reclamation purposes or for undertaking silt clearance by Government themselves, and		(ii) In G. O. No. 1599, Revenue, dated 15th October 1924, the Government had offered loans at 6 per cent interest for reclamation of silted lands to lend free of charge and pay the cost of transport of tramway plant available with Government and to have a survey made of the lands affected. In G. O. No. 1759, Revenue, dated 12th November 1924, the Government reduced the rate of interest to 4 per cent for the first two years of the loan period.
(iii) that application be made to the Government of India for financial assistance in the shape of a special grant or of remission of Provincial contribution.		(iii) A sum of Rs. 1½ lakhs was obtained from the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust and placed at the disposal of the Central Flood Relief Committee for distribution in the flood-affected districts. An application was also made to the Government of India for a free grant but the Government of India did not sanction it.
(6) Recommending that in Malabar and South Kanara districts, in regard to the single crop lands on which crops have been destroyed and in regard to double crop lands which, after the first crops have been destroyed, have become unfit for raising a second crop on account of floods, land revenue should be wholly remitted and that where a	19th Nov. 1924.	As regards South Kanara, the Government sanctioned remission of assessment in the case of single crop lands on which the wet crop completely failed and double crop lands on which the first crop was destroyed by floods and the second crop could not be raised owing to the deposit of sand or silt or also failed, provided that the area affected was not less than one

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Serial number and subject of resolution.	When passed by the Council.	Nature of action taken by Government.
second crop has been grown after the destruction of the first crop remission should be given to the extent of three-fourths.		acre. Lands rendered unfit for cultivation were also granted remission so long as they remained uncultivable. As regards Malabar, the ordinary remission rules in the Board's Standing Order and the concessions granted in G.Os. Nos. 1725, Revenue, dated 6th November 1924, and 1931, Revenue, dated 16th December 1924, were considered sufficient.
(7) Recommending the suspension of the revenue payable on lands affected by the floods for a period of thirty years from the current fasli.	6th Dec. 1924.	The Government were unable to accept the resolution. Orders have however been issued directing— (i) that the holders of wet lands in the Nirarambam tract covered with sand to a depth of over one foot should be given the choice between having the land reclassified as dry for the period of resettlement to be introduced in fasli 1335 and retaining it as wet, and (ii) that if the lands were retained as wet, remission would be granted until the sand is removed.
8) Stoppage of emigration to Assam ..	6th Dec. 1924.	The Government declined to give effect to the resolution—vide G.O. No. 619, dated 25th February 1925.
(9) Recommending that in the resettlement of the five western taluks of the Bellary district the rates in the case of wet lands under Tungabhadra channels be raised by 12½ per cent and that the rates in the case of other lands bearing an assessment of over 6 annas be enhanced by 6½ per cent during the period of resettlement.	Do.	The Government were not prepared to accept the recommendation of the Legislative Council. The orders actually passed were published in G.O. No. 373, Revenue, dated 6th March 1925, which was laid on the Editors' Table.
(10) Appointment of a committee to inquire into the conditions of irrigation facilities in the Cuddapah district.	5th Feb. 1925.	Orders appointing the committee were issued in G.O. No. 267 I., dated 25th June 1925. The Government Order has been placed on Editors' Table.
(11) Supply of green manure leaves from the reserved forests.	Do.	Orders of the Government on the resolution have issued in G.O. No. 652, Development, dated 2nd May 1925, which is placed on the Editors' Table.
(12) Appointment of a committee of the Legislative Council to report on the working of the policy laid down in regard to communal representation and to suggest means for the removal of existing inequalities.	2nd Mar. 1925.	Committee has been appointed in G.O. No. 733, Public, dated 3rd August 1925.
(13) Opening of a paddy cultivation farm in South Malabar and in South Kanara.	1st April 1925.	Action is being taken to have a paddy-breeding station opened in Malabar alone during this year.
(14) Appointment of a committee to inquire into the grievances of the non-gazetted officers.	Do.	The resolution was recorded by Government in view of the present financial condition of the province.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide the hon. the Development Minister's Motion on page 529 supra.]

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

It is proposed that the Cotton Transport Act of 1923 should be brought into force in this Presidency.

2. Under section 3 of the Act the Local Government for the purpose of maintaining the quality or reputation of cotton may, by notification in the official gazette, prohibit the import of cotton into any particular area and under section 7 may issue rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act. Section 8 provides that no notification or rule shall be issued unless it has been laid in draft before the Legislative Council and approved by a resolution of the Council.

3. A Press Communiqué was issued in August 1924 explaining the necessity for the application of the Act to this Presidency and containing a draft notification under section 3 and draft rules under section 7.

4. The three protected areas into which the import of cotton is proposed to be restricted are—

(i) the Northerns and Westerns area consisting of the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool ;

(ii) the Tiruppur-Cambodia area consisting of the district of Coimbatore and the Karur taluk of the Trichinopoly district ;

(iii) the Tinnevely area consisting of the district of Tinnevely and that portion of the districts of Ramnad and Madura lying to the east and south of the Vaigai river.

5. No objections have been received to the application of the Act to the Northerns and Westerns area or to the Tinnevely area. The objections received from the Tiruppur-Cambodia area are that the Act will not be effective in preventing the adulteration of cotton and enabling the cultivator to obtain a better price for his produce and that the proposed restrictions will cause inconvenience to the ginning and pressing of cotton and lessen the importance of Tiruppur as a trading centre.

6. The Cotton Transport Act was brought into force in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1923 and has proved successful beyond expectation both in preventing the adulteration of cotton and

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in enabling the cultivator of good cotton to realize the intrinsic value of his produce. The inconveniences arising from the restriction of imports into the protected areas have also proved to be less serious than was anticipated and the cotton trade has readily adapted itself to the new conditions.

7. There is no reason to suppose that the Act will be less successful in this Presidency. The draft rules provide for the transport of cotton lint from the districts of Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chittoor and Chingleput into Tiruppur without restriction. They also provide for the issue of licences for the import of ginned cotton and unginned cotton, cotton seed and cotton waste into the protected area when such import is found to be necessary. The rules will be worked in such a way as to cause as little inconvenience as possible to the cotton trade.

8. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act is likely to come into force in August. It is therefore all the more important that the Cotton Transport Act should be made applicable to this Presidency at an early date as the two Acts are complementary and have the same object in view, the prevention of the improper adulteration of cotton.

G. T. H. BRACKEN.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION AND RULES.

(a)

Draft Notification under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923).

Whereas it is necessary for the purpose of maintaining the quality and reputation of the cotton grown in the areas in the Madras Presidency mentioned in Schedule I hereto appended.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), the Government of Madras are hereby pleased to prohibit the import of cotton into the said areas save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence prescribed in this behalf subject however to the exception specified in clause (3) below.

(2) The Government of Madras are further pleased to prohibit, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act, the delivery to, and the taking of delivery by, any person, at any railway station situated in any of the

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protected areas and specified in Schedule II hereto appended, of any cotton when such cotton has been consigned from a railway station not situated in the said area unless such person holds the prescribed licence for the import of cotton into the said area, subject however to the exception specified in clause (3) below.

(3) The transport of cotton lint from the districts of Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chittoor and Chingleput into Tiruppur is exempted from the operation of clauses (1) and (2) and permitted without restriction.

SCHEDULE I—PROTECTED AREAS.

I. The Northern and Western area—Consisting of the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool.

II. The Tiruppur-Cambodia area—Consisting of the district of Coimbatore and the Karar taluk of Trichinopoly district.

III. The Tinnevely area—Consisting of the district of Tinnevely and that portion of the districts of Ramnad and Madura lying to the east and south of the Vaigai river.

SCHEDULE II—RAILWAY STATIONS.

I. The Northern and Western area.—All stations from Kottur to Hospet both inclusive, from Rayadurg to Bellary both inclusive, from Hospet to Guntakal both inclusive, from Guntakal to Hindupur both inclusive, from Guntakal to Tungabhadra river both inclusive, from Dharmavaram to Tanakallu both inclusive, from Guntakal to Cumbum both inclusive on the Guntakal-Bezwada line, from Dhone to Kurnool both inclusive and from Guntakal to Settikunta both inclusive.

II. The Tiruppur-Cambodia area.—All stations from Podanur to Kallar both inclusive, Madukarai and all stations from Podanur to Pollachi both inclusive, from Podanur to Erode both inclusive and from Erode to Sanappiratti both inclusive.

III. The Tinnevely area.—All stations from Maniyachi to Madura both inclusive, from Maniyachi to Tenkasi both inclusive, from Maniyachi to Tuticorin both inclusive, from Tinnevely to Tiruchendur both inclusive and from Madura to Mandapam both inclusive.

(b)

Draft rules under section 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923), the Government of Madras are pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes of the said Act, namely :—

(1) *Licensing authority ; form of application for a licence*.—Licences for the import of cotton into the protected areas shall be granted by the Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency, and application shall be made to that officer in Form A annexed to these rules.

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(2) No cotton of which the import has been prohibited by or under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, shall be imported into a prohibited area by road, river or sea save under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued as provided by these rules.

(3) *Licences for import of cotton for manufacture and export.*—(i) Annual licences for import by rail shall be granted to manufacturers and exporters carrying on business within the protected area for the importation of cotton or of any specified kind of cotton from outside such area for manufacture and export respectively. Such licences shall be in Form B hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) A certified copy of such licences in Form C hereto annexed shall be tendered with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for despatch to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(iii) The licence shall be returned to the licensing authority at the expiration of the period for which it is granted together with all unused certified copies of the same.

(4) *Licence for particular consignment by rail.*—(i) A single licence to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, cotton seed, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) into the protected area. Such licences shall be in Form D hereto annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) Such licence shall be surrendered at the station of delivery to the stationmaster or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the time of taking delivery of the cotton covered by the licence who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

(iii) A certified copy of such licence in Form E hereto annexed shall be tendered with each consignment at the despatching station and shall accompany the railway invoice to the station of delivery and shall then be forwarded by the railway authority concerned to the railway audit office for despatch to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.

(5) *Licence for particular consignment by road, river or sea.*—(i) A single licence to cover only one consignment may be granted to such persons as can satisfy the licensing authority that it is necessary to import cotton or any specified kind of cotton (that is, cotton seed, kapas, ginned cotton or cotton waste) by road, river or sea into the protected area. Such licences shall be in Form F annexed and shall be subject to the conditions stated therein.

(ii) Such licence shall be delivered at the place specified by the licensing authority to the officer mentioned in the licence, who shall forward it to the licensing authority.

(6) *Separate licences to be issued for different kinds of cotton.*—Separate licences shall be issued for different kinds of cotton, that is to say, for ginned cotton, cotton seed, unginned cotton (kapas) and cotton waste.

(7) *Penalty.*—Any contravention of these rules or of the conditions of any licence granted hereunder, not otherwise punishable under the said Act, shall be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

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FORM A.

Application for Licence.

(See Rule 1.)

To

The Director of Agriculture, Madras Presidency.

Sir,

$\frac{1}{We}$ the undersigned hereby beg to apply for a licence under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), available for the period of _____ to _____

for the importation by $\frac{\text{rail}}{\text{road}} \frac{\text{river}}{\text{sea}}$ of _____

$\frac{\text{bales}}{\text{maunds}}$ of _____ [State whether ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas) cotton seed or cotton waste.] into the protected area known as _____ notified in Government Notification, Development, Department. No. _____, dated _____ at _____ station for the purpose of _____

$\frac{1}{We}$ also beg to apply for a certified copy of the licence (as required by the said Act).

2. $\frac{1}{We}$ declare that such $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ is required for the purpose of _____

only and will not be otherwise used save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

Reasons why importation is necessary. (a)

3. $\frac{1}{We}$ undertake—

(1) in the event of the $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ imported under the said licence proving unsuitable for the purpose for which it is imported, to report the matter to the licensing authority and to await his approval to its disposal otherwise before allowing such $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ to leave our premises ;

(2) that under no circumstances will $\frac{1}{We}$ allow $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{waste}}$ imported un-

der the said licence to be used for mixing with, or adulteration of $\frac{\text{cotton}}{\text{kapas}} \frac{\text{cotton seed}}{\text{cotton seed}}$

(a) Reasons should be clearly stated as licences are only issued in cases of proved necessity. In the case of applications for licences to import by road, river or sea, the form should be modified as may be necessary.

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produced in the protected area for re-export nor will $\frac{1}{we}$ allow it to be re-exported under a misdescription ;

(3) to return the said licence on expiration of the period for which it is granted to the licensing authority together with such details as he may require as to the

cotton
kapas
cotton seed
waste

 imported under it and of its subsequent disposal.

Dated

Signed

at

Instructions.

(a) The Cotton Transport Act does not impose any general restriction on cotton transport but only on transport into specified areas (notified by local Governments for protection) from stations outside those areas. Each notification includes a schedule of railway stations in the protected area to which it refers. Licences are only required by concerns situated within the limits of a protected area. Licences granted under the Cotton Transport Act are available for the importation of cotton from anywhere in India but only to the stations specified.

(b) Cotton, as defined in the Act, includes ginned cotton, unginned cotton (kapas), cotton seed and cotton waste, but separate licences are required for each. Separate rules are also in force for the importation into protected areas of cotton by road, river or sea.

(c) Stationmasters or other railway servants responsible for the booking of goods or parcels at all stations in India are *empowered* by section 4 of the Act to refuse to book cotton to a notified station in a protected area unless a certified copy of the licence is handed in when the cotton is tendered for booking. Each consignment requires a separate certified copy which will accompany the railway invoice to destination.

(d) Stationmasters or other railway servants responsible for the receipt and delivery to the consignee of goods and parcels at notified stations are *required* by section 5 of the Act to refuse delivery of cotton from outside the protected area (which is defined by a list of stations) unless accompanied by a certified copy of the licence (or unless the original licence is produced).

(e) Paragraph 2 in the application form corresponds with condition (b) of the licence the object being to safeguard the protected area against the misuse (which might be quite unintentional) of cotton imported under licence.

(f) The protected areas notified in the Madras Presidency are those contained in Government Notification, Development Department, No.

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FORM B.

Annual General Licence (for Manufacturers and Exporters).

(See Rule 3.)

No. OF 192 .

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), the Mills Company carrying on business within the protected area known as notified in Government Notification, Development Department, No. are hereby granted a general licence under section 3 of the said Act for the period February 1st, 192 , to January 31st, 192 , to import bales maunds of to station for the purpose of manufacture export, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purpose stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Dated 192 .

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to the railway audit office and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

FORM C.

Certified copy of General licences (for manufacturers and exporters) to be tendered at Despatching Stations

(See Rule 3.)

LICENCE No.

192 .

COPY No

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), the Mills Company carrying on business within the protected area known as notified in Government notification, Development Department, No. , are hereby granted a general licence under section 3 of the said Act for the period February 1st, 192 , to January 31st, 192 , to import bales maunds of † to station for the purpose of manufacture export, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

* Here enter ginned cotton, cotton waste, kapas or cotton seed for which licence is granted.

† Here enter article.

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(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor
Number of bales
Description of cotton

Signature of Consignor.
Signature of Stationmaster.

Dated 192 .

FORM D.

Single Licence for Consignment by Rail.

(See Rule 4.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), ^{Messrs.} Mr. —

^{are}
^{is} granted a licence to import to station
situated in the protected area known as notified in Government
notification, Development Department, No. bales
maunds of
* from (station) for the
purpose of

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Stationmaster of the station of delivery or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the station on the arrival of the consignment:—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

Dated 192 .

This certified copy should accompany the invoice to the railway audit office and should be despatched from there to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

FORM E.

Certified copy of single licence in Form D.

(See Rule 4.)

LICENCE No. OF

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (Act III of 1923), ^{Messrs.} Mr. —

^{are}
^{is} granted a licence to import to (station) situated

* State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste, kapas or cotton seed.

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in the protected area known as _____ notified in
 Government notification, Development Department, No. _____
bales of _____ from _____ (station) for the
maunds purpose of _____

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the undersigned, duly endorsed by the Stationmaster of the station of delivery or other railway servant responsible for the receipt and delivery of goods and parcels at the station on the arrival of the consignment :—

(a) A certified copy of this licence shall be tendered with the consignment at the despatching station.

(b) Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd)

Licensing Authority.

Name of Consignor
 Number of bales
 Description of cotton

Signature of the Consignor.
 Signature of the Station master.

Dated 192

FORM F.

Single licence for consignment by road, river or sea.

(See Rule 5.)

Under the Cotton Transport Act, 1923, Messrs. _____ are
Mr. _____ is
 granted a licence to import to _____ situated in the protected
 area known as _____ notified in Government notification, Development
 Department, No. _____ bales of _____ from _____ for
maunds the purpose of _____

This licence is only valid for one consignment and shall be surrendered to the officer in charge of the _____ at _____ on the arrival of the consignment :—

Cotton imported under this licence shall not be used except for the purposes stated above, save under the instructions of the licensing authority.

(Sd.)

Licensing Authority.

* State whether ginned cotton, cotton waste, kapas or cotton seed.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 24th August 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU, Chairman, in the chair.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Depressed Classes.

The Government Order regarding the Kalpathi agharam.

* 330 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government Order issued between the 8th and 14th January 1925 regarding the Kalpathi agharam in particular and other public roads and pathways in general is still in force or the same has already been withdrawn;

(b) if not withdrawn already, to place a copy of the Government Order on the Council table; and

(c) whether the Government had already received copies of resolutions submitted by the Adi-Dravida conferences held at Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Tiruppattur, Salem, Ootacamund and Coimbatore between January and April 1925 praying to cancel or withdraw the Government Order passed?

A.—(a) G.O. No. 37, Public, dated the 9th January 1925, has not been withdrawn.

(b) The Government Order has already been placed on the Editors' Table.

(c) Resolutions passed at most of the places mentioned have been received.

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Mr. R. VEERIAN —“ In answer to clause (a) we find that ‘ G.O. No. 37, Public, dated the 9th January 1925, has not been withdrawn.’ Sir, we find that this Government Order states ‘ the Government have no power of interference unless the agrapharams are connected with business centres. The members of the depressed classes have no free access to the post offices located in agrapharams.’ Well, Sir, though the agrapharams are connected with business centres or with a post office and if the members of the depressed classes wish to have free access to the post office with a view to transact postal business, they are actually prevented from entering the agrapharams. I want to know the reasons why they are prevented.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I was not aware of this until the hon Member made himself responsible for the statement that members of the depressed classes are prevented from going to the post office. I was under the impression that a post office was a place of business so that the Government Order quoted by the hon. Member would technically apply to cases which he has been complaining of. If the hon. Member would make himself responsible for a contrary statement and specify the cases where such interference took place, the Government would inquire into the matter.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ May I point out that very recently in a village called Kethandapatti near Jolarpet, the members of the depressed classes were prevented from going to the post office through the agrapharam ? ”

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU (from the chair).—“ The instance which you refer to does not apply to the question set down on the agenda paper.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ As the hon the Law Member asked me to specify the case where such interference was caused, I pointed out that instance.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ If the hon. Member writes to me how the members of the depressed classes were interfered with or invite my attention to anything that has happened, I shall cause inquiries to be made.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ Thank you, Sir.”

Irrigation.

Alleged cancellation of water-supply for inam dry lands by the Collector of Madura.

* 331 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Madura has issued a notification in the *Madura District Gazette Extraordinary*, dated 13th February 1924, cancelling the permanent supply of water for inam dry lands from the close of fasli 1333;

(b) if so, the reason for the same; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Collector insists on every person irrigating or possessing landed interest in a certain land to obtain fresh permission in his name on pain of penalty in spite of the fact that the land was already given permanent supply and was included under a well-defined ayacut or a sluice in the channel?

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- 4.—(a) The notification issued states that all permits in which fields are described by the old survey numbers are cancelled.
- (b) This was necessary because the fields could not be identified by those numbers and it was necessary to ascertain in all cases the new survey numbers.
- (c) Landholders have been directed to put in fresh applications with the correct numbers by the new survey. Permits will issue on receipt of these applications. But those who fail to comply with the directions will be liable to penalty.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—“ Sir, with regard to the question asked in clause (c), namely, ‘ whether it is a fact that Collector insists on every person irrigating or possessing landed interest in a certain land to obtain fresh permission in his name on pain of penalty in spite of the fact that the land was already given permanent supply and was included under a well-defined ayacut or a sluice in the channel ’, a different answer has been given. So I want a direct answer to my question as to whether persons irrigating or possessing some interest in land are asked to obtain fresh permission in their name.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I have no further answer to give than that which appears on the paper.”

332 Q.—Cancelled.

Land Revenue.

Assignment of poramboke lands to depressed classes in Kamalapuram.

* 333 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many acres of Government poramboke land in Kamalapuram have already been assigned to the members of the depressed classes as well as to the members of the caste Hindus of the said Kamalapuram village near Omalur, Salem district, for cultivation and house-sites respectively ; and

(b) how many acres of land are still left in the village for assignment for house-sites and for cultivation ?

4.—(a) & (b) The Government have not the information nor is the question quite understood. It is not usual to assign poramboke land for cultivation to anybody. If the hon. Member will explain more clearly what the information is that he seeks, there will probably be no difficulty in obtaining it for him.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ My question is why non-depressed classes are treated more liberally in the matter of assignment of poramboke lands than the members of the depressed classes, who do not possess a single cent of poramboke land, whereas non-depressed classes possess patta lands.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I am not aware that that is so.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ In that case, will the hon. Member be pleased to call for the information ?”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ If the complaint is regarding assignments for house-sites, I shall be glad to do so.”

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At this stage the hon. the Deputy President took the chair.

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—" Sir, there is a mistake with regard to the numbering of questions. We find that question No. 332 has been pasted over."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT .—" A revised answer will be pasted over afterwards"

Remission of land revenue in Neelamangalam village.

* 334 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : With reference to the answer given on 4th March 1925 to my question No. 344 regarding remission of land revenue in Neelamangalam village, Kallakkurichchi taluk, South Arcot district, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to call for the information in respect of clauses (b) to (h) thereof ?

A.—The answers to clauses (b) to (h) of question No. 344 asked at the last March meeting are given below :—

- (b) The proximity of the Kiranur anicut to the Neelamangalam anicut does affect the supply to the latter. It is not known which was first constructed.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) Four applications covering an amount of Rs. 81-11-0.
- (e) No remission was granted.
- (f) Rupees 968-14-0 recommended both by the Revenue Inspector and the Tahsildar.
- (g) Rupees 519-10-7.
- (h) Of the amount stated in clause (g), Rs. 476 was collected after land was attached but before it was notified for sale. An extent of 7.24 acres (4.15 dry and 3.09 wet) was notified for sale for the arrears of Rs. 48-10-7. Of this, a sum of Rs. 36-0-1 was paid by the parties concerned after the sale had taken place but before it was confirmed. A plot of 4.15 acres of dry land was sold in respect of the remaining sum due, namely, Rs. 7-10-6. But the sale has not yet been confirmed.

Survey and Settlement.

Resurvey of South Kanara district

* 335 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to G.O. No. 584, dated 22nd April 1925, on the subject of the Land Records Department, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to refer to the last sentence in paragraph 8 of the order and to state—

- (a) what justification there is for the resurvey of the district by a special survey establishment ;
- (b) (i) what is the establishment employed for the resurvey of South Kanara district and (ii) what is the annual cost ;
- (c) what will be the probable approximate cost of the resurvey of the whole district ;

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(d) whether it is a fact that the last survey was done perfunctorily in many cases and that the present survey is undertaken in order to correct the errors of the last survey and not the changes which have been duly recorded by the Land Records Department; and

(e) whether there is sufficient justification for throwing the cost wholly or partly on the ryots of the district?

A.—(a) The resurvey of the whole district has not been ordered. A cadastral resurvey of the old Kasaragod taluk excepting the Kumari villages is in progress. This has been ordered because (1) a large number of stones are missing, (2) there are no plottable records of measurement for a large number of fields, and it is therefore impracticable to map therein new subdivisions. The Government Order referred to by the hon. Member does not constitute a land records department but provides Collectors with an inspecting agency to enable them to see that the land revenue staff is properly trained in survey and carries out the revenue rules regarding the making and record of changes.

(b) (i) The establishment now employed in the field is—

Sub-Assistants	...	...	...	...	4
Head surveyors	...	...	...	...	4
Deputy surveyors	...	...	...	...	62
Field surveyors	...	...	...	...	160

(ii) Including the pay of officers, clerks, draughtsmen and incidentals but excluding the cost of boundary pillars and hired labour, the annual cost of the survey party will be about Rs. 1,60,000.

(c) The approximate cost of a cadastral resurvey of the whole district cannot be accurately estimated. A great deal of it is hill and jungle where a cadastral survey will not be made. It has not yet been decided whether a cadastral resurvey elsewhere than in the tract specified in clause (a) will be necessary.

(d) No; but the last survey was made on a method which makes it difficult to record changes and the resurvey now being made in Kasaragod taluk will remedy this defect and provide every registered holder of land with a proper record of measurement of his holding.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to section 8 of the Act, Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923. The whole cost of the survey is in no case thrown on the ryots.

Village Establishments.

Number of vettians, etc., dismissed from service.

* 336 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many vettians and talaiyaris were dismissed or stopped from their services since 1924 together with their names, village and district to which they belong separately; and

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(b) what are the reasons for so doing and the number of years' service they had put in?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have not the information required.

MR. R. VEERIAN :—" With reference to the answer given in clauses (a) and (b), it was brought to my notice that in several districts where the vettians and talaiyaris who were very loyal to the Government and who put in service for a very long time were dismissed. I therefore wish to know whether at least, on hearing this representation, the Government will be pleased to call for the information. I have no objection to give particular instances."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" If the hon. Member gives me the names of the districts where the vettians and talaiyaris were dismissed, I shall be glad to get the information for him. I suppose he wishes the information for the current year. He says 'since 1924', which means for the current year."

MR. R. VEERIAN :—" Yes : Salem, Coimbatore and Madura districts."

Arms and Explosives.

Guns in Gudem taluk.

* 337 Q—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU. Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that all the guns in the Gudem taluk of the Vizagapatam Agency were taken away by the Government;

(b) what is the object aimed at in so doing;

(c) what is the authority under which the guns were taken away and the number of guns taken away; and

(d) what are the principles on which the Government grant permission to the hill people to possess guns?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information.

(d) The hon. Member is referred to item (1) in Schedule IV of the Indian Arms Rules, 1924, by virtue of which the Agency tracts in this Presidency have been withdrawn from the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, except those contained in sections 12 and 25, in respect of all arms other than cannon and breech-loading arms.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" With reference to the answer given to clauses (a), (b) and (c), will the Government be pleased to call for the information as to whether the guns were taken away from the hill men?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I regret I was not aware that this question was appearing in the agenda paper to-day. I shall be glad to call for the information."

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Depressed Classes.

The amelioration of the depressed classes.

* 338 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any amount has been given or set apart out of the recent remission of about 126 lakhs of rupees from the Government of India for the amelioration of the depressed classes; and

(b) all the schemes that are before the Government or before the Commissioner of Labour for the amelioration of the depressed classes?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 3348, dated the 27th April 1924, which has been placed on the Editors' Table for an account of the measures taken for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes. These measures are continued in the current year.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ With reference to the answer given in clause (a), I wish to know why the Government have not set apart at least a certain percentage for the amelioration of the depressed classes out of the total remission of 126 lakhs of rupees.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I am unable to give any reason.”

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—“ May I ask whether the hon. Minister is going to absorb all the remitted amount or whether any special provision is going to be made for the amelioration of the depressed classes.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ May I know whether any schemes were prepared and put before the Cabinet?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I am sorry I am unable to say what has happened in the Cabinet ”

Forests.

The accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mills.

* 339 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of bad and doubtful debts so far written off the accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mills after they were handed over to Messrs. Parry & Co., as managing agents, together with the names of the defaulters;

(b) whether, according to the agreement entered into by the firm, all sales are at the risk of the managing agents who are responsible for the payments of the purchasing members to the Government and the Secretary is not in any way concerned with the default of the buyers or with any dispute as to the quantity or the quality of the timber; and

(c) whether the managing agents, Messrs. Parry & Co., have made good the losses due to the insolvency of their customers, and if so, to what extent?

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A.—(a) Rs. 3,954-7-5. Information as to the names of defaulters is not available. They are reported to be small dealers to whom small parcels of timber were sold on credit at the initial stage in order to introduce the timber in the Calcutta market.

(b) & (c) The agreement with the managing agents does not define the responsibility for the default of buyers. The matter is under consideration.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ With reference to the answer given to this question may I ask whether according to the Accountant-General or the Auditor himself, Messrs. Parry & Co. are not liable for the default of the customers.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Messrs. Parry & Co. cannot be held responsible.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Why ? What steps do the Government propose to take to recover the debts or to prevent such recurrences in future ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Such steps as they think necessary and are open to them.” (Laughter.)

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ In the answer to clause (a), the bad and doubtful debts so far written off have been given as Rupees 3,954-7-5 I wish to know what is the amount of bad and doubtful debts still remaining with Messrs. Parry & Co.”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ That is all the debts.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ We wish to know whether every step that is possible to take has been taken by the Government to recover these debts ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I think Government have taken the necessary steps.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Have not the Managing Agents power to sue the parties for the recovery of debts ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ There is nothing in the agreement to this effect.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ May I know whether any suits were filed against the parties for the recovery of these debts ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ No.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ May I know the reasons why suits were not filed against them ? ”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ May I take it that these suits will be filed either by the Managing Agents or by the Government ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I shall consider the question.”

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know, when these debts were given, the persons to whom they were given were in a solvent condition ? ”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ They were in a solvent condition.”

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Military.

Treatment of ex-military service men.

* 340 Q.—Mr J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to refer to answers given to my questions Nos 85 and 86 on 19th August 1924 (XIX—254–255) and to the proceedings of this Council on 17th March 1925 as to the treatment of ex-military service men, answer the questions left unanswered on 19th August 1924, and state—

(a) whether Government have received a representation, dated 25th April 1925, addressed by Mr. T. Roberts to the Chief Secretary to Government;

(b) whether Government have made inquiries in regard to his several allegations and with what result; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place Mr. Roberts' representation and Government's reply to it before this House?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Madras Soldiers' Board made an enquiry.

(c) A copy of Mr. T. Roberts' representation, dated 25th April 1925, and the orders^a passed thereon will be placed on the table of the House.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" With reference to the latter portion of clause (b), the Government do not say what they have done. I wish to know whether Government took any action in the matter."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" The orders have been placed on the table."

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

The toll-gate near the Guntakal railway station.

* 341 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the toll-gate near the Guntakal railway station is located at a place different from that mentioned in the sale notification, and, if so, the steps the Government have taken to rectify the irregularity?

A.—The Government have no information.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to this question I may point out that there is no such road maintained as Alur-Guntakal road, at least when these gates were established. The two gates are on different roads—the one leading to the railway goods shed and the other to Tasapuram. Will the Government be pleased to call for the information?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I have no objection to call for the information."

Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—" I wish to know whether the approval of the Government is necessary to shift a toll-gate from one place to another?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" No."

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Accounts of the taluk boards of Anantapur, etc.

* 342 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the action the Government propose to take in regard to all or any of the taluk boards of Anantapur, Dharmapuram, Penukonda, whose general accounts closed with a deficit last year?

A.—According to the budgets for 1924-25, it was expected that the Anantapur, Penukonda and Dharmavaram taluk boards would have deficits of Rs. 2,664, Rs. 9,073 and Rs. 7,620 respectively at the end of that year. The Government sanctioned compassionate grants equivalent to the deficits to the first two boards to enable them to wipe off their deficits. The Dharmavaram Taluk Board was requested to levy the optional land-cess in order to avoid the deficit. It is not known if in spite of the above grants the Anantapur and Penukonda taluk boards had deficits on 31st March 1925. The Government have not yet received the accounts of the boards for 1925-26 and have called for them.

The budget of the Anantapur Taluk Board for 1925-26 has been received. The budgets of the other two taluk boards have not been received. The Government will consider the question of giving compassionate grants, if necessity arises, to such boards as are expected to have deficits at the end of the current year.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Is it the policy of the Government to pay off the deficits of taluk boards if they are not able to balance their budgets normally."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"If the taluk boards concerned deserve paying off their deficits, if they show that there is an absolute necessity for them to receive the help of the Government and that they have done all that is possible under the Act to make their financial position sound, then the Government may consider their cases."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know whether such an opportunity was given to the boards that have been abolished to explain their position?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"I said that only in cases where it was absolutely necessary the Government would consider."

Medical.*Management of the Leper Asylum, Chingleput.*

* 343 Q.—Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations were concluded between the Mother Provincial of the Franciscan Sisters and the Government of Madras to entrust the management and care of the Leper Asylum at Chingleput to the sisters of that order;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have changed their policy all of a sudden and entered into correspondence with the authorities of the All-England Leper Mission to take over the management of the asylum, and if so, what are the circumstances that led to such a sudden change of

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policy in spite of the previous negotiations with the Franciscan Sisters and in spite of the undertaking of the Mother Provincial to take over the management of the asylum in addition to the care and nursing of the lepers ;

(c) whether it is a fact that, as a result of their change of policy, Government have handed over or have arranged to hand over the management and care of the asylum to the Rev. and Mrs. Southerland of Chingleput and if so, the reason which induced Government to give up the original proposal to entrust the same to the Franciscan Sisters ;

(d) whether it is a fact that under the new arrangement there would be an additional outlay of about two lakhs of rupees on the construction of dwellings for the new staff and that the cost of maintenance of the new staff would be about four times higher than that according to the original proposal to hand over the management to the Franciscan Sisters ;

(e) whether Government have carefully considered the financial aspect of the new proposals from an economic point of view in consideration of the large outlay of tax-payers' money required to be invested on the new scheme of working the institution ;

(f) whether Government would give the Members of the Council an opportunity to closely examine the new as well as the previous arrangements to run the institution solely in the interests of economy and efficiency ; and

(g) whether Government would be pleased to lay on the table of the Council all papers relating to the original and new proposals to entrust the management of the asylum to the missionary workers ?

4.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 649 on 24th March 1925.

(c) In paragraph 5 of the annexure to the answer to question No. 649, dated 24th March 1925, the Government have already stated the reason for handing over the settlement to the United Free Church of Scotland Mission and they have only to add that the settlement has since been handed over to that mission.

(d) It is not possible to institute a true comparison between the two proposals ; the one was confined to nursing arrangements and minor duties, while the other relates to the entire administration of the settlement.

(e) Yes.

(f) As already pointed out, the two proposals are different from each other. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by an examination of the two proposals as suggested.

(g) A précis of the negotiations with the Franciscan Sisters has already been laid on the table on 24th March 1925 in answer to question No. 649. The conditions on which the management of the settlement has been handed over to the United Free Church of Scotland Mission are stated in G.O. No. 892, P.H., dated 27th April 1925, which is now laid on the table. *

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The Chingleput Leper Settlement.

* 344 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to the answer given to question No. 649 on 24th March 1925, pages 622 and 690 of volume XXIII of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council in connexion with the Chingleput Leper Settlement, and to state—

(a) what has been spent up to date and what is proposed to be spent hereafter on the buildings (i) for housing and treating the lepers themselves, (ii) for the nursing staff, (iii) for the doctors, (iv) for the Superintendent and Managers, (v) for any other purpose ;

(b) to whom Government have entrusted (i) the management and supervision of the settlement, (ii) their medical treatment, (iii) the nursing of the lepers ;

(c) whether the Mother Provincial of the Franciscan Sisters was asked as to at what cost she would be willing and able to undertake those functions and at what annual cost ;

(d) what amounts the other agency or agencies have been promised to be paid for carrying out those several functions ; and

(e) what will be the increased cost to Government by entrusting the management, medical treatment and nursing to any other agency than the Franciscan Sisters ?

A.—(a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) & (v) The hon Member is referred to ^a G.O. No. 936 W., dated 4th July 1925, placed on the table. Information regarding the expenditure incurred up to date is not readily available.

(b) (i) The Government have entrusted the management of the Settlement to the authorities of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission. As regards supervision, the Government have stipulated that a board of visitors should be appointed with power to inspect the settlement as often as deemed necessary. The institution shall also be open to inspection by Government officers such as the Surgeon-General, the Collector of the district, the District Medical Officer and any other officer who may be specially deputed by the Government.

(ii) & (iii) The medical treatment and the nursing of the lepers are entrusted to the staff employed by the Mission.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 892, P.H., dated 27th April 1925, placed on the table with reference to clause (g) of the answer to question No. 343.

(e) It is not possible to institute a comparison because in the case of the Franciscan Sisters the proposal was confined only to nursing arrangements and minor duties, while in the case of the other agency it relates to the entire management of the settlement.

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Public Health.

Vaccination in the Presidency.

* 345 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state the method of vaccination now adopted, the rules for the issue of lymph, and the qualifications required of vaccinators and whether any supervision is usually being done by expert medical men after vaccination?

A.—*Method of vaccination adopted.*—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to question No. 246 at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 2nd March 1925.

Rules for the issue of lymph.—A copy of the revised directions for the use of vaccine lymph is laid on the Council Table^a.

Qualifications of vaccinators.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to answer to question No. 753 printed with the proceedings of the Legislative Council for March 1925.

Whether any supervision is usually being done by expert medical men after vaccination.—The work of vaccinators is supervised by the Health Inspectors. In municipalities their work is supervised by the Medical Officer of the station or the Health Officer if there is one.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“Will the Government be pleased to consider the change of the present system of vaccination, namely, drilling system?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“That is a question about which the Government has to depend on the advice of the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Health.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“Are Government aware that there have been protests against this system, saying that it brings out blood?”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“Protests by laymen or professional men?”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“By citizens who suffered.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—“What all I can say is that Government take the advice of experts on those questions and act accordingly.”

Education.

The Government Girls' School, Anantapur.

* 346 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state, year by year, the number of pupils in the higher classes of the Government Girls' School, Anantapur, ever since its establishment?

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A.—

Years.	Number of pupils.		
	IV Form.	V Form.	VI Form
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I am by no means jealous of my neighbouring district, Anantapur, but still if at any time during all these six years there were no more than eight pupils in the high school department, will Government consider the question of the location of this school at a place likely to have more successful results ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The people of Anantapur want it."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" But they do not send pupils. Then what is the good of asking for it? If they wanted it, they must prove the need for the school by sending a sufficient number of students. Not even in one year were there more than eight students, and last year there was not even one in the VI form. Bellary wants the school more urgently."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" Sir, may I know if the Inspectress of this school interferes with promotions of students to the higher classes, and therefore the numbers are falling ? "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" May I know the amount of money that is being spent on this school as recurring expenditure ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" That does not arise out of this question, Sir."

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" May I know whether any recommendation has been made by the educational officers regarding this school and its continuance ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" No."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" Is it not the duty of the Members of Legislative Council and other public men to educate the people of the district so as to induce them to send their girls to the school and to make it popular ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I entirely agree with the hon. Member from Cuddapah that it is the duty of every public man to encourage female education in the locality."

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" Sir, my question has not been answered. I want to know whether the headmistress is controlled by the Inspectress in making promotions and whether that is not a reason for the number dwindling ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" That does not arise out of this question."

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The Model school attached to the Teachers' school at Saidapet.

* 347 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether in the Model school attached to the Teachers' school at Saidapet trained graduates are employed throughout, and if not, the class or classes which continue to be still in charge of secondary or even lower grade teachers ?

A.—Trained graduates are employed in forms III to VI, and all classes from form II downwards are taught by secondary grade teachers.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Sir, is it not the rule that even for the lower classes trained graduates should be employed ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ There is no rule to that effect.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Is it not considered desirable by the Director of Public Instruction and other officers to make any such rule ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ The discretion is with the headmasters to appoint suitable men to carry on the work of the school satisfactorily.”

Students who underwent training in the Teachers' Colleges in the Presidency.

* 348 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of students in the collegiate grade who underwent training during the last five years in the Teachers' Colleges in the Presidency ; how many of them were from the Ceded districts, and the measures taken by the Government to attract a larger number of graduates from the said districts to undergo training in these colleges ?

A.—The total number of students of the collegiate grade that underwent training during the last five years in the two Government Colleges at Saidapet and Rajahmundry was 838. Fifty were from the Ceded districts. No special measures have been taken by Government to attract students from these districts beyond the provision of stipends. It is open to Presidents of District Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils to depute students from these districts for training.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Would it not be encouraging to the students of the Ceded districts who undergo training as teachers, if those who have already undergone the training are provided with suitable appointments ? ”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ That does not arise out of this question, Sir.”

Depressed class students in the Pallikonda Board Elementary Day School.

* 349 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the pupils belonging to the depressed classes are made to sit in a small detached hut in the compound of the Pallikonda Board Elementary Day School, North Arcot district, instead of inside the main building alongside the other caste boys ;

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(b) if so, why such a distinction is made in the public school ;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the girls belonging to the depressed classes were denied admission by the headmistress when they sought for admission several times recently in the Pallikonda girls' school, North Arcot district ;

(d) what action has been taken on the representation made by me on the 28th May 1925, regarding the above matter to the Secretary, Law (Education) Department, as well as to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras ; and

(e) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a) to (d) whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"Sir, the answer says that the Government have no information but have called for a report. May I know if the report said to have been called for has already been received, and, if so, may I know whether the hon. Minister in charge will be pleased to lay it on the table."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"The report has not yet been received."

Agriculture.

Improvement of jute and groundnut.

* 350 Q —**Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :** Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state what steps are being taken by the Agricultural Department for the improvement of jute and groundnut varieties ?

A.—Jute proper is not grown in this Presidency. The area of so-called Bimilipatam jute or Deccan hemp is not large enough to justify the transfer of the present agricultural staff from the investigation of more important crops. Varieties of groundnut have been tested near Palur without conclusive results up to date. An area of land at Pelankuppam in Tindivanam taluk has recently been leased to conduct further experiments.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"The hon. Minister says in this answer that jute proper is not grown in this Presidency. May I know if jute improper is grown in this Presidency ? Further, one variety of jute is grown in large quantities in the district of Vizagapatam. Is the Government not aware of the fact that this is one of the most important industrial products of the district ?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"Bimilipatam jute is being cultivated, but the area under such cultivation is not of such importance as to induce the Agricultural Department to make special experiments for the cultivation of that crop."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Does not Bimilipatam supply the jute necessary for the jute factories at Nellimarla and Chittivalasa in the Vizagapatam district and also to the factory at Guntur, and is not Bimilipatam jute exported in large quantities to Calcutta and foreign countries ?"

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ My own information is that the area under such (jute) cultivation is very small. But if the hon. Member would give me facts and figures, I shall go into them.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya :—“ Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state approximately the area under jute cultivation at present ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ It is so small that I did not care to get the information.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ I would request my hon. Friend the Minister to investigate the subject. We are not able to give the exact figures, and they are not readily available to us.”

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—“ Is it not a fact that there is a very great decline in the produce of jute since 20 years ago, when it was extensively cultivated ? I believe that since there has been a decline. Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state the main causes for this decline ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ First I must verify the facts, and then I shall make enquiries.”

Manufacture of malted food from cholam.

* 351 Q.—Mr A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether, in view of the subsequent improvement in the financial position of the Presidency, the Government propose to undertake the manufacture of the malted food from cholam on a commercial basis ; and

(b) whether they have published the Agricultural Chemist's report of his experiments on the malting of large quantities of cholam for general information ?

A.--(a) No.

(b) Yes ; copies can be had from the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ With reference to clause (a), I wanted to know whether the Government propose to undertake the manufacture of malted food from cholam on a commercial basis, but the Government say ‘ No ’. I wish to know whether it is because the Government think that there has been no improvement in the financial position or whether they consider that it is impossible to manufacture it on a commercial basis, or for what other reason ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ It has been manufactured as a process in the chemical art, and it has also been demonstrated that it could be manufactured on a commercial basis. But the real question is whether any large section of the Indian population will take to the use of malted foods. If the Government are assured on that point, they will take the necessary steps. Already my hon. Friends know that in a similar venture, the information that we already have is not sufficient to show that the people as a class are willing to take to these fruit jams and fruit preserves. Therefore

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I wish to know for certain whether there is a demand. If information is forthcoming that it would be largely patronised, we will take the necessary steps."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"The hon. the Minister may be pleased to give us an idea of the quantities of such foods now imported into our province."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"I shall find out."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"May I ask the hon. the Minister to find out whether large quantities of these foods and preparations are being imported into the country every year?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"That was what Mr. A Ranganatha Mudaliyar asked, and I will make inquiries."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"As regards the unwillingness on the part of the Madras public to patronize jams and fruits . . ."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"No question of unwillingness, but the inability to find statistics."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Is the hon. the Minister aware that the state of affairs is due to the fact that the jams and fruits in the Government factory are sold at higher prices than those at which first rate imported jams are available in the Madras market?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"Yes, the prices are slightly higher."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Is that not sufficient reason for people not patronizing these jams, Sir, in this poor country?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"I do not know that."

Co-operative Societies.

Advance collection of share capital of co-operative societies.

* 352 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to his answer to Interpellation No. 471, clauses (c) and (d), dated 17th March 1925, regarding the advance collection of share capital of co-operative societies—

(a) whether he will call for definite information in the matter; and

(b) whether it is a fact that such procedure was adopted only in cases where the members were asked to pay the entire share capital all at once as they were suspected not to be solvent enough to pay?

A.—(a) The number of societies in which registration was deferred pending the collection and remission of the full share capital of the original members during the two years ending 31st December 1924 is given below .—

District.	Number of societies.
Cuddapah	4
Madura	5
North Arcot	9

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The amounts in deposit in Central Banks to the credit of societies the registration of which is still pending are—

Name of Central Bank.			Amount.		
			RS.	A.	P.
Christian Central Bank	...	...	1,090	0	0
Chittoor District Bank	...	...	78	8	0
Vellore Central Bank	...	...	161	0	0

(b) No.

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ With reference to clause (b), the answer is ‘No’, so that the reason is not what is suggested in the interpellation. Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state what the reason is?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ There are various reasons.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Some of them at least may be given ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI .—“ I shall make further enquiries into the matter.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Is the hon. the Minister aware that the societies referred to in this interpellation are Raffeisen societies in which little or no capital is expected to be brought by the members into the society ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI —“ I shall make inquiries. I have not got the information here.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR —“ What is the meaning of poor people who come and join the society not for any spiritual benefit but with the object of getting loans, being compelled to bring in the entire share capital which has to be paid by them ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ It all depends on the personnel of the society in all these matters.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ I find that the worst offender in this respect is my district, North Arcot. All the societies referred to in this interpellation are primary societies of unlimited liability and they are Raffeisen societies consisting of poor people whose only capital practically should be their character.”

Industries.

The Model Industrial school in the Northern Circars.

* 353 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : With reference to the G.O. No. 2043, Development, dated 28th November 1924, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(i) to make a statement on the working of the Model Industrial school, if any, in the Northern Circars ; and

(ii) to state—

(a) when such a school will be established in the Ceded districts as suggested by the Technical and Industrial Committee ;

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(b) whether suitable curricula have been drawn up and approved by the Government for the Government industrial institutions ;

(c) whether a preparatory Trades School has been established in Madras to enable pupils who have completed their primary or middle school course to undergo a two or three years' course in general education heavily biassed towards industry ;

(d) the final orders passed on the proposal for the appointment of an Assistant Inspectress of Industrial Schools with a view to the development of the lace and embroidery industry ; and

(e) the arrangement made for short refresher courses for the benefit of the present untrained teachers to improve their efficiency as teachers until fully trained teachers become available ?

A.—(i) No school has yet been started.

(ii) (a) It is not proposed to start a school in the Ceded districts until some experience has been gained of the working of an industrial school in the Northern Circars.

(b) & (c) Proposals have been received from the Director of Industries and are under the consideration of Government.

(d) Final orders have not yet been issued.

(e) The Government have recently approved a Code of Regulations for Industrial Schools which makes provision, among other things for payment of grants to private institutions which undertake to provide short special courses of training. If possible, funds will be provided in the next budget

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR —“ With regard to clause 2 (a), does the hon. the Minister think that a school in the Ceded districts need not necessarily thrive because such a school is existing in the Northern Circars ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI —“ Everybody seems to be of the opinion that a school in the Northern Circars would be more favourably situated than one in the Ceded districts, for this experiment, and I wish to see how the experiment in the Northern Circars would work before we undertake any venture in the Ceded districts.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya :—“ Was not a provision made in the last budget for a school in the Northern Circars ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ No provision was made.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU —“ Is the location of this school fixed in the Northern Circars ? Where is it to be opened ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ This has not been settled.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU —“ May I know what sort of training will be given to the pupils ? It is said that it will give instruction in modern industries. I want to know in what sort of industry instruction will be given in this school.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ This will be something like the Madura Technical Institute on a small scale.”

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FRIMAN SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasaya.—“In answer to clause (b) it is stated that proposals have been received from the Director of Industries and are under the consideration of the Government. Have these proposals been placed before the advisory board of Industries?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“They have not yet been scrutinized by Government and when they are scrutinized they will be placed before the Advisory Committee.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether the school in the Northern Circars will be more paying or whether it will be better attended?”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“I think that it may be more patronised than any school in the Ceded districts.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—“Does he suggest that the need for a school in the Ceded districts is less, or that the people there, may be slow to take advantage of it? If it is the latter, it is the duty of the Government to educate the people so as to recognise the need for it.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—“That is our idea, and we are also trying to educate the people in the manner suggested.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Irrigation.

Water-rate in Madura on the basis of resettlement registers.

354 Q.—MR. ABBAS ALI: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it has been decided in Madura Town District Munsif's Court that the adoption of the resettlement registers for water-rate is contrary to Irrigation Cess Act;

(b) whether water-rate is charged for water taken through inamdars' faisal water courses and inamdar's tanks comprised within the limits of his village;

(c) whether water-rate is charged on involuntary supply also in such cases;

(d) whether in cases of such involuntary supply, the ryots' application made to avoid water-rate is refused and penal water-rate charged at 20 times as in case of irregular and unauthorized supply; and

(e) whether it is a fact that all orders for permanent supply were cancelled by the Collector of Madura without any individual notice to the ryots?

A.—(a) The Government have no information of any such decision.

(b) & (c) If the hon. Member refers to the inam villages irrigated by the Periyar project the answer is in the affirmative.

(d) No such cases have been brought to the notice of Government.

(e) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 331 asked at the present meeting.

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Result of the Collectors' Conference regarding the Irrigation Bill.

355 Q.—SRIMAN SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether as a result of the discussions and deliberations at the Collectors' Conference any recommendations were received by the Government regarding any of the provisions in the Irrigation Bill and whether such recommendations will be published for general information ?

A.—No recommendations were received as a result of the conference. The opportunity of this conference was taken to examine further the effect on administration and revenue of some of the provisions of the Bill.

Secretariat.*Appointment of non-technical officers as Secretary and Under Secretary in the Public Works Department.*

356 Q.—RAO BAHADUR T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member, the hon. the Member for Revenue, the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government and the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recently appointed non-technical officers as Secretary and Under Secretary in the Public Works Department ;

(b) whether this departure is to be only temporary or permanent ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government have recommended the scheduling of these appointments and, if so, what are the reasons for such recommendation ;

(d) whether the Government are aware that there is a very strong feeling in the country against the policy of scheduling every high appointment created ;

(e) whether it is true that the Government propose to make the appointment of Registrar-General of Panchayats permanent ; and

(f) whether it is true that the Government have recommended this appointment also to be scheduled ; if so, what are the reasons for such recommendation ?

A.—(a) A member of the Indian Civil Service was appointed temporary Secretary in the Public Works Department on 21st May 1925. No non-technical officer has been appointed Under Secretary in the Public Works Department.

(b) & (c) The appointment is temporary for six months, but the Government of India have been asked to obtain the Secretary of State's sanction to the appointment of a non-professional Secretary to relieve the Chief Engineers of their Secretarial duties and to the addition for this purpose of one appointment in the superior time scale to the cadre of the Indian Civil Service with a corresponding inferior training post.

(d) No.

(e) & (f) The Secretary of State has sanctioned the permanent retention of the post of Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and the consequent addition to the Indian Civil Service cadre of one post on the superior time scale with a corresponding training post on the inferior time scale. The present Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards is

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also Registrar-General of Village Panchayats, but the latter appointment is not included in the cadre of the Indian Civil Service and there is no proposal under consideration to include it in that cadre.

Convict Settlements.

Allotment for the Kavali Erukula Settlement.

357 Q.—MR. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) why the allotment for the Kavali Erukula settlement has been increased immensely in the current budget;

(b) whether the excess amount over that of the previous year has been sanctioned by the Finance Committee; and

(c) whether the accounts of that settlement are audited regularly by the Government and found satisfactory?

A.—(a) The increased provision in the budget estimate for the current year over the budget estimate for 1924–25 is due to—

(1) the increase in the strength of the Kavali Settlement during the year on account of the transfer to Kavali of settlers from the Guntur Reformatory Settlement and the Bhumannagadda Settlement (which has been abolished); and

(2) the fact that the financial arrangements proposed in connexion with the re-organization of the Kavali Settlement (which were taken into account in fixing the budget estimate for 1924–25) were not given effect to. The provision is not excessive when compared with the revised estimate for 1924–25 and the actuals of 1923–24

(b) Yes.

(c) The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts has been asked to arrange for the audit of the accounts of the settlement. His report has not yet been received.

Legislative.

The work of Council Secretaries.

358 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government, the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state where the several Council Secretaries of the hon. the Ministers were stationed or were travelling and what part of their legitimate work they were doing during the sojourn of Government at Ootacamund?

A.—As Council Secretaries they are part-time officers and were not entitled to travelling allowance or to free quarters at Ootacamund. They assisted the Ministers when they were going on tour in the districts.

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Registration.*Stamp fees for returning documents presented for registration.*

359 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo. Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether payment of annas five is insisted upon for every document presented for registration for returning the same by post ;

(b) what portion of the five annas is actually spent on (i) postage, (ii) envelope ;

(c) whether Sub-Registrars are utilizing any portion from the deposit of five annas for purchase of stamps for their office use than for the return of documents ;

(d) whether he is aware that in a majority of offices the sum of annas five is demanded as if that sum was included in the registration fees ;

(e) what is the total amount of money received during the year 1924-25 for return of documents and how much of that money has been actually spent on postage and how the balance has been utilized ; and

(f) in view of the fact that five annas is not required in a majority of cases for transmission of documents by post whether he will be pleased to consider the advisability of reducing the postal fee deposit ?

A.—(a) Yes if the presentant desires the return of the document by post.

(b) The amounts vary with the size and weight of each document sought to be returned by post. The *minimum* postage including registration and acknowledgment fees is four annas and the cost of each envelope is about one pie.

(c) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (3) of question No. 914 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th October 1924.

(d) No.

(e) Information has been called for.

(f) The question is already under the consideration of the Government.

Development Department.

Allotment out of the remission of Provincial contributions to Department ; under the hon. Development Minister.

360 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) what amount was allotted for each of the departments under his control out of the remission of Provincial contribution ;

(b) whether any amount has been set apart for the improvement of the status and the increment of the salaries and grades of the veterinary assistant surgeons ;

(c) whether any new dispensaries and touring billets have been started or are under contemplation, and if so at what centres ; and

(d) whether any fresh recruitment of veterinary assistant surgeons has been contemplated, and if not, why not ?

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4.—(a) It is proposed to move for supplementary grants for the following amounts for the various departments :—

	RS.
(1) Agriculture	1,67,825
(2) Industries	1,63,640
(3) Fisheries	44,300
(4) Co-operation	10,185
(5) Veterinary	8,935
(6) Weights and measures	1,300

(b) No.

(c) Dispensaries have been sanctioned at Krishnagiri in Salem, Gobichettipalayam in Coimbatore and Harpanahalli in Bellary. It is proposed to open three more at Kavali, Conjeeveram and Karur during 1925-26. Touring posts have been sanctioned at Namakkal, Chandragiri and Hosur and three more are proposed for Podili in Nellore, Pollachi in Coimbatore and Pithapuram in Godavari in the current year.

(d) Fresh recruits will be necessary when the three new dispensaries and the three touring billets referred to in clause (c) are sanctioned.

[*Note*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May I ask, Sir, why so few questions have been answered to-day? Is it because all the questions have been exhausted, or because the Government have not sent in their answers to the Council Office? ”

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ All the questions for which answers have been received have been put in the answer papers.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government, after sending an answer to the Council Office, can withdraw that answer at any stage? ”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ If the Government have no objection, Sir, we shall proceed with the unstarred questions and ask supplementary questions on them ” (Laughter).

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT —“ With regard to the question of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, I suppose the Government can correct themselves as anyone else, whenever they find that they have made mistakes; and we should raise no objection to that. They need not stick to their mistakes or to any ‘ prestige ’.”

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—“ Is there no limit of time within which they can withdraw or correct or alter or modify their answers? ”

II

DISCUSSION ON QUESTION No. 280A REGARDING THE ALLEGED ADOPTANCE OF OFFICE BY AN M.L.C.

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ Mr. Deputy President, Sir, on Friday, regarding my question No. 280A, it was enquired whether I took sufficient precautions and made sufficient enquiries so as to have any foundation for my putting that question. I requested the hon. the President to

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furnish me with information and the President was pleased to furnish me with a copy of the letter which was addressed by Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar to the Secretary to this Council. I may be permitted to read that letter which I believe is a sufficient basis for my putting the question. The letter runs thus."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" May I know if Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar is present in the House ? "

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" The letter is to the Secretary, Legislative Council, dated the 24th July 1925, and runs thus :

' May I request you to let me know whether a registered medical practitioner who is a member of the Legislative Council can take up inspecting pupils or students in Government institutions and get remuneration in the way of fees without affecting his seat in the Legislative Council and oblige.

' Thanking you very much in anticipation, etc.'

" I believe, Sir, my information is well founded having regard to this letter addressed to the Secretary to the Legislative Council
11-80 a.m. and I also believe that this is a sufficient ground to interpellate on the matter. My anxiety is that members of the Council should not accept any office of a remunerative nature from Government. You may remember, Sir, that I devoted a great part of my budget speech to this aspect of the question, viz., of members being appointed as Government pleaders in the mufassal. Just the same spirit has impelled me to put this question, and there is nothing in my mind to impute anything to Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar by asking this question. My sole object in putting the question is that the Members of this Council shall not accept any office under the Government."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I just want to ask the hon. Member whether that letter is the sole foundation for his question. The hon. Member just said that that letter was sufficient foundation for his question. The question of sufficiency is a matter of opinion. In fairness to the hon. Member and in fairness to Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, I just want to ask whether the sole foundation for the question is the letter which he has just now read to us."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" I said I had other sources of information. I have no objection to pursue the matter if the hon. Member for Chingleput wants it. The letter was one source or basis for my putting that question."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, before you allow further discussion on this question, I should like to know whether it is proper that we should be examined and cross-examined on the sources of information and several other things. We are taking every care when we put questions, and if we err sometimes it will be in spite of ourselves. To suggest motives when questions are put is hardly dignified either to the questioner or to the hon. Member concerned in the question."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" On a matter of personal explanation, Sir. I have not imputed any improper motives to any hon. Member. I hope the hon. Member will consider twice before he makes such an allegation."

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NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

III

A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1919,
OF MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, since I gave notice of my motion to beg leave of this House to introduce an amending Bill to the City Municipal Act, the Corporation of Madras has constituted a committee to examine the present Act with a view to suggest more comprehensive amendments than the one I have given notice of. I have also received a suggestion from the Secretary to the Local Self-Government Department that I would be well advised to postpone my asking for leave at this stage. I therefore beg of you to allow me to withdraw the motion."

The motion was accordingly not made.

IV

A BILL TO AMEND SECTIONS 112, 116 AND 117 OF THE MADRAS
LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920, OF RAO BAHADUR A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" Sir, I ask for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Local Boards Act, 1920. At this stage one is not permitted to make a statement because it is a mere application for leave, and after the motion is put and leave granted, the Bill is to be published, after which stage there can be any discussion on it"

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Before we make up our minds to grant the leave, we should know something about which leave is asked for."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Sir, I am not generally averse to leave being granted for the introduction of Bills. On this occasion, I may say that the Bill proposed to be introduced is absolutely unnecessary, because the interference of the Government with the budgets of local bodies is possible under the existing law only when the budgets are not balanced."

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" Sir, if it is to be opposed, I am to make a statement. If you will permit me, Sir, I shall make a statement."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" While I do not want to oppose the granting of leave for introduction of this Bill, I want to tell the hon. Members that they are unnecessarily giving heavy work to the Secretariat by introducing such Bills. I am sure that the Bill will have to be dropped at a later stage. So I only want to tell my hon. Friend that there is no use in asking for leave to introduce the Bill. As I already said, I would not object to leave being granted."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Some of us on this side of the House are at a disadvantage in not being in a position to know what the Bill is like, and it is therefore impossible for us either to understand what the leave is for or to appreciate the opposition directed against it."

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* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I will make a statement for the benefit of the hon. Members of this House."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"On a point of order, Sir. The statement is to be made only if there is any objection, and there is no objection raised by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government as he has just now said."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"To draw out a statement, I say I object."

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"The Bill is a short one, and deals with three sections of the Local Boards Act, 1920, viz., sections 112, 116 and 117. So far as section 112 is concerned, sub-clause (1) says that the funds of a local board are to be utilized for certain purposes such as for construction, repair and maintenance of roads, bridges and other means of communication, for planting of trees on roadsides, for the construction and maintenance of hospitals, etc. Sub-clause (2) says :

'The funds of a local board shall be applicable to the purposes mentioned in sub-section (1) within the area of the local board, subject to the rules in Schedule V and any further rules that may be prescribed; and shall be applicable to such purposes outside the local board area if the expenditure is authorized by this Act or is specially sanctioned by the local Government.'

"I suggest that there is no justification for the further restrictions in that section by means of the rules to be prescribed. So there is no necessity for any further rules.

"So far as sections 116 and 117 are concerned, they deal with the orders which will be passed by the Government on the budget sent by the local board. This is what section 117 says :

'(1) The district board shall, not later than 15th February in each year, submit to the local Government a consolidated budget for the following year of all local boards in the district.

(2) If such consolidated budget fails to provide for the due discharge of all liabilities in respect of loans contracted by any local board or for the maintenance of a working balance, the local Government may direct that any part of it shall be so altered as to ensure that such provision is made'

"I may point out that the words 'any part of' are absolutely unnecessary and they give rise to difficulty in working the provisions of the Act. The object of the legislature in enacting sections 116 (3) and 117 (2) is merely to ensure that the local boards make provision for the discharge of their obligations in the matter of maintaining the minimum working balance, and the Government is empowered to so alter the budget as to ensure it. If the words 'any part of' are retained, it gives scope for the local Government to enter into details and say that one school ought to be closed here and Rs. 5,000 should be cut out from that item and so on. Again, the discussion at the time of the passing of the Local Boards Act will show that it was never their intention to fetter the discretion vested in the local boards or place any restrictions on them in respect of expenditure, but they only wanted to provide for the discharge of liabilities and for the maintenance of a minimum working balance by the local boards. So I want to delete those words 'any part of'. Those are my amendments."

The motion was put and carried and the leave applied for was granted.

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V

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS CITY TENANTS' PROTECTION ACT, OF
MR. L. C. GURUSWAMI

* **MR. L. C. GURUSWAMI**:—"Mr. President, Sir, with your permission, I beg to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras City Tenants' Protection Act, 1922. As most of the hon. Members of this House are aware, the Act was intended to afford protection to tenants who in many parts of the city have constructed buildings on others' lands in the hope that they would not be evicted so long as they paid a fair rent for the land. As the late Law Member said at the time of introducing the measure in the Council, it was an emergency piece of legislation promoted to meet the special crisis that had arisen in the city. Tenants who had constructed valuable houses on others' lands and lived in them for a generation or more could with impunity be evicted without even compensation for the superstructures. The Act now in force has certainly afforded protection to tenants who have built costly buildings. But what about the poor tenants who have built and lived in humble huts? Their cause remains yet unprotected, for the poor tenants get very little as compensation for superstructures and find it hard to secure land elsewhere. In most cases, these tenants live near their places of work. When they are evicted, they are naturally averse to going to distant places far off from their places of work. They try to shift for themselves very near their former places of residence. Consequently, the result is they crowd themselves in places already overcrowded. I need not tell, Sir, what the effects of overcrowding are on the health of the city. The only remedy in their case for all this, to my mind, is the granting of occupancy rights. But the present Bill does not attempt to deal with that vexed question. I know there is considerable difference of opinion on that point. I am sure a time will come when this Council will of its own accord confer such a right. The Bill which I introduce is a humble measure intended to rectify certain defects observed in the actual working of the Act. It does not seek to raise any controversial question. So, without going into greater detail, I shall briefly indicate the reasons for this amending Bill.

"The Act now does not recognize the right of the tenant when evicted for compensation for all the improvements effected in the land except
11-45 a.m. in regard to trees planted by him. It is a matter of common knowledge that in a large number of cases the lands on which houses have been built were originally jungle lands, marshy places, quite unfit for occupation. It is but fair that in cases where improvements in the land have been made since the time of its occupation, compensation should be paid for all the improvements to the tenant. By his hard labour and perhaps at considerable expense the tenant has improved the site and rendered it fit for human habitation. By specific mention in the Act that the tenant is entitled to compensation for trees planted by him, compensation for other improvements has virtually been ruled out of consideration. So a definition of the word 'improvements' in section 2 of the Act has been given and the addition of words at the end of section 3 recognizing the need for compensation for all improvements has been made in this Bill.

"Under the Act the landlord can apply to the court for enhancement of rent under certain circumstances and the Act imposes a limit in regard to

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enhancement. But the hon. Members of the House are aware, Sir, that there was a time when the prices of lands in this city went up very high and consequently rents for lands also were increased. Things have changed a great deal since then and the value of lands has gone down to a great extent. But the tenants are being made to pay the same rents. I venture to submit that the rise in rents even then imposed considerable hardships on the poorer classes of tenants, and to expect them to continue to pay them even when the value of land has come down is not just. Moreover, the landlord is given the right to ask the court to enhance the rent. My humble suggestion is that the tenants also should be given the privilege of requesting the court to reduce the rents wherever necessary, taking into consideration the altered and changing circumstances. I plead for this concession, as the poor and helpless tenants deserve it badly. I ask for no arbitrary reduction, for the matter is entirely in the hands of the courts and the Bill proposes a limit beyond which the rents cannot be reduced.

"In deciding the market value of the land, the City Civil Court Judge in some eviction suits has taken into consideration the rise in the value of the lands owing to improvements effected by the City Municipality by way of metalled roads and provision of drainage, lights, etc.—vide judgment in O. S. Nos. 464 and 465 of 1922 on the file of the City Civil Court. In the course of the judgment in these suits, discussing the evidence let in for fixing the value of the land, the Judge remarks: 'Besides, in a good many of these cases the lands sold were vacant lands at that time on which superstructures have been erected subsequently. Naturally a person who has already erected a superstructure and rendered the land more valuable thereby, would have to be paid more than the person who has sold a vacant land. Further, in the region in which the defendants' superstructures are situated, the municipality has opened proper metalled roads and supplied drainage and lights; and so they are more valuable than the lands covered by Exhibits V and X.' I venture to submit the circumstances that helped to increase the value of the land mentioned in the judgment, which are mostly due to tenants only, should not be allowed to enable the landlord to get the benefit of them. The benefit of the increased value due to these improvements should, properly speaking, go to the tenants.

"If the land had been vacant and left unoccupied, there would have been no need for these improvements. Nor would the municipality have cared to effect them. It is because the tenants occupied the land and built superstructures on it, these improvements, which have contributed to the increased value of the land, have been effected. So I propose in my Bill that the improvements effected by the municipality should not be taken into consideration in fixing the value of the land on the date of the order. If they are taken into account at all, the benefit should go to the tenant. But I have not made any such provision. I can also adduce arguments to show how by various means the landlord can manage to put forward a claim for a higher price and how he can put in evidence in support of his claim. But it is not to my immediate purpose.

"At present the tenant is not entitled to apply for the sale of land in the first instance. He can exercise his right to purchase only when the landlord chooses to institute eviction proceedings. Unless they are sure of a high market value, the landlords will not naturally resort to law courts

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with eviction suits. Meanwhile the condition of the tenants is precarious with the sword of Damocles, the threat of eviction, always hanging over their heads. This feeling of suspense and insecurity is not conducive to good relations between the landlords and the tenants. I have provided, by the addition of section 9-A, the right to the tenant to apply to the court for the sale of land at any time he chooses. It is just and proper that the tenant who has built his superstructure and has been living on the land for a number of years should be given this concession. This is merely an extension of the privilege already enjoyed by him under section 9 of the Act: (section 9-B) is consequential, providing for the disposal of monies relating to trust property.

"As regards other sections proposed by me, I have only attempted to give effect to the Full Bench decisions of the High Court so that the incorporation of these decisions may place the interpretation of these sections beyond doubt. The Full Bench of the Madras High Court have decided overruling the decision in 46, Madras, 836, that section 9 applies to tenants who are holding lands under trustees of religious or charitable endowments and in an ejectment suit the latter can be compelled to sell the trust lands to the tenant. While the decision has no doubt set at rest doubts entertained about the applicability of section 9 to trust lands, I have attempted to make the explanation for the word 'land' perfect so that all litigation in regard to trust lands may in future be avoided.

"The Full Bench of the Madras High Court has also ruled that section 9 applies also to the cases of tenants against whom orders or decrees in ejectment had been passed at the time of the passing of the Act, but where the ejectment had not actually been carried into effect. Here failure to include section 9 in the sections mentioned in section 10 (1) led to litigation and a Bench of two hon. Judges had expressed themselves that section 9 was not applicable to these cases, but the Full Bench overruled this decision. I have included section 9 also in 10 (1) to make the point clear from doubt, to avoid further interpretations of law by the courts.

"Before I conclude, let me repeat again that the proposed Bill is no revolutionary measure depriving the landlords of their well-established rights. It is a small piece of legislation giving the tenant certain rights which he can avail of only subject to the decisions of the law courts. These rights will in no way affect adversely the legitimate claims of the landlords. I ask for these rights to tenants because of the peculiar conditions prevailing in this city where most of the tenants, especially the poorer classes, have been living on others' lands. With these words, Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill to amend the Madras City Tenants Protection Act of 1922 and move that it be read in Council."

* Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA :—"Sir, I beg to second the motion. I need not in this connexion refer to the grievances of the depressed classes generally or how they are proposed or supposed to be remedied either by the Labour Department or by the party in power. The amending Bill is simple in scope but wide in its usefulness. At the time the Madras City Tenants Protection Act was passed, the Government Member in charge made me clearly to understand that it was only a tentative measure and that amendments as a result of expansion were inevitable.

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"Now the amending Bill introduces amendments gained by experience on six points. Three of these are simply due to judicial pronouncements on the Act and two out of the three follow the decision of the Full Bench. These are (1) a definition of land which will include endowed lands; (2) the other is the inclusion of section 9 in section 10. Both these points, as indeed the rest, are absolutely non-controversial and have, as a matter of fact, been viewed in the very light in which they are presented in the amending Bill by the Full Bench of the High Court of Madras. There are several hundreds of houses built upon the so-called religious or charitably endowed lands and the hon Members will agree with me in holding that the varamdars and other lessees and sub-lessees of these endowed lands should not be allowed to play the Shylock or perhaps the Machiavelli with us poor tenants.

"The third point (39 A) arises out of the common-sense principle that where one party to a contract is given a privilege, the same or a similar privilege should be conferred on the other party. The landlord under the Act as it stands has the power to apply for eviction and sale of the land when the economic conditions are favourable to him. All that we ask is that a similar permission should be given to us to seek redress in a court of law when the same conditions are favourable to us

"I have now disposed of three of the six points raised. Of the remaining three, one is simply that the value of the land directly enhanced by the activities of the city fathers like my friend Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar should not be taken advantage of to enrich the owner of the land. Another is that while the landlord has the power under the law to have his rent increased, there is no provision under it by means of which the tenant can obtain redress by a reduction of rent where the price of land has fallen.

"Hon. Members are no doubt aware that the price of land at present has fallen considerably and yet these poor tenants are continuing to pay the rent that was fixed when the market value of the land was high and land was difficult to obtain.

"The last point I have to refer to is merely one to correct an inaccuracy in the definition of the word 'improvement.' 'Improvement' at present includes only the superstructure and the trees. There is no earthly reason why a tenant who plants trees in his backyard and gets their value while vacating the site should be deprived of a similar benefit if he converts a swamp into a habitable place or cuts shrubs and prickly-pear and makes a place habitable or puts up a fence round his borrowed site or digs a well for the benefit of the permanent owner of the site.

"Hon. Members will thus see that the amendments proposed are largely unambitious and such as will command universal acceptance.

"I am aware however, Sir, that a petition signed by Mr. Narayanappa Nayudu and some others has been in circulation for some time and several of the Hindu Members of this Council are aware of it. I need hardly traverse the allegations contained in it as most of them are just as valid objections to the existing Act itself. There is one point there however to which I must refer and that is the objection of the signatories to the proposed amendment of not mulcting the tenant with the value of the improvements effected by the City Corporation.

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"I have but to mention this objection for hon. Members to see the untenable nature of the objection. Take the case, Sir, for instance of Swami Naickencheri where my people incessantly through the Labour Department and otherwise have obtained for their cheri corporation lights and metalling of the roads. If as a result of these civic activities, which mark you, Sir, characterise the tenant in occupation and not the absentee landlord, the value of the lands in the cheri goes up, why should the very promoters of civic amenities be punished by being asked to pay for the extra value? The signatories quote a proverb in their petition. I am tempted to quote another. Such a way of paralysing tenants who are active and ensure proper attention at the hands of the Corporation is to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I do not propose in any manner to oppose or even to offer any remark in regard to some of the wider questions that have been raised. I shall only lay before myself the task of elucidating one or two points and also endeavouring to show that the Bill is not quite as unambitious as the hon. the Seconder of the motion sought to make out.

12 noon.

"In the first place, I must congratulate the hon. the Mover of the Bill for his strenuous efforts and the trouble he has evidently taken in producing and bringing forward this Bill. If I make any observation at all, it will be only on three clauses of this Bill. The first is, in regard to clause 9 which relates to trust property and trustees. I may say at once as to this that neither on the part of the Government nor, I hope, on the part of any one else in this House will there be any opposition. As a matter of fact it is high time that we should assimilate trust property with other private property in regard to the nature of the rights and obligations between the landlords and tenants. And, therefore, with reference to that clause it may be taken that it is really non-controversial as the hon. the Mover said it was. There are only two other matters to which I wish to advert. One of them is clause 4. The hon. Member Mr. Raja practically said that there was not much difficulty or controversy about this. But the position is this. If under the original Act III of 1922 clause 7 is read, the object of the amendment contained in clause 4 of the Bill as now put forward to the Council will be clearly understood. The amendment sought to be made is that

"In section 7, after the words "any landlord" the words "or tenant" shall be inserted and after the word "enhanced" "or reduced" shall be inserted."

"It will thus be seen that this clause will give the tenants a right to apply to court for a reduction of rent. On this matter I may make one remark. The original Bill, whatever at inception the origin of it might have been, is not a Bill which has as its objects or ideals the fixing of fair rents *per se*. It seems to me that it is a matter for careful consideration and investigation by the Select Committee whether the result or the effect of this amendment will not be to create a machinery for fixing fair rents. That seems to me to involve a big departure. I have just mentioned this so that at the proper time it may be considered whether or not a case has been made out for such determination of fair rents.

"Now, in passing, my hon. Friend Mr. M. C. Raja made one remark which, I believe, was also contained in the speech of the hon. the Mover. They said that the price of land was once very high. Now that the price of

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land had gone down very much, there is no reason in equity why the tenants should not have the correlative right to ask for reduction of rent. On that point it may be observed that the landlord might have something to say, namely, that in addition to the affliction caused by the low prices he will have also to be subjected to reduced rent. But it is a matter to be carefully weighed. By this legislation, if you are going to grant in the City of Madras a machinery for determining fair rents, the question will arise as to why that principle should not be extended to the mufassal, not only to houses but to other species of properties. However at this stage I will only say that the amendment itself is, if my hon. Friend will allow me to use the expression, very skilfully worded and apparently there is nothing in it that is revolutionary as stated by the hon. the Secunder. The effect however of the amendment, if accepted, would be that by reason of that enactment an agency will be created for the purpose of determining fair rents. In saying this I am only anxious that if the House should legislate it should do so with the full consciousness of the result of the amendment.

"With regard to the other amendment, it is stated that the improvements made by the city municipality shall not be taken into consideration. As to the fundamental principle underlying the amendment I do not think there is much quarrel, but the difficulty would be to fix or determine a formula. I wish to put a definite case. Supposing there is a piece of land and after twenty years from now you want the real value of it. You must be in a position to acquaint yourself with the condition of property adjacent and outlying and find out how much the land has been affected by the improvements effected by the city municipality in the course of its beneficent activities. Also the Corporation has not alone been responsible for these extra amenities, and the improvements might have been due to exertions of people in the locality who have contributed their energies. It seems to me therefore that, while I ought not to oppose any such provisions at this stage, I must point out that this is a formula which is bound to produce a certain amount of ambiguity and confusion when the respective liability of the landlord and tenant have to be worked out.

"With these observations I desire to say, in conclusion, as I did at the beginning, that the Government do not propose to oppose this Bill. But they wish to place before the House these considerations in the hope and the confident expectation that these matters will be carefully investigated by the Select Committee and that they might be able to arrive at an equitable decision."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"Sir, I am not prepared to oppose the Bill being introduced and referred to the Select Committee for consideration. I must state that I am handicapped by the fact that the Corporation of Madras to which this Bill was referred has not yet given its opinion in a resolution of the Council. But I may state that the Bill was referred to the Taxation and Finance Standing Committee of the Corporation of Madras, and their resolution on the Bill has been formulated in two or three propositions. It has been referred to the Council, but has not yet been discussed.

"It has been admitted by the hon. the Mover that the original Act itself was an emergent piece of legislation, intended for the time being to prevent

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scrupulous or unscrupulous landlords from evicting their tenants who have been long residents of those localities on account of the boom in the market value of the land between the years 1918 and 1920. I admit that it is the primary obligation of every local authority or local body to provide accommodation to the homeless and to the poor. If we had originally legislated the City Tenants' Protection Bill sacrificing to some extent the interest of the landlord we did it only to ward off the then evil of making the tenants homeless. I hope this House in its anxiety that the poor classes should receive the benefits should not do anything which will in the end affect the fundamental rights of the landlords. I do not wish the House to understand me that I do not appreciate the difficulties under which these poor classes live in the City of Madras. I would do everything in my power to alleviate their condition and to afford them houses, if I can possibly compel the Corporation to do so. Beyond that, Sir, I would hesitate to sacrifice the interests of the landlords in this matter. It seems to me quite necessary that the landlord's case should be properly heard; and before we consent to all or any of the amendments suggested here I would invite attention to the points I suggested. As regards temple lands there can be no difference of opinion, nor is it the intention of the Government, as has been pointed out by the hon. the Law Member, to exempt those lands from the operation of this Act. But as regards the right of the tenant to make any improvements and compel the landlords to pay for those improvements at the time of eviction, it seems to me, Sir, that the matter must be carefully considered. It is not right to suppose that every tenant in these localities is poorer than every landlord. In fact there are some tenants who are perhaps richer than the landlords. It is not therefore a correct principle to make the landlords pay for the improvements. I may say that in a private conversation which I had with the hon. Member, Mr. Raja, he had no objection to limit the improvements to what is exactly necessary for living purposes as, for instance, the construction of a gutter and so forth; for in these cases the tenant can make the improvement and the landlord may be bound for compensation.

"With regard to the power of the tenant to apply to a court for the reduction of rent I never realized the seriousness of it until the Law Member explained it to us just now.

"I thought that if the landlord was given an opportunity to have the rent increased, in all fairness the tenant also would be given that opportunity; and instead of the tenant applying to the court undergoing all the worries of litigation, I thought the assessment of rent in those localities might be referred to any standing committee of the Corporation which is expected to be in touch with the market value of these lands. But since the hon. the Law Member has explained that an amendment of this sort . . ."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Is it suggested that the fixation of rents as between the landlord and the tenant should be committed to the Standing Committee of the Corporation?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I do not think there is anything revolutionary in that. If the assessment of particular houses by the Commissioner of the Corporation of Madras could be referred to the standing

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committee on appeal and then to the City Civil Court, I do not see why in the matter of fixation of rent as between landlord and tenant that committee should not be endowed with those powers, apart from other powers. I do not think the hon. the Law Member said the members are incompetent to exercise these powers."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"They are not only generally competent but extremely businesslike; but they are not courts."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Yes; my object is to avoid courts as far as possible, to avoid lawyers as far as possible. I therefore want to substitute this committee for the court. But that is apart from the question that was raised." In view of the explanation of the hon. the Law Member as to the road to which this will lead if he accepts the amendment, I am unwilling to accept his opinion until the matter goes to the Select Committee.

' As regards the question of not taking into account the value of the conveniences or amenities rendered by the Corporation in assessing the value of the land, this amendment will lead to any amount of litigation. It is difficult to assess whether the improvements were rendered by the Corporation in the ordinary course of its business or owing to the extra care taken by the Society for the protection of the Depressed Classes, or by the tenant himself. Further, the principle that a tenant be compensated for all the improvements rendered by the Corporation of Madras leads us to the question whether the improvements rendered by the Corporation justly belong to the landlord or to the tenant. I am quite willing to admit that both the landlord and the tenant contribute to the finances of the Corporation. Though directly it is the landlord that pays the Corporation, in this case both directly and indirectly the tenant also pays to the Corporation. The tenant pays by paying rent of the land to the landlord and thereby enables the landlord to pay taxes. The tenant in addition pays taxes for the superstructure built on the land to the Corporation. You must also admit that the landlord also pays to the Corporation to enable it to make these improvements. When you yourself ask for reduction of rent on account of the depreciation of the market value of the land, you must also concede that the landlord should be compensated for the improvements made by the Corporation. Otherwise you will give the benefit in both cases to the tenant. You must either take up the whole responsibility for depreciation or appreciation of market value of land, or leave the entire responsibility to the landlord. In the matter of reduction of rent you will have to consider if the market value has decreased, and if so, the tenant is entitled for reduction of rent and you must also allow the landlord to get the benefit of the improvements which the locality has undergone on account of various causes. After all, it must be borne in mind that these landlords were the first to give shelter to the shelterless, and it would be really cruel to treat all the landlords on the same level. It may be in one or two instances they want to get as much money as possible by way of rent, but that cannot be applied to all landlords. I know instances where cheris do not pay even as little as 2 or 3 per cent of the investment.

"With regard to the provision enabling the tenant to move the court to compel the landlord to sell the land he occupies, I can only repeat the

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words of Mr. Boag who was Commissioner of the Corporation in expressing his opinion on this point. 'It seems to be monstrous to say that the tenant without any provocation from the landlord can force him to sell any portion of his land.' It is really monstrous, and I hope the hon. the Mover and the Supporter will see the other side of the question also. On one side of the land, there may be a number of tenants and it may strike one tenant to ask the landlord to sell this plot of land. If the tenant is enabled to get this land sold to him, what will be the effect of parting away with a portion of land upon the rest of the land. I cannot now discuss the propriety of trying to confiscate property from one hand and transferring it to another. It seems to me that all this may be euphemistically called acquisition of occupancy rights, but on that account we must not make the landlord suffer and compel him to sell his land to any tenant. After all, I am afraid whether it is the tenant that will ultimately be bettered. I can conceive of instances in which a money-lender or sowcar may come in the middle, may negotiate with the tenant and compel the landlord to sell, so that the land may pass from one landlord to another resulting in injury greater to the tenant from the latter. As I said at the beginning, I do not want to oppose the introduction of this Bill or its being referred to the Select Committee. I only wish that these points should be very carefully considered and, if necessary, the evidence of the landlords be taken and all care taken to protect the rights of both the landlord and the tenant. If there are really difficulties in the way of a tenant being allowed to settle peaceably on the land which he has occupied for a long time, they ought certainly to be removed when the Bill goes before the Select Committee."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAIR :—"At this stage, I wish only to refer to two features in the Bill, and both these features have been referred to practically by all the speakers who have preceded me. The first point that I wish to refer to is the revision of rent. It has been said by the hon. the Mover and the Seconder that in the revision of rent, inasmuch as power is given to the landlord to enhance the rent, a similar power for reduction of rent should also be given to the tenant. It seems to me that the principle advocated by both these hon. Members is an equitable one, and the principle has been recognized in other statutes also. My Friend, Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti, referred to the agency for the reduction or enhancement of rent. If I understood him correctly he stated that either the Corporation or the Standing Committee might be entrusted with this duty and responsibility. It seems to me that the best agency for considering the reduction of rent is also the agency for considering the enhancement of rent. If the court has been considered the proper agency for enhancement of rent, the court, I submit, is also the proper agency for reduction of rent. It is only a mutuality of rights and it seems to me that nothing can be said against this.

"The other point that I wish to refer to at this stage of the question relates to improvements. My hon. Friend the Law Member did not refer to this aspect of the question at all, but my Friend Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti has in a measure objected to extending the Bill with reference to improvements. As it is, the Bill recognizes only the value of certain improvements. It seems to me that all improvements should be recognized as such. With reference to that, there is no difficulty whatever. The hon. the Mover of the Bill has brought in a definition of the word 'Improvement.'

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What he says is this 'Improvement' includes all those kinds of work which add to the value of a building and these works must also be suitable to the holding and also calculated to enhance the rent of the holding."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"As some advertence has been made to the question of improvements, I may at once say that the Government are in favour of the definition as put forward by the hon. the Mover."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am very glad to hear that; I need not go further. With reference to other matters, as my Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti rightly pointed out, those things also may be considered in the Select Committee. With these observations I support the introduction of the measure"

* Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"I have to make a few remarks because this is a poor man's Bill."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"Nobody is opposing it; you can make your opinion felt in the Select Committee."

* Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"I want to say few words to meet certain remarks made by previous speakers."

"Sir, I am a staunch supporter of any measure which will do good to the poor people. Taking this Bill into consideration, I beg to submit that this is a poor man's Bill and there is no doubt about it. I am quite convinced that this Bill is not at all going to take away the vested rights of the landlords. Sir, we see even birds and other living beings want to have freedom and liberty. Such being the case, is it not right to extend the same freedom and liberty to our own class of people who live on their own land? The hon. Mr. Venkatachalam Chetti said that landlords gave shelter to the poor tenants. It was because the lands were lying idle, because they were barren and there was nobody to occupy them, the landlords themselves voluntarily asked the tenants to occupy their lands and on their occupying such lands and paying them rents they became very rich. By that, Sir, can they kill these poor shelterless people?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI:—"I never suggested that."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"He never suggested that they should be killed."

* Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"These shelterless people help the landlords in times of danger. Therefore, are they not right in getting something from the landlord? Taking that point into consideration, I strongly support the Bill."

The motion that the Bill be read in Council was put and carried. The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

12-30 p.m. Mr. L. C. GURUSWAMI:—"Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of the following gentlemen:—

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar,
Rao Bahadur O. Tanikachalam Chettiyar,

" C. Natesa Mudaliyar,

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti,

The Advocate-General (Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar),

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Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja,
Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar,
Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan,
Rao Bahadur T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar,
Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao,
Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar,
Mr. Moosa Sait,
Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudn, and
Myself."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, in seconding the motion I propose the addition of Mr. Veerian to the above committee. "

Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA :—" I second it."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I interrupt you, Sir, and suggest the addition of Mr. Boag (ex-Commissioner of the Corporation) to the committee ? "

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was put and carried, with the names of Mr. Veerian and Mr. Boag added.

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" I nominate the hon. the Law Member to be the Chairman of the Select Committee."

VI

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920, AND
THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920, OF MR. J. A. SALDANHA.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I beg to ask this honourable House for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, with a view to clearly define what is meant by a public street or public road so that any road or street maintained, repaired, levelled or lighted out of municipal or board or public funds may be declared to be public road or public street."

Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA :—" I second the motion."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAI :—" Sir, the Government do not propose to oppose the motion."

The motion was put and carried and the leave asked for was granted.

VII

A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL
ACT, 1919, OF MR. C. NATESA MUDALIYAR.

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919. Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated thus :— ' Whereas it is expedient to further amend the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 :

In section 99 *insert* as sub-section (4) the following :—

The annual valuation of any building or land determined by the Commissioner for the purpose of assessing the property tax according to

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sub-section (3), shall be in force for a period of ten years from the date of such determining and may be revised by the Commissioner at the termination of such successive periods of ten years."

Rao Bahadur M. C. RAJA :—"I second it."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I think, Sir, that this Bill deals with the same subject as the hon Member Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's Bill does. But, as I have stated, the policy of the Government is, generally speaking, not to oppose motions for leave for the introduction of Bills. I should however like that the hon. Mover does not make his motion. If he moves, I do not propose to oppose the motion."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Sir, I wish to make a personal explanation. It was suggested to me that my motion might be withdrawn in view of the fact that the Corporation itself was instituting a committee to suggest all comprehensive amendments and, in deference to the request made by the Secretary to the Local Self-Government Department, I begged of you to allow me to withdraw my Bill. Now, my hon. Friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, is dealing in his Bill only with one of the many amendments which I have sent in for incorporation in the Bill and even that amendment of Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, as I will be able to show, does not satisfy our requirements. Therefore, as has been said, nothing will be lost by withdrawing this motion. Necessary amendments to the Bill may be passed in the October session."

Rao Bahadur C NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"I beg leave to withdraw my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920, AND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARD'S ACT, 1920, OF MR. V. PANTULU AYYAR.

* Mr. V. PANTULU AYYAR :—"Under Standing Order No. 38 I beg leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, and the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. Sir, this is a Bill for the introduction of which this honourable House was on a previous occasion pleased to grant leave. The main object of this Bill is to amend sections 45 (c), 46 (1) and 52 of the Madras Local Boards Act. The Act as it stands makes the payment qualification the *sine qua non* for eligibility to vote at municipal elections. The one object intended to be served by this Act could only have been to facilitate the collection of municipal dues by holding out payment before a certain period, i.e., before the end of the financial year, as an incentive to possessing elective franchise. But in practical administration this object has not been attained as may be found from various Government reports which show that there has been always a large amount of uncollected taxes in various municipalities. This non-collection is due to the utter indifference shown by most of the municipal councils in the matter of collection. Moreover, elections occur only once in three years for each ward, so that payment qualification even if useful will serve only in the case of a fraction of the tax-payers, and will not serve the purpose for which it is

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intended. It often serves to defeat its own end, because it serves as a handle in ingenious hands to bring down the voting strength of elective wards to a minimum point. The Government reports themselves admit that the electoral rolls are not prepared in strict conformity with the provisions of the Act. Many sitting members of municipalities have not paid their taxes and many voters find their names in the electoral rolls even though they have not paid their taxes at all. In a recent meeting of the Madras Corporation, this same anomaly was referred to. The then President who is now on the Treasury Bench—I mean the hon. Khan Bahadur Usman Sahib—was pleased to support it and he said that whereas for the electorates of the Legislative Councils and Assembly no such qualification was necessary it was an anomaly that such a qualification should be thought necessary for municipal and corporation elections alone. Mr. Sundara Rao Nayudu, a member of the Justice Ministerialist party in the Corporation, said that it was an anomaly that even a tenant was allowed to vote, whereas a landlord who did not pay a rupee did not find his name in the voters' list. In the Corporation this was unanimously passed. In the case of local boards, the section is inoperative as the tax-collecting agency is the Government and elections do generally come off only once in three years. This is not a party question. The Act, as it stands, serves only to defeat its end, and instead of educating the electorate to an extended franchise, it only serves to restrict it. Already the electorate is too narrow and even a proper working of it is restricted with conditions operating heavily against the growth of citizenship. I beg to commend this motion to this hon. House for leave that it be read in Council."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I second it."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT after a pause for a minute or two, noticing no Member rising to speak on it, said :—" I will now put the motion to the House."

The motion was put and declared carried and permission was granted to read the Bill in Council.

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Sir, I have not spoken on this motion."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" You, Sir, have already said that it be read in Council."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Yes, Sir, I am going to oppose it."

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I rise to a point of order, Sir. When once you have declared the motion carried, the hon. Minister can take only some other ways by which he can oppose the Bill."

12-45 p.m.

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" But since the responsible Minister says that he has misunderstood the whole thing, I think it would be very generous on the part of the House not to take advantage of a mistake of the Chair or a mistake due to the silence of the Treasury Bench. I do not think that ours are the laws of the Persians and the Medes (roars of laughter). I must apologize to the House for having committed a mistake under a misapprehension."

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* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"The House is perfectly willing to be as generous as possible. The only question is whether when you have declared a question carried it is open to you to revoke it. Surely the hon. the Minister may take other opportunities to oppose the Bill. This is only the first reading of the Bill. The hon. Minister may oppose the third reading of the Bill and oppose the motion that the Bill be passed into law and thereby he may make it ineffective."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I have no objection to that course. What I say is that there was no opportunity given to the Minister in charge to speak on the motion. The motion was not discussed; it was simply proposed and seconded."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"I said that the Bill was moved and seconded. And according to the hon. Minister's practice of according approval for every measure hitherto introduced to-day, I thought he was not going to oppose it. (Laughter). The hon. Member in charge of the Bill will move for a Select Committee on the Bill and then it will be open to the hon. Minister to oppose the Bill and then there will be an end of the thing. They insist on technicalities; they are going to ask for a Select Committee and the hon. the Raja of Panagal may oppose it."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I have no objection to adopt that course. The only complaint that I want to make is that there was a misunderstanding as to the motion itself. You said, Sir, that these benches generally gave their accord to the motions that were made. Hitherto the motions made were all motions for leave. Because they were motions for leave we did not oppose; that, however, does not mean that we do not oppose any motion."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"Some mistake was committed."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—"May I ask for a poll on this question?"

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"I may point out one thing. The motion as printed is that the Member of the Legislative Council will introduce a Bill to amend, etc. I said that the Member of the Legislative Council probably wanted the Bill to be read in Council. My suggestion was adopted and the motion was moved. The Bill is not going to the Select Committee. Since the hon. the First Minister agreed to every motion that was brought forward, I thought I could put the motion to the House. What is the next step? I am in the hands of the House."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I have no objection. Let the declaration stand. If the motion that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee is made, Government will oppose the motion."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"Then this motion is carried. Is the hon. Member Mr. Krishna Rao satisfied?"

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"It is not a question of my being satisfied. I fear we cannot lose sight of technicalities."

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

* Mr. V. PANTULU AYYAR :—"I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of"

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MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"The hon. Member may confine himself to the motion as it is. He may give the names of the Members afterwards."

MR. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Under Standing Order No. 38 (4) 'the Member in charge may then immediately move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of such members as he may specify in his motion.' The names of the members also must be given."

* MR. V. PANTULU AYYAR :—"The Select Committee will be composed of—

- (1) The hon. the Raja of Panagal.
- (2) Mr. P. Anjaneyulu.
- (3) Sriman Sasibhushan Rajh Mahasayo.
- (4) Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.
- (5) Muhammad Ghouse Mian Sahib.
- (6) Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
- (7) Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
- (8) Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju.
- (9) Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.
- (10) The Mover (Mr. Pantulu Ayyar).
- (11) The Advocate-General (Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar)."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Sir, in seconding the motion I wish to say a few words why it is necessary that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. I am afraid that the hon. the Minister did not pay sufficient attention to the hon. Mover."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"No, it is not so."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"The object of the Bill is this. All those who are assessed to the property tax, etc., were included in the voters' list of any constituency of a municipality. The present law is that, unless all the taxes are paid by the assessee, his name is not included. The revenue being recoverable in the ordinary process, there is the additional power given to the municipalities to use this disenfranchising section. This difficulty has been felt by more than one municipality. My hon. Friend, Dr. Natesa Mudaliyar, when he asked for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the City Municipal Act, had in mind this section. Now the voter has to pay all the taxes due by him before the preparation of the electoral rolls if he wants his name to be included in the list. The Legislative Council rules require only that the voter should be assessed to property tax or profession tax or company tax. They do not require that the party should pay all the taxes due by him before his name is entered in the list. The principle of giving franchise is assessability and not actual payment. The payment might have been delayed owing to various causes. It may be due to a dispute between the municipality and the assessee. The franchise right given by the Government ought not to be taken away by the Revenue authorities owing to their slackness, because in some cases, if not in most, it is owing to the delay in collection by the Revenue authorities that the tax accumulates. The voter should not be penalized for the negligence of the Revenue authorities. I therefore request that the hon. the Minister will only take into account the tax-paying qualification alone in including voters in the electoral rolls."

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* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. President, Sir, the arguments advanced are not convincing. They are not sustainable. In the first place, Sir, to say that the rate-payers are not required to vote every year is not correct. Casual vacancies arise and the rate-payers may be required to elect their representatives for the particular ward. Besides, this principle is generally accepted. It is only those that have paid their dues that are entitled to vote in the elections. Otherwise even those who have not paid their dues will be entitled to record their votes. Moreover, the acceptance of this principle will have an educative value. The very fact that the electoral rolls are being revised annually will make the people think about their franchise. Under these circumstances, I cannot allow the amendment proposed in the Bill. I object to the Bill being referred to the Select Committee."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Sir, I am quite surprised at the attitude taken up by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government. The position taken up in the Bill is this. If a man is assessed for certain taxes and it so happens that he has not paid the taxes, he should not, in addition to the liability to pay his taxes which can be enforced by the party concerned going to the law courts, be disenfranchised. That is the real question and I hope my hon. Friend will view it in that light. I am not pleading for any special concession for anybody—either this party or any other parties. Here is a liability and you can always enforce the liability by going to a court. But why do you in addition disenfranchise the man by excluding him from the electoral roll? You do not find a condition of that kind in the Legislative Council rules."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" May I just interrupt for a minute? There is no question of disenfranchisement. It is only those who have paid the taxes that are enfranchised. Others are not. When they are not enfranchised, the question of disenfranchisement does not arise."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" My hon. Friend is logically correct. But a person who has been assessed to a certain amount is entitled to be included in the electoral roll for the Legislative Council whether he has paid all the taxes or not, simply because there are other ways by which the Government can recover the dues. I do not think that this additional penalty, viz., depriving him of his vote and thus bringing down his political status also, must be added to it. As I said before, it is not a party question. What already exists in the rules and regulations relating to the Legislative Council elections is sought to be extended to the local boards and the municipalities."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Sir, I am somewhat surprised that the hon. Minister has taken the view which he has taken this morning over this question. The working of this Act in the mufassal has caused a good deal of hardship. I can quote a number of cases where a man who has been assessed for Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 is not included in the list simply because he has not paid one or two taxes of such small sums as 4 annas or 8 annas as animal tax or vehicle tax. Though he has paid all the other taxes, his name is not included simply because he has not paid 4 annas or 8 annas, a small tax. In some municipalities people take advantage of this and they are unscrupulous

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enough to deliberately arrange not to include certain persons in the electoral roll. Cases like that are very many and I dare say even the hon. Minister must have received reports, specially from my district both from the taluk boards and the municipalities where a number of very respectable and very rich people were not included in the electoral rolls, simply because they have not paid a small portion of their taxes before the 30th March. It causes heart-burning and generally it leads to misunderstanding in the working of this principle in smaller stations. As my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramalinga Reddi, has said, there are very many ways of recovering the dues. We can proceed by issuing warrants and collect taxes. That being the case, I hope the hon. Minister will take a view different from that which he took this morning."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I cordially echo the sentiments expressed in the end by my hon. Friend Mr. Anjaneyulu. I only hope that he will apply those sentiments to himself and keep these questions out of all party considerations. My hon. Friend referred to certain abuses in municipalities where names of gentlemen have been omitted from the list and I am painfully aware of it. I can give numerous instances where the municipalities prepare electoral rolls which do no credit to either the honesty or the dignity of those who prepare it. (Hear, hear.)

"I am painfully aware of the fact that in several cases notices of demand have been issued purposely so that as the day for payment
1 p.m. elapses the members who ought to have been on the electoral roll are omitted. Now my hon. Friend wants to give a converse power to the municipal and local board authorities that not only they should not remove the names of those persons who do not pay their taxes but include in the electoral roll all persons whose names have been entered in the municipal register as being liable for payment of taxes but who would never be eligible for being entered in the electoral roll for any reason whatsoever. They should be automatically put on the electoral list. If I were to make my position clear, the authorities who are preparing the electoral roll and who are for the time being the only authorities may not exercise that scrupulous honesty which we expect them to exercise. It is open to them to put a dozen or a hundred names on the electoral roll and declare them to be competent to exercise the franchise and to excuse them from paying taxes later. The evil has been done in the case of municipalities."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"May I ask whether it is not on the liability to pay that people are enrolled?"

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"Exactly on the liability to pay. But who is to judge the question of liability? There is no law, there is no justification for the assessment. Therefore what I am trying to point out is that you are giving the converse power. What my friends and myself are looking to is that in the preparation of the electoral roll any scope for such evil acts should not at all arise. No doubt, there are authorities to show that such machinations are not possible. Let us try to look at this question, as far as possible free from all party considerations. Let us be free to confess that there are municipalities who in the preparation of electoral rolls do not leave everything to be desired and that there are grave evils connected with

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them. How are you going to remedy them? Not by saying that all those who are liable to be assessed should be put on the electoral rolls as being eligible for exercising their franchise, because it leads to another evil which you did not at all contemplate. We can very easily meet this difficulty. You and I have got the same object. We want to see that these electoral rolls must show the name of everybody who has got a right to exercise his franchise and none else. Therefore let us think of a method by which this work can be done without complaint. I give an easy solution which I think would meet the difficulty that I have pointed out—I am not putting this as the solution of a party of this House—and that is, instead of leaving the preparation of the electoral rolls in the hands of the municipal councils a certain member or a set of persons should be asked to undertake the preparation of these electoral rolls. I mean to say that its preparation should be left in the hands of those who cannot by any possibility manipulate these electoral rolls to suit their own purpose."

* MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" This amendment does not affect the position taken up by the hon. Member."

* MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" It does, in this way. We shall see what is the basis for this Bill and what is the justification under which Mr. Pantulu Ayyar brings forward this amendment. He wants an agency to avoid all the evils which I have been trying to explain to the House. He knows there are persons who have been excluded from the list for no fault of theirs. In order to avoid this evil, Mr. Pantulu Ayyar says that all persons who are liable for payment of taxes should be entered in the electoral list. I know of a case where the previous electoral roll contained 4,000 persons, while the revised roll showed only 1,500, the remaining 2,500 persons belonging to a certain party. Legally speaking, the authorities under the existing law have a perfect right to do what they can. I therefore venture to think that it would be better to have an extra municipal authority to prepare these electoral rolls, to scrutinize them, to hear objections, and to allow names to be included afterwards, if necessary. That suggestion might be taken up by the Government and incorporated in the amending Bill which has been put forward."

* MR. V. PANTULU AYYAR :—" I never imputed any motives to anybody in presenting this Bill. What I wanted to safeguard against was that if people by an accident or neglect of the municipal authorities failed to pay on the 31st March, or even if they did pay a day after, or a fraction of the amount was not paid, their names should not be left out of the electoral roll. Of course, it cannot be proved by any Government records that after five years' working of this Act the collection of taxes has been facilitated by making payment qualification as a condition precedent for getting qualified as a voter. In a recent petition addressed by the people of Tiruvadi, they state that out of 10,000 people, there are 2,000 persons who are qualified to vote and out of these only some 300 were included in the list. The object of the Bill is to prevent chances for corrupt practices in election to municipalities and other local bodies and also to afford a clear opportunity to people to get their civic consciousness developed as far as practicable under this Act. Such complaints are numerous in many local bodies and more specially so in municipalities."

**A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920, AND 603
THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920, OF MR. V. PANTULU AYYAR**

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The motion that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee was put and declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows : —

Ayes

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Mr. B. Obalesappa. | 16. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao. |
| 2. „ C. Ramalinga Reddi. | 17. Mr. G. Rameswara Rao |
| 3. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 18. Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo. |
| 4. „ T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar. | 19. Mr. M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. |
| 5. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib. | 20. Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaachari. |
| 6. „ A Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 21. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 7. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 22. „ Abbas Ali Khan |
| 8. „ P. Anjaneyulu. | 23. „ Ghouse Mian Sahib. |
| 9. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 24. „ B. P. Sessa Reddi. |
| 10. Mr. A. Chidambaram Nadar. | 25. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 11. „ C. Gopala Menon. | 26. „ Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. |
| 12. „ K. Koti Reddi. | 27. „ C. V. Venkataramuna Ayyangar |
| 13. „ C. Maruthavanam Pillai. | 28. „ V. C. Vellingiri Goonder. |
| 14. „ Moosa Sait. | 29. „ B. Venkataratnam. |
| 15. „ V. Pantulu Ayyar. | |

Noes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 24. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. |
| 2. „ Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 25. „ V. Madhava Raja. |
| 3. „ Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 26. „ T. Mulesappa. |
| 4. „ Mr. T. E. Moir. | 27. „ P. N. Marthandam Pillai |
| 5. „ Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivaganam Pillai. | 28. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayana Nambudiri-pad. |
| 6. „ Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 29. Mr. K. Prabhakaran Tampam. |
| 7. „ the Raja of Panagal. | 30. „ K. Raghuchandra Ballal. |
| 8. Mr. G. T. Boag. | 31. „ G. Premayya. |
| 9. „ G. T. H. Bracken. | 32. „ B. Raghachandra Reddi. |
| 10. „ Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 33. Honorary Lieutenant Mudurai. |
| 11. „ S. Arpadaswami Udayar. | 34. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 12. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 35. Mr. P. C. Rajan |
| 13. Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. | 36. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 14. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 37. Mr. P. Sagaram |
| 15. „ M. C. Raju. | 38. „ R. Srinivasan. |
| 16. Mr. P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. | 39. „ M. Ratnaswami |
| 17. „ A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 40. „ K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 18. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 41. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti. |
| 19. Mr. N. Devendruda. | 42. Mr. R. Veerian. |
| 20. Rao Bahadur Cruz Fernandez. | 42. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar |
| 21. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. | 44. Mr. K. Venkatachala Palayachi. |
| 22. Zamindar of Kollikote. | 45. „ Moidu Sahib. |
| 23. Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudu. | 46. „ Abdul Wahab Sahib. |

29 voted *for* the motion and 46 *against*.

The motion was lost

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—“ May I take it that the third reading of this Bill will be taken up at the next sitting ? ”

1 15 p.m. The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—“ I cannot say anything now. I will give my considered opinion later on. The hon. the Law Member will explain the situation.” (Laughte).

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I was not here when the ruling was given from the chair, but I take it there was a misapprehension as to what had actually transpired and what the vote of the Council was. I take it that it is open to the hon. the

[Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar] [24th August 1925]

President or Deputy President, occupying the chair, if there was a general misapprehension as to a particular event occurring, to say so and to go back to the stage prior to the occurrence of that event. But now, I am afraid the position has been complicated by the vote that has been taken and, if I may respectfully urge, Sir, I suggest that the matter may be considered and your ruling may be given to-morrow or the day after."

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"There was a misapprehension, and I wanted to go back, but the opposition with one united voice have stuck to the technical error. So, I thought we had better pass on and bring it to this deadlock." (Laughter.)

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Mr. Deputy President, may I, on a point of order, explain . . ." (Cries of 'Order, order').

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—"I shall give my considered opinion to-morrow, after consulting the hon. the Law Member. The subject need not be prolonged now."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Are we not entitled to be consulted, Sir?"

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU:—"Obey the chair."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I have obeyed."

IX

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, OF MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO.

At this stage Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo, one of the panel of chairmen, took the chair.

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. My amendment is, in the main, as follows:

'At the end of the proviso to section 54 add the words "or a village karnam".'

"The section as it stands runs thus:

'No person shall be qualified for election as a member of a taluk or union board unless the name of such person appears on the electoral roll of the taluk or union board concerned. (2) No salaried officer of Government shall be qualified for election as member of a local board: provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the village headman.'

"The object of my amending Bill is to put the village headman and the karnam on the same uniform basis. In fact, I tried to put a question on this point and obtain an answer from the Government as to why this distinction was made. It is question No. 721 put at the meeting held on 13th October 1924. The question was whether any difference existed as regards . . ."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo (from the Chair):—"Order, order. The hon. Member will note that, under Standing Order 37, he need not make any explanatory statement now. If his motion is objected to, he may make such a statement."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Sir, there is no objection on the part of the Government for leave being granted."

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted to introduce the Bill.

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X

A BILL TO FURTHER AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920, OF MR. U. RAMA RAO.

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, in deference to the wishes of my Muhammadan friends, I intend introducing a more comprehensive Bill at the next session of the Council which is acceptable to Muhammadans, Christians and Hindus alike. So, with your permission I beg leave to withdraw the motion next in the agenda which is standing in my name."

The motion was accordingly not made.

XI

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO LOCAL BODIES.

* Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO:—"Mr. Chairman, the motion before the House and which I beg to move runs thus:

'That this Council recommends to the Government that all members of the Legislative Council should be appointed to be additional members of the local boards and municipalities within whose local jurisdiction they reside.'

"In the first place I must emphasize to the whole House that this is in no sense a party measure, because I know that some hon. Members of my own party are not satisfied with the way in which the motion is brought up, and at the same time I am mindful of the fact that some others on the other side of the House have accorded me their support. So it is not a party question at all, and so I request that it may be dealt with on its own merits. The main reason for which I bring forward this resolution is that it is very desirable that Members of this Council should be practically in touch with the local boards in the various districts, so that they may act as a sort of link between the local bodies in the mufassal and this Council here. It is very desirable that the events that happen here, the various remarks and criticisms on the local bodies, must be translated to the local bodies, and at the same time the defects in the working, their grievances and problems must be put forward here for solution and necessary action. It is with that idea that I have brought forward this resolution and not that the membership of a taluk board, union board or a district board or municipality would confer a greater dignity than the membership of the Legislative Council. It is not for the sake of the honour and dignity that local bodies are supposed to confer but for the sake of efficient discharge of the duties entrusted to these local bodies. One difficulty has been suggested, namely, that the fluctuating number of members in the Legislative Council is a great factor which makes the constitution a little difficult to work. I would contend that there is absolutely no difficulty at all, because whatever the numbers in the Legislative Council may be for a particular district, whether it is two or ten, it does not matter because they do not affect the provisions of the Local Boards Act as it stands. This will mean another amending Bill, if the House now proposes to make such an amendment in the statute, to the effect that the number of members of the local bodies shall be such as is fixed in accordance with the Local Boards Act and the member or members of the Legislative Council for that area, would be additional members. So, it does not affect

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the maximum number provided for in the Act and there is no difficulty in the working of the provisions of the Local Boards Act. The other point made against this resolution is that it may tend towards asking for a sort of nomination and it may involve the slur that the man does not come by way of election. I submit it is a wrong construction put upon the whole proposal. The idea underlying this resolution is not that we must come through the back door; that will be the case with nominations which rest entirely on the will of the Executive. But this is the case of an enactment by means of which the Legislative Council gives sanction to the idea that its Members are entitled to be on the local bodies of the districts from which they come for the purpose of the proper transaction of business and proper translation of the measures, etc., that may be passed by this Council. Therefore, that slur which is intended to be attached to this motion to the effect that it would mean the seeking of membership of local bodies by a back door is not at all true or justifiable. So, I would suggest that this resolution may be accepted."

MR. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Sir, I second the motion and in so doing I beg to submit that this cannot possibly be a party motion because it will be construed, if not in this House at least elsewhere, as a sort of joint conspiracy between both the parties so that they can impose themselves on the local boards and municipalities. Well, Sir, it has got this great advantage, namely, that hon. Members of this House will come into direct touch and direct contact with all that is going on in their districts and would not, probably, put questions (which may perhaps be necessary sometimes or which may be perhaps unnecessary sometimes) to the hon. Ministers as regards what is happening in their individual districts. It will give us also facilities for communicating to the local bodies whose areas some of us here represent what all is happening here so far as it concerns them. On the whole it will be a very wholesome sort of fear to have hon. Members of this House being present, if only they care to, at the local bodies' meetings and take such interest in local matters as they are generally expected to do, and in this way they can have first-hand information about the taluk boards, district boards and municipalities. In that view, I do not think that any hon. Member of this House will have cause legitimately to oppose this resolution. If at all any motion till now is of a self-pleasing or self-complacent nature, it is perhaps this (Laughter.) So, Sir, if we can at once transmute ourselves into members of local boards and municipalities in our respective areas, I for one see no reason why we should not do so."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

XII

DURATION OF THE COUNCIL SITTINGS.

* The hon Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. Deputy President, may I, with your permission, know whether the hon. House will consent to an arrangement which I am suggesting largely in the interests of the House itself and because of the comparatively sparse attendance of the House? I do not mean to say that with regard to the resolutions there is not intense feeling.

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The suggestion I am making is this : that if hon. Members will stop non-official business with to-day and finish official business to-morrow, Government will only be too glad to give three days for non-official business in October and if necessary give that non-official business precedence over Government business, so that there may be no ground for discontent. May I ask whether that meets with the approval of the hon. Members of this House ? ”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I am speaking only for myself in the few observations I am going to make. I also think—] hope there are also some other hon. Members agreeing with me—that the arrangement suggested by the hon. the Leader of the House will be convenient if not to all the Members in any case to a large number.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It may not be possible to allow the first day of the meeting. The second, third and fourth days may be non-official days.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I think it will be suitable. From the attendance of Members this morning and now, the interest of hon. Members seems to flag.”

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ I quite realize that the attendance is not so good as it ought to be. So far as the convenience is concerned, I myself feel it will be more convenient. But so far as the other Members who have succeeded in getting their resolutions in the ballot are concerned, they attach much importance to their resolutions. Moreover, we have just reached only the first resolution. If necessary, I think it is better to consider this question some time later after we have dealt with some more resolutions and after consulting the convenience of these Members, because the next meeting is proposed to be held on the 28th of October. That means a further ballot which may not be convenient to those Members.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ There is one way of avoiding that impasse. That is, the technical point about the ballot may be got over by some one moving that these resolutions may be adjourned to the 29th October, so that the Secretary to the Legislative Council will have no difficulty in tabling them as they are.”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I think the majority of us were generally of opinion till we dispersed for lunch that we would go on with the non-official work as arranged before. This proposal might well have been considered just before we adjourned for lunch. I think the majority are in favour of going on with the business.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ As one of those who is opposed to that view, I think that if some satisfactory arrangement is come to, it will be more useful to go on with the business with a fully attended House than it is now.”

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—“ There are resolutions pertaining to certain urgent matters which we cannot afford to postpone, as for instance, the resolution relating to the Andamans affair.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I may say that unless there is a consensus of opinion I do not propose to press my suggestion. If there is a large body of Members who want to go on with the business, I do not want to stand in their way.”

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* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" I think we had better proceed with the business."

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TO
LOCAL BODIES—*cont.*

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I am afraid, Sir, the resolution makes a somewhat inconvenient recommendation. I think if we are to accept that recommendation every one of us including yourself, Mr. Deputy President, will have to be members of the City Corporation. Already there are fifty members in the Corporation, and with these additional 127 members the Council of the City Corporation will be most unwieldy.

" Apart from that, I cannot understand why my hon. Friend who has given notice of this resolution is anxious to have all the Members of the Legislative Councils as members of the local bodies. Is it to secure any advantage to the local bodies, or is it to secure a personal advantage to the Members of this House? If it is the former, it ought to come from the local boards themselves. We have had so many conferences of the local bodies, and in none of these conferences has this suggestion been put forward. If it is for the advantage of the members, it is a different matter; it is open to them to stand for election and get themselves elected as members of the local bodies. The Members of the Legislative Council with the influence they command in their places must be in a position to secure election to local bodies. I do not think that the Government can accept this resolution.

" Besides, this resolution involves legislation. Is it worth while to change the law on the subject to give a few members seats on the local bodies? The claims of members from unrepresented communities have already been considered, and there are as many as 35 members who have been nominated for the local boards and 19 for the municipal councils. In these circumstances, Sir, I am afraid I cannot accept the resolution."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam then spoke in Telugu opposing the resolution

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. Deputy President, oftentimes it has been my lot to oppose the hon. the Minister. But on this occasion I am inclined to agree with him. In the text of the resolution, I see unmistakeable signs of revolt and protest against the manner in which nominations are made (1) by the hon. the Minister so far as his nominations are concerned, and (2) by the presidents of district boards in regard to nominations in their charge. So far as the resolution goes, it *ex facie* seems to be impracticable and unworkable. It says, 'that this Council recommends to the Government that all Members of the Legislative Council', and therefore includes the official block, the Government Members. I should like to know whether the official Members of the House would attach themselves to certain corporations or local institutions. What about the irremovable Members of Government who are also *ex officio* Members of the Council and what about the Ministers and what about the other lot of official Members? The resolution goes on to say 'that all Members of the Legislative Council should be appointed to be additional members of the local boards and municipalities within whose local jurisdiction they reside.' No doubt, the point seems to be that so far as nominations are concerned the Ministers are putting in their own men in municipalities and district boards. That is a complaint which I am also prepared to substantiate if it comes to

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that stage. The complaint seems to have been made also against the presidents of district boards that they are doing things in a manner which does not command public confidence.

“So far as hon. Members of this House are concerned, out of the total number of 127 Members I find that as many as 35 or 40 Members are connected with local bodies. Out of 40, 28 owe their seats to nomination. It may be that undue preference or extraordinary treatment is being accorded to one class of Members. If you are going to give effect to this resolution, you will naturally be, instead of weakening the hands of the Ministry, strengthening them. My complaint is that the hon. the Minister has much power in the matter of nominations to the local boards and municipalities. That fact seems to carry conviction in people's minds. If this resolution is passed and given effect to, the effect of it will be that instead of trying to bring the hon. Ministers to their knees and instead of awakening them to their full sense of responsibility, you will straightway strengthen their hands and you will be taking away one potent weapon of attack.

“Then again there is absolutely no reason as to why some hon. Members of this House should fight shy of election. If really they want to be of some use in the local bodies, I do not understand why they should stand out of them and at the same time try to get within them. A seat won after contest is more valued than a seat secured at the hands of the Ministry or at the hands of the presidents of district boards as a result of nomination. The latter kind of seat is in my humble judgment not worth keeping. I think one hon. Member Mr. Anjaneyulu complained about the handicap placed upon some of us who do not happen to be connected with local bodies; personally speaking, I do not feel myself in the slightest degree embarrassed by being out of them, for by the courtesy of the municipal chairmen in my district and by the courtesy of some of the presidents of the taluk boards who happen to be my personal friends I get a copy of the agenda in advance and they have been kind enough to give me the minutes of the proceedings within two or three days after the meeting is over. I always make it a point to remain at headquarters on the days of the district board meetings, get hold of a copy of the agenda from the members, and enter into a full discussion with them. Therefore I may say that so far as I am concerned, it is not open to me to complain of any prejudice or of any handicap being placed. Moreover, there is nothing to prevent me from being present at the district board meetings to witness the proceedings as one of the non-officials, though by virtue of not having a seat I have no potent voice. But so far as the influence with the members is concerned, it is open to us to have, just a few minutes before the meeting commences, fair talk with the members with respect to important matters that are likely to come up.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“A matter of personal explanation, Sir. My hon. Friend referred to me personally. I referred to that point only as an argument. For that matter, I may say that I have been returned unopposed several times by my constituency.”

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“I may also say that for fifteen years I was returned. I was a member of the district board for eight years, and a municipal councillor for some time. That is a matter of past history.”

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* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" May I know whether the hon. Member for South Arcot claims that he should be nominated because he had been a member for fifteen years before the Reforms were introduced ? "

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I never care for it nor did I ever seek it. This resolution involves a principle which I deprecate. I really cannot understand why, by this resolution, all the 127 Members of this House should, by one stroke of pen, attach themselves as ex officio members of local boards and municipalities. I take strong objection to that. I oppose the resolution upon the primary and important ground which I stated at the very beginning that by carrying out this resolution, we will be depriving ourselves of a powerful weapon of attack against the Ministry and we will be strengthening the hands of the Ministry. I wish to warn the Council of this effect."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" As one who has given notice of an amendment to this motion, I may be permitted to move it. I have given due notice and it has been circulated to hon. Members.

" I am entirely at one with the arguments advanced by the previous speaker against the acceptance of the motion as it stands. My friend Mr. Rameswara Rao wants not only the Members who have been elected to the Council but even those who have been nominated for one reason or other to find places on local boards and municipalities in which they reside. When Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading made an appeal for co-operation in their work, I do not think they ever contemplated this form of response on our part. The motion that has been tabled and is under discussion seems to be a too ready co-operation, all on the wrong lines. The hon. the Minister made it quite clear that such members as cared to find places either on the local bodies or municipalities might seek the door of election, and my amendment is calculated to bring about that result, by qualifying the Members to offer themselves for election to one or all of these bodies. My amendment is calculated to bring out the result, viz, that those who are Members of this Council should be deemed to be qualified to vote or to stand as candidates for election to the local bodies. It is with that object that I have tabled my amendment. Sir, I have proposed that the words ' appointed to be additional members ' should be omitted and the following words be substituted :—

' Included in the list of voters and candidates.'

" The resolution as amended will read as follows :—

' That this Council recommends to the Government that all Members of the Legislative Council should be included in the list of voters and candidates of the local boards and municipalities within whose jurisdiction they reside '."

Mr J. A. SALGANHA :—" I second the motion."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" I rise to a point of order whether this amendment is in order. The original resolution is that all the Members of the Legislative Council shall be members of local bodies. Now, the amendment has no connexion with their being members of the local bodies, but it says that their names should be included in the lists of voters and candidates to the local bodies. I submit, Sir, that this has as much bearing

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on the subject, as East has got towards the West except that the sun travels from one side to the other. I request that you will rule the amendment as quite out of order."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, I am half inclined to think that the hon. Member from Bellary moved his amendment only by way of dissent from the original proposal because it seems clear that Standing Order 52 is clearly against this amendment. 'An amendment must be relevant and within the scope of the subject matter of the clause or motion to which it relates.' The present amendment is not within the scope of the subject matter to which it relates and I request you, Mr. President, to declare it out of order."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" In view of what has fallen from the hon. the Law Member I do not want, Sir, that we must be spending our time over an amendment which is out of order. I, therefore, withdraw my amendment."

The original resolution was put to the House and lost.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the Government will be pleased to increase in future the amount spent on education in the Ceded districts.'

"In doing so, it is unnecessary for me to take up the time of the House because it is a fact that Ceded districts are educationally very backward and their backwardness has been used by one department of Government at least as an argument for depriving the districts of the privilege which they legitimately had claimed. So, I need not say more than what is strictly necessary for the purpose of this resolution. Sir, the districts are really very backward both from the point of view of elementary education and higher education as well. But I find from the statistics that so far as primary education is concerned Ceded districts compare favourably with some other districts although the general average for the whole Presidency is very much low. But with regard to higher education, secondary education and collegiate education, the hon. the Minister for Education must admit that we are very backward.

"I have a list of high schools in my district as well as in the other districts and I find, Sir, that the proportion is really appalling.
3 p.m. Whereas a district like Coimbatore has 9. . . ."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" How many Government and how many aided ?"

* Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—" I shall come to that. Whereas a district like Coimbatore has 9 schools, Vizagapatam 11, Madras 22, Chittoor 7, North Arcot 13, South Arcot 8, Madura 1, etc., in the Ceded districts, in Kurnool there are only 4, Bellary 5, Anantapur 4, and Cuddapah 4. As to colleges, except the Government College at Anantapur there is none else. Having these facts in view it must be admitted that these districts require help and that higher education should be extended. There is not

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even a medical school for the whole of the district and not one engineering school nor a commercial school. Probably there is an aided industrial school in Kurnool. An agricultural school is to be established at Kalahasti which has nothing to do with Ceded districts and which is intended to serve also those districts. That is the state of affairs in our districts.

"I am not however so unreasonable as to say that these districts ought to have one college. It is much better to spend money on a few well-developed colleges rather than start many colleges and keep them starved. I believe that if there are some more second grade colleges in some of these places it would be of help to these Ceded districts.

"It has been asked how many of them are aided and how many Government. They are certainly mostly aided schools, but it has been admitted that our districts are very poor. Government may say 'why not help yourselves'? The answer is that the districts are really poor. No doubt with the help of the hon. Member for Irrigation we might in course of time be in a position to help ourselves. But now, we are not. Therefore, it is the bounden duty of the Government to come to our help instating high schools and colleges in these Ceded districts. Even when compared with population I do not think we have our due share and I believe that aided schools every where get large amounts from Government. In another connection I have to bring it to the notice of the Government that higher education is absolutely necessary. We are aware that a good deal was made out of the fact that Ceded districts are factious. The best way of trying to put an end to these factious is to extend education, mainly the higher education. The Government ought to spread University culture everywhere. If the Government is interested in seeing that these improvements are made they are bound to see that more schools and colleges are started.

"Now my resolution is quite general and I only expect the Government to give us increased facilities for education at least in the future. We were recently to have taken over one of the aided schools but when we asked the Government to help us with funds they refused to help the district board. I hope they would be pleased to review their decision. It was in connection with the Pulivendla Ryots' High school. That fact showed that the Government was not willing to help us. There are, for example, two high schools in Kurnool and the Government can have a second grade college there. If the Government is not in a position to start more high schools for girls they will at least see the one high school at present existing is well equipped. That will induce parents from outside to send their girls and get them educated in that school. For want of such facilities the pupils that will join this institutions would be small I hope they would start a hostel. I have nothing more to say."

Mr. K. SARABHA REDDI:—"I have great pleasure in seconding the motion. I won't say very many words in doing so. I see that the hon. the Minister for Education is going to visit the districts of Kurnool and Cuddapah and probably Anantapur. I am sure he will be convinced of the real need for additional funds. I strongly hope that he will come up with a grant and for this step he will have abundant proof of the poverty of the district."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—"Sir, there are certain amendments tabled for this resolution and I thought I could speak after the amendments have been moved. But since you have called on me to speak I shall do so.

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"I am very glad that the hon. Member, Mr. Koti Reddi, has drawn the attention of the House to the educational needs of the Ceded districts. I may assure him that those districts are always engaging my attention and the concessions which we have given in the case of Ceded districts, as I will be able to show presently, form a major portion of the expenditure on education borne from provincial funds. It has not been possible to ear-mark any portion of the provincial revenue for any particular district. The educational expenditure must vary with different districts. The provincial subsidies, the local finances and the private agencies are three considerations which contribute to the variation of educational expenditure of each district. In the case of the Ceded districts, out of 42 institutions the Government pay practically the whole cost of 34 institutions. There are three Government institutions and 31 full net cost institutions. If you take the condition of other districts you will find that the Government have not in any other case taken over full net cost institutions to the same extent as they have done in the Ceded districts. The Government are in fact doing all they can do.

"I will also show the figures for education have doubled themselves. In the case of the Secondary schools in 1920 it was only Rs 94,630; at present according to the audit report for 1923-24 the expenditure is Rs. 1,86,962. It has therefore doubled itself in the last four years. 97 per cent of the total expenditure in the Ceded districts is borne from provincial funds.

"I quite agree with the hon. Member that these institutions spread over such a large area, are not quite adequate to meet the needs of the locality. But it is for persons of position and education of the type of the hon. the Mover to encourage private agencies and start schools and then when once schools are started and worked the Government could be asked to aid such institutions. I recognise that there should be such a demand. There are many ways of agitating for money when once the schools have been started. When a particular locality has expressed its desire to open new schools, and when institutions have been started, the Government are bound to come to their help under the rules in the Grant-in-aid Code. In the case of the Ceded districts, the Government have been doing their best. I would therefore appeal to every one interested in the advancement of education in the Ceded districts to take urgent measures to encourage the opening of new schools; then Government will do their duty and come to their help.

3-15 p.m. "But to open Government schools in a particular area, we have to depend upon the reports of the educational officer. Even after the reports are received, we may not be satisfied with the conditions for opening schools. If therefore non-officials co-operate and show that there is need for opening new schools, the matter will not at all be difficult.

"Then, with regard to elementary education, my friend has said that there has been advancement in that respect, so far as Ceded districts are concerned. In the Ceded districts, interpretation of section 37 of the Elementary Education Act has been very much relaxed in their favour. Where a local body or municipality has been raising an educational cess—not merely an equal amount—not less than an equal amount has been interpreted in their favour but much higher than an equal amount, is given, every such case is considered favourably by Government. In the case of some of the taluk boards in the Ceded districts which have raised the cess, the full amount necessary for opening schools and school areas was given to

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them. In the case of schoolless areas where the cess has not been levied, the aided agencies have now been encouraged to open up schools in those areas. In all other cases where the cess has not been raised, provincial funds have been bearing a major portion of the expenditure. And this principle will continue to be adopted until the ideal is reached, viz., that every village with a population of 500 or above has a school of its own.

"Therefore in answer to the question raised by the hon. the Mover I have to submit that Government have been doing its duty and would like to encourage as much as possible the expansion of elementary education in the Ceded districts. But the policy of Government, as the House knows, in the matter of secondary education, is not to take the responsibility on itself, but to encourage aided agencies as much as possible in opening high schools and in maintaining them. If in pursuance of this policy, aided agencies or private bodies take up the initiative in the matter and then come to the Government for aid, certainly concessions would be given in this area for special aid for maintaining the schools in their proper condition. If there are any applications from any source in the Ceded districts for the purpose of opening secondary schools, Government give them their sympathetic consideration, which they deserve."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUOALIYAR :—"I beg to move the following amendment :—

"Add at the end the following :—

'and to sanction for those districts grants equal to twice the amount contributed by the local bodies under section 37 of the Elementary Education Act.'

"The resolution of my friend Mr. Koti Reddi is too general, I think, Sir, to serve any useful purpose. I think in a way what the hon. the Minister has stated makes my position easy, because he recognizes the duty of the Government not only to promote secondary education but elementary education as well. He has said further, Sir, that so far as elementary education is concerned, he has given to the taluk boards an amount which is more than equal to the contribution paid by those taluk boards. If this is so, the hon. the Minister, I think, will have little objection to accept my amendment. The resolution, as amended, will read as follows :—'That this Council recommends to the Government that the Government will be pleased to increase in future the amount spent on education in the Ceded districts, and to sanction for those districts grants equal to twice the amount contributed by the local bodies under section 37 of the Elementary Education Act.'

"My proposal is not at all a new one. You may remember, Sir, that when you presided over the Local and Municipal Conference at Ouddapah, this question was raised at the time. The Director of Public Instruction, who was present at the time, recognized the equity of the claim made by the representatives of the Ceded districts and he conceded that so far as the Ceded districts were concerned the Government should contribute an amount not merely equal to but twice the amount contributed by the local bodies. So, I think, Sir, in view of the admitted equity of the claim, the hon. the Minister would be good enough to accept my amendment. I may tell him for his information that whatever be the grant he is now giving, it is not at all enough to keep the existing institutions going. I received only to-day a letter from the Harpanahalle taluk board teachers saying that the services

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of as many as 30 teachers were dispensed with, because the taluk board has not money enough to meet their pay. I hope therefore the hon. the Minister will accept my amendment."

Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi seconded the amendment.

*Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO :—" Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

"Add at the end the following words :—"and that the fee for girl students should be reduced to half of that charged for boy students all through irrespective, of the class or caste to which they belong."

" This is a matter which is not new. The Government have issued a Government Order that only girls in backward communities, who are also poor, should be given the concession of half-fees. As female education is as backward as it can be, it is only fair that girl students should be allowed to pay half the fee irrespective of class or caste. It is that proposal that I wish to incorporate in the resolution, and I request that it may be accepted.

" A word about the resolution as it originally stood. The learned Minister said that if there was any private agency for starting high schools he would consider their proposals favourably. I beg to submit that there are such proposals made, one from Uravakonda and another from Tadpatri. In fact, the people of Uravakonda have collected nearly Rs. 20,000 and want the Government to supplement it. I understand that similar proposals have been made by the Tadpatri Municipality also. So I request Government to consider these proposals and lend their helping hand to them. Therefore in supporting the original resolution I also move the amendment which stands in my name."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I second the amendment which has been moved so ably by my Friend Mr. Rameswara Rao. The Government have already recognized the policy of subsidizing these backward communities as regards school fees. Who can deny that girls are really much more backward than the backward communities whose cause my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian is so ably espousing in this House? Moreover, from one of the questions put by Mr. Rameswara Rao to-day, it would be seen that the girls' school at Anantapur is languishing for want of attendance. Government have spent large sums in engaging teachers and inspecting staff. It is because the students could not pay the school fees that the school, in spite of the best intentions of Government, is languishing. I would appeal to the hon. the Minister to accept and give effect to this amendment."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Elementary school or high school? "

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" High school. For these reasons I would urge upon this House to support the amendment of Mr. Rameswara Rao."

*The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, I feel I am unable to accept the amendments proposed by my hon. Friends. In the first place I cannot go against the Statute. The statutory liability under section 37 of the Elementary Education Act is this : when an elementary education fund is constituted under section 32, the Governor in Council shall contribute thereto a sum not less than the proceeds of the taxation levied under section 34 on behalf of the fund. Therefore when it is not less than an equal amount raised in the shape of cess, it should be double the amount of cess that has

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been collected as education fund. On the other hand, as I submitted to the House, we have interpreted the rule with the assistance of the Finance Department and have been giving not only an equal amount but more than the equal amount. Therefore in the interpretation of it, a great deal of concession has been made and we have been financing the boards which have raised the cess to the fullest extent. There is another difficulty in accepting my hon. Friend's motion. The Finance Department would readily come to the conclusion and say that in cases where more than double the amount is necessary you will have to limit yourself to that amount and no more. In some cases where 100 rupees cess is collected, we have been paying Rs. 200 and more in the Ceded districts. It would be a disadvantage if the motion is pressed, as the danger is that they will get no more than twice the cess amount collected in the Ceded districts. I therefore call the attention of my hon. Friend to this danger ahead. As it is, the Finance Department has been doing the right thing to relax the rules."

(At this stage Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo took the chair.)

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have no objection to make it not less than twice, Sir."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" There is again another danger, namely, that it will be impossible, if you fix like that, for the Finance Department to be persuaded to give more than what it will give under that section."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know if the Finance Department is more supreme than the hon. the Minister himself ?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It is ; that is a point which I need not at present answer. Under the rules no department is supreme ; because it is governed by the Devolution Rules."

(Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" Happy family !") " It will be perfectly justified on the part of the Finance Department to say, ' the statutory liability being fixed, we cannot give you that '. Hence I regret I cannot accept the amendment moved by the hon. Mover unless the Act is amended.

" With regard to Mr. G. Rameswara Rao's motion, that in girls' schools you should allow half fees for girls, there is a rule that in every case where a girl is not able to pay the fees the headmaster or headmistress has to certify to that effect and the girl will be exempted. Such certificates can be given by local officers and non-officials. Such concession is granted on the certificate of respectable persons of the locality, including the municipal chairman, taluk board president, district board president and Members of the Legislative Council. All these persons could certify to the poverty of a pupil and the school authority is empowered to grant concession in such cases. But, where a pupil is able to pay and the parents are rich enough to pay the fees, you cannot make a general rule and say that in every case, rich or poor, the rule should apply. In the case of poor pupils it is necessary that they should be given such concessions but not in the case of rich girls.

" In the case of wealthy people I think it would be unfair to provide for any exemption from the payment of school fees. Therefore, in that case also I regret I am unable to accept the amendment of Mr. Rameswara Rao."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Sir the question may be put."

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*The CHAIRMAN (Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo) :—“There are now two amendments before the House, one moved by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and the other by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao. I wish to know what the hon. Mover of the main resolution Mr. Koti Reddi has to say in regard to these two amendments, whether he is prepared to accept these amendments or whether he wishes his resolution to stand separate.”

Rai Bahadur Sir K. VENKATAREDDI NAYUDU :—“I should like to know if the Mover is accepting these amendments or not?”

*Mr. K. KOTI REDDI :—“Sir, I think it better to put the amendments to the House separately from the main resolution.”

*Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“I wish first of all to speak on the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. It is too early to say that the Government will contribute at least a sum which is not less than an equal amount raised by the local bodies in the shape of education cess. In this respect the intention of the legislature is clear. The legislature has fixed a minimum as the contribution from provincial funds. When the limit is fixed it is within the discretion of the Government to raise its contribution to any multiple of the cess amount collected by the local bodies. There are instances where the local Government have got, under the statute, to contribute, twice, thrice and four times the amount collected. It only means that their contribution shall not be less than an equal amount. It means, again, that no maximum limit is placed upon the Government as contribution from provincial funds. They may contribute twice or even thrice the amount levied by the local authorities.

“Now, it has been said by the hon. the Minister for Education that there are difficulties in the way of his contributing a larger amount than is now contributed. He said that the Finance department would not allow his proposals for increased expenditure in this direction. We know that in all cases where there is a statutory obligation to provide funds it need not be submitted to the vote of this House. It is for the Government to settle each year, as far as the Education Act is concerned, as to what should be the limit of their contributions. They may say that this year they are going to provide twice the amount levied by local bodies and next year they may be saying that they are going to raise it to three times. Since that is the spirit of the legislature why should they adopt this amendment restricting it to twice the amount contributed by local bodies? In this connexion I may refer to the original phraseology of the Bill as introduced by Government. There, they say an equal amount. The Bill as introduced first contained a provision that it shall be equal to the amount levied. At that time the Government said that the local authorities shall raise a local cess at the rate of one anna in the rupee. Afterwards, that one anna in the rupee was reduced to three pice in the rupee having regard to the limited resources of local taxation. At the same time, a minimum contribution from provincial funds was fixed in the hope that Government would come forward with even four times the cess collected by the local bodies. These were the circumstances under which these two alterations were made in the Elementary Education Act as it was passed by this Council in the year 1920. Therefore, the intention then was that local bodies should not be asked to raise more than three pice in the rupee as education cess. Again, I may point out that it was originally contemplated

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that the Government should be made liable to contribute from provincial funds to the extent of one anna in the rupee. That is the reason why a minimum limit was fixed. It was also hoped that the Government would contribute to the extent of four times in course of time. To say now that we only fixed an equal amount and that we did not go further is, I think, against the real intention of the legislature which vested full discretion in the Government to increase the contribution from provincial funds. That being the case, it is left to the Government to raise their contribution to three or four times the amount raised by the local bodies."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Sir, if I intervene in this debate at all it is because financial considerations have loomed somewhat largely in the discussion. I think, however, that the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has wandered somewhat far from the issue which is directly before the House. This debate has arisen out of the resolution recommending that Government should be pleased to increase in future the amount spent on education in the Ceded districts, and, if I understood the amendment proposed by Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar correctly, it was a suggestion to the effect that that object could best be realized by Government issuing executive instructions increasing the contributions which it made under the Elementary Education Act from 100 per cent to 200 per cent. I do not think that that proposal raises the issue raised by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition about the Elementary Education Act itself. It seems to me that the proposal contained in the amendment is one which could very well be opposed on grounds other than financial. It could be opposed on the ground that it is an attempt to secure for a certain area in the Presidency a privilege which is not to be extended to the rest of the Presidency. That will be the effect of the amendment and I do not think that that is a proposal which the Government can be expected to accept. I quite agree that there are several areas in this Presidency in which the financial provision for education, medical service and other objects is not only inadequate but possibly out of proportion to the amount spent on several more favoured areas and it might be possible for the hon. Mover to support his case on that ground. But from the figures which I have before me I do not think such a plea can be put forward on behalf of the Ceded districts. Perhaps the House will allow me to place before it, figures which are relevant to the question. In 1923-24 that is, last year, for which we have figures, the total expenditure on elementary schools in the presidency was 1,05,50,000. Of that sum, fifty-three and one-third lakhs was met from provincial revenues. The expenditure on elementary schools in the Ceded districts was just 10 lakhs and the expenditure from provincial funds was six and one-third lakhs. Now, if it be taken on the basis of population, the expenditure on elementary education in the Ceded districts was certainly in excess of the share which would accrue to it if we calculate on the population basis. As far as the expenditure from provincial funds is concerned, whereas for the presidency as a whole the expenditure is only a little more than 50 per cent of the total expenditure, in the Ceded districts it is over 70 per cent. I do not think that on these figures it can possibly be maintained that the Ceded districts are unjustly treated.

"I turn now to the other question in connexion with which the question of financial provision has been raised, viz., about education for girls. I have here the figures for the Ceded districts. In the presidency the total expenditure on education of girls was Rs. 22,77,000. In the Ceded districts it

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was Rs. 1,78,707 and the total expenditure met from provincial funds was Rs. 12,62,000 for the whole presidency and for the Ceded districts it was Rs. 1,48,875. That is to say, that whereas in the other districts the expenditure from local funds or private funds was something like 40 per cent of the total expenditure, in the Ceded districts it was something like 20 per cent. Now, I do not think that on these figures the Mover of the resolution or the amendment can really make out a case. That the Ceded districts are in such a privileged position when compared with the rest of the presidency is clear. The fact is that whereas the rest of the presidency gets Re. 1 per rupee as an additional contribution, the Ceded districts are getting Rs 2.

"One hon. Member called the attention of the House to a particular institution in Anantapur to which reference was made this morning. It was said that there were only 8 pupils in that institution and it was suggested that the Government by refusing a concession of two or three rupees to that school were keeping down the number of pupils who were attending. Now, I happen to know the Ceded districts and I know Anantapur. And it seems to me that to suggest that a reduction of two or three rupees in the fee is going to fill the forms of that school is to cast some reflection on Anantapur. So, speaking entirely from the financial point of view and seeing that what is given to the Ceded districts is in excess of the already very liberal contribution allowed by the statute, such claim as is now made can only be met by depriving other districts and I do not think, Sir, that on the figures there is any real claim to be put forward on behalf of the Ceded districts in that respect."

3-45 p.m. *The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :--"The hon. Member Mr. Narasimhacharlu is to speak on the amendment since he is the seconder of the resolution."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Sir, am I to speak on both the amendments or on only one?"

*The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"As the hon. Member pleases."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :--"Speaking on both the amendments, I am certainly in favour of both of them. For, if they are lost, Government, will get hardened and tighten the purse strings against the Ceded districts. The hon. the Minister told us that in the case of education cess he is bound by certain statutory provisions. I suppose that as gentlemen become statesmen from vakils they forget a great deal of the law of interpretation and give speeches in a statesmanlike way. His way of interpreting the section in the Education Act will not be commendable to any lawyer though it may be to a statesman. The words 'not less' cannot mean 'equal' only but anything 'equal to or over that particular amount'. So there is nothing which ties the hands of the hon. Minister from accepting the amendment proposed by my hon. Friend from Bellary. The hon. the Finance Member told us that it would not be fair that these districts should be shown special favour as against other districts. With his past experience of the Ceded districts and his sympathy for the people of the districts—for he has been there for a long time and his name is remembered as the best settlement officer in that district and Government always quote his settlement proceedings as an example and say, 'Here is Cuddapah and we have not increased the rates in this periodical settlement'—I expected a different kind of reply from him. I thought he would say, 'I know these

[Mr. T. M. Narasimhacharlu]

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districts; they require a specially favourable treatment and Government will not be wrong in showing this treatment to these districts'. Now, Sir, he is occupying the position of the Finance Member and Finance Membership is a little difficult thing no doubt (Laughter) because just like a merchant he has to deal with his credits and debits and adjust them to each other. It is only from that point of view he opposed the resolution. On the other hand if he had been left to himself or if he had been a Member in charge of some other portfolio he would have taken a sympathetic view of the question and supported the motion.

"As regards the question of girls' school, no doubt the hon. Minister said that girls could in many ways get certificates whereby they could get exemption. They can approach Members of the Legislative Council or district board presidents or tahsildars. I submit, Sir, that instead of making these girls ask favours from them—for there is a difficulty in getting favours also, because these girls will be asked to come the next day and so on—instead of putting these girls to all these difficulties it would be more statesmanlike if they say that the girls in the Ceded districts will be charged no fees or will be charged only a fraction of the fees. That would be a sympathetic and statesmanlike way of dealing with the question. The original resolution will include all these cases; but since these amendments have cropped up, it is my duty to support the amendments also."

The amendment of Mr. G. Rameswara Rao was put to the House and declared lost.

The amendment of Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar was put to the House and declared lost.

The resolution of Mr. Koti Reddi was put to the House and declared carried. On a poll being demanded by the hon. Sir A. P. Patro, the House divided with the following result:—

Ayes.

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| 1. Mr. T. Mallesappa. | 14. Mr. K. Koti Reddi. |
| 2. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 15. " C. Maruthavanam Pillai. |
| 3. Mr. C. Rauralinga Reddi. | 16. Rao Sahib U. Rama Rao. |
| 4. Rao Bahadur A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 17. Mr. G. Rameswara Rao. |
| 5. Mr. J. A. Saldanha. | 18. Sriman Sasibhushan Rati Mahasayo. |
| 6. " K. Uppi Sahib. | 19. Mr. B. P. Sesha Reddi. |
| 7. Dr. P. Subbarayan. | 20. " M. R. Seturathnam Ayyar. |
| 8. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. | 21. " K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 9. " T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 22. Rao Sahib P. V. S. Sundaramurti. |
| 10. " P. Anjaneyulu. | 23. Rai Bahadur F. M. Narasimhacharlu. |
| 11. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 24. Mr. T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai |
| 12. Mr. A. Chidambara Nadar. | 25. " R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 13. " C. Gopala Menon. | 26. " C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |

Noes.

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| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 10. Mr. G. T. H. Bracken. |
| 2. " Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 11. " Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. |
| 3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 12. " S. Arpudaswami Udiyar. |
| 4. " Mr. T. E. Moir. | 13. Rai Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai |
| 5. " Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai | 14. Sir K. Venkatarreddi Nayudu. |
| 6. " Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 15. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. |
| 7. " the Raja of Panagal. | 16. " M. C. Raja. |
| 8. Mr. E. W. Legh. | 17. Mr. D. Appavu Chettiyar |
| 9. " G. T. Boug. | 18. " P. K. S. A. Arumuga Nadar. |
| | 19. " A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. |
| | 20. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. |

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Noes—cont.

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| 21. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Obettiay. | 31. Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 22. Rao Bahadur Cruz Fernandez. | 32. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 23. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. | 33. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 24. Mr. L. C. Guruswami. | 34. Mr. K. Srinivasan. |
| 25. The Zamindar of Kallikote. | 35. „ R. Veerian. |
| 26. Rao Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Nayudu. | 36. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava
Mudaliyar. |
| 27. Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu. | 37. Mr. Abbas Ali Khan. |
| 28. „ K. Prabhakaran Tampan. | 38. „ Qadir Muhi-ud-din Sahib. |
| 29. „ G. Premayya. | 39. „ Abdul Wahab Sahib. |
| 30. „ K. Raghuchandra Ballal. | |

26 hon. Members voted *for* the motion and 39 *against*. The motion was lost.

POWERS OF PUNISHMENT TO PRESIDENTS OF BENCH COURTS.

4 p.m. Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“ I beg to move the resolution standing in my name which runs as follows :—

‘ That this Council recommends to the Government that honorary presidents of first-class bench courts be invested with the same powers of appointing and punishing their subordinates as are conferred on the presidents of local boards and chairmen of municipal councils with regard to their subordinates. ’

“ In this connexion I beg to submit that it is an extension of the principle of local self-government to invest the local public with the jurisdiction to try criminal offences committed by the people, and so long as local bodies exercise uncontrolled jurisdiction over their subordinates, efficiency of service requires that the subordinates of bench courts should be placed under the control of the presidents. At present the president has no powers of punishing or appointing his subordinates and naturally that amount of obedience that one would expect from a subordinate cannot be expected from them who are said to be under the control of the executive officers of the district.

“ I shall quote one single instance to give an idea of the work done by a bench court in a year and the work done by a deputy tahsildar in order to convince this House how essential and necessary it is for the Government for favourably considering this resolution and thus approve of the work done by the presidents of bench courts who are in most cases retired deputy tahsildars. Although the Government give power to Tahsildars and deputy tahsildars under Board's Standing Order No. 132 to fine their subordinates to the extent of Re. 1, they do not give any power to the bench court presidents. The figures are these. In one year in a certain bench court there were 2,500 cases and the amount of fine recovered was Rs. 5,000 ; but the cost of establishment was only Rs. 600. Whereas in the case of a certain deputy tahsildar's court there were 350 cases, the fine recovered was Rs. 2,750 and the cost of establishment was Rs. 4,000.

“ I commend this resolution for the acceptance of this House.”

Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ :—“ I second the resolution.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I hope to be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the hon. the Mover of this resolution that to accept it would not conduce to the interests of the proper working of the panchayat

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courts themselves and would produce many other difficulties also. I shall arrange my arguments in order. In the first place, no specific complaint has been received from any president till now about the inconvenience arising out of this matter. You cannot really compare a court which has only one clerk—in most of these panchayat courts you have one or at the most two clerks and one peon—with local boards or bodies which have a large establishment. A more important matter which I may mention is that in order to get fairly efficient men, these courts are empowered to utilize for their work part-time employees, employees of Collectors' offices or other offices who are ordered to go and do work in the panchayat courts. If we do not adopt this expedient, we should have a full-time establishment for all the panchayat courts and pay them proportionately a high salary which means the raising of the standard of cost on panchayat courts which it is the aim and effort of most of the people of this Presidency to curtail. What we generally do with regard to these panchayat courts is that we lend one or two clerks of certain Government offices as part-time workers and they get some allowance. The services of these clerks are lent not with reference to their status as first or the second class bench courts, but with reference to the heaviness of their file. It seems to me that if we want to have a permanent establishment, no efficient men would be forthcoming to take up service in these courts as there will be only one or two clerks and a peon and as they will have no chances of promotion. That is the difficulty. We also thought that the utilization of the services of clerks in Government offices will conduce to the convenience and advantage of both the establishments of panchayat courts and Government offices. For these reasons I invite the hon. Member to realise the difficulties in this matter and if necessary to go more thoroughly into the matter. Then if he finds that in any particular court a full time establishment is necessary, the Government will do all that it can possibly do in the matter. In most of the courts there is not an overwhelming amount of work. If on the other hand in any particular bench court there is a heavy file, and if the work of that court calls for a full time clerk it is a very different matter. But on this basis to accept a proposition that throughout the whole presidency there should be full time establishment for all the panchayat courts would lead to embarrassment.

"I shall also point out other difficulties. Supposing that we want to give powers of disciplinary control and supervision to the president of a panchayat court, then what will happen? We must give him a separate establishment and he will have powers of fining his establishment; but supposing his clerk does not work properly, he will not be able to remove this clerk and get a substitute for the small pay which the panchayat courts can afford to pay. What is done now is that another clerk is brought from a Government office. If there is a permanent establishment and if a clerk takes leave for six months there will be difficulty, because nobody else will come for a small pay and that too for a short period of six months. So if you want a permanent establishment for a particular panchayat court, this may be done, but if you bring forward a general proposition and say that all the panchayat courts in the Presidency must have permanent establishments of their own, the proposal will militate against the interests of both the establishments of panchayat courts and Government offices."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—"Sir, I have got an amendment to move. I am fully aware of the difficulties and embarrassments which, the hon. the

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

Law Member has pointed out, would be produced in case the resolution is accepted. My amendment is this:—

‘ For the words “ of first class bench courts . . . with regard to their subordinates ” substitute the words “ of bench courts be invested with the same powers of fining and blackmarking their subordinates as are conferred on heads offices under S.O. No 132 of the Board of Revenue with regard to their subordinates ”.’

“ I may inform this House that certain presidents of panchayat courts have got a feeling that the clerks and establishments given to them by the District Magistrate or Divisional Officer think that they are independent of the control and supervision of the presidents of panchayat courts.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The hon. Member’s amendment has been placed in my hands just now. It seems to me that the difficulty pointed out by the hon. Member has already been met by me when I said that whenever a president of the bench court does not want a clerk who is insubordinate he has only to report to the officer concerned and instructions will be given to the latter to take that clerk back and give another clerk instead.”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ I am aware of that. There are few presidents of bench courts who will report against the insubordinate behaviour of their subordinates. If the subordinate establishment of bench courts should be made to feel that they are under the control of the presidents of those courts, why should not the latter be given some powers of punishing their subordinates? I may draw the attention of the House to the Board’s Standing Order in this connexion which confers on tahsildars and deputy tahsildars power to fine their subordinates to the minimum extent of one rupee under the circumstances. The bench court presidents rightly feel that they have not got the same power as a tahsildar or a deputy tahsildar. This is an invidious distinction and I urge that this should be done away with. I would, therefore, bestow upon the bench magistrates the same power as the heads of departments have got, namely, blackmarking and then reporting to the superior authorities against the conduct of their subordinates.”

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“ In seconding this amendment I must make my position clear. The presidents of bench courts should be given this power on the understanding that they have complete control over their establishment. In the special cases which the hon. Member from Mangalore has pointed out the establishment of the bench court will be at present under the control of some one else. If the presidents of bench courts were also to be given some powers of control, it will lead to a system whereby two sets of officers have got the power of fining or blackmarking. So it must be limited to those cases where the presidents of bench courts are given complete control over their establishments.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I am afraid I did not make myself clear in the earlier portion of my remarks. I said that all heads of offices from which those employees were lent to bench courts will receive instructions to remove these clerks, take them back into their establishment and substitute other clerks instead, if the presidents of bench courts were

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not satisfied with their work. My hon. Friend from South Kanara said that presidents of bench courts were so merciful or so complacent that they were not in a position to persuade themselves to resort to the drastic remedy of reporting against their subordinates in the manner I have suggested.

“But if presidents of bench courts have the bowels of mercy so developed in them as to be unable even to send away a man who would not do work, they would not have sufficient nerve to put the blackmark wherever it is to be put or to fine wherever a fine is necessary. Now, it seems to me that all this elaborate system of black-marking and fining is excellent when there are large numbers of clerks to be dealt with. But when there is only one clerk who is functioning in a bench court, I do not understand the point of this fining and blackmarking. If the clerk is not satisfied with his lot or the president does not get on with him, he goes away and another man comes in. So, it seems to me that we are wasting too much powder and shot upon very indifferent fowl.”

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—“Is Mr. Saldanha withdrawing his amendment?”

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—“I want to reply to that argument, Sir. Here there is no question of powder and shot. Whether a president of a bench court has got the power of using it, is the question. For purposes of discipline he should be given power to punish; so, the powder and shot are there but he must be given the power of using it when necessary. I think that is sufficient to bring home to this House the point of my amendment. What happens at present is this. There is a fear that the bench court presidents have no power at present of using the powder and shot. That makes the clerks somewhat defiant to the president of the court. What I contend is that he should have the power which the tahsildar has. A tahsildar does not appoint his subordinates. He gets his establishment from the District Magistrate. So if a tahsildar has got the power of fining, I do not see any reason why the president of a bench court should not have the same power, i.e., the power of using the powder and shot. It is seldom used, but the power must be there. Here the Standing Order of the Board of Revenue distinctly lays it down that the power should be seldom used.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“May I point out that a tahsildar has about 12 or 15 clerks and about 30 other subordinates working under him? But it seems to me that there is no point in energising on only one clerk in the way of fining and black-marking him.”

* The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT:—“Does the mover of the motion accept the amendment?”

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—“Mr. Deputy President, Sir, after having moved the resolution and after hearing the hon. the Law Member and especially the assurance which he has given to me, while thanking Mr. Saldanha for his amendment and all that he has said (laughter), I beg leave to withdraw my motion. Mr. Saldanha's amendment is part and parcel of my resolution and since I attach more importance to the assurance of the hon. the Law Member, I wish to withdraw the resolution.”

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

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SCHEME OF COLONIZING THE ANDAMANS WITH MAPPILLAS.

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That this Council recommends to the Government that the scheme of colonizing Andaman Islands with Mappillas and all propaganda in support of that scheme be immediately suspended and a committee of non-official members of this House including Mappilla representatives be sent to the Andamans to enquire into and report upon the conditions there, and that till that committee’s report is submitted, no free women and children be kept in the Andamans.’

“ Sir, in moving this resolution I have to say that I am very sorry that the author of this scheme is not here, and I am also very sorry that in the place of Sir Arthur Knapp, Mr Usman Sahib has come to oppose me. At the first sight this scheme on the face of it may seem to be very innocent. Many people have been telling me, ‘ This scheme is very innocent. Why should you object to it ? It is a humanitarian act, etc.’ To them I have to say that they should only read the Jail Committee’s report submitted by no less an authority than an acting Governor of Madras. That Committee consisted of Sir Alexander Cardew and many other eminent gentlemen who were competent to give their opinion about jail life and convict settlements. I beg leave of the House to permit me to enlighten and educate the House about the conditions prevailing in the Andamans. First of all the climate is malarial. The Jail Committee say :

‘ The prisoners who survived and who were released were exhausted by malaria ; their offspring suffered still more from the same cause ; and there was a natural disinclination to remain in islands which were thus afflicted.’

“ The physical unhealthiness of the islands is not the only bad feature about it. Take the moral conditions in the Andamans. Let us see what is the state of the Andamans so far as the morality of the people is concerned. Andamans consists of a group of islands ; there are four big islands and the present settlement is in the southern-most corner of that group. Port Blair is in the southern-most corner of the Andamans. The middle Andamans is a forest land and the northern-most portion is uninhabitable. I am giving all these details of the geographical situation of the Andamans, because they will be of some use later on in my speech. As regards the moral conditions there, the Committee say :

‘ It has been said that men often accept the position of self-su porter with a wife from the female prison in order to live upon her immoral earnings. As prisoners came to be finally released, a free population gradually grew up, but this population being mainly drawn from the convict class, was stamped with the same vices which characterized that class. In consequence, the moral atmosphere of the settlement has been thoroughly unhealthy. No decent prisoner would wish to bring his wife.

“ Mark the words ‘ the moral atmosphere of the settlement has been thoroughly unhealthy.’ The report goes on :

‘ No decent prisoner would wish to bring his wife and family to such a place, and accordingly any attempts which may have been made in recent years to induce released convicts to bring their wives and families to the settlement so as to relieve the social evils of the place could not be expected to succeed. On the contrary, every man who retains any sense of self-respect desires to get away and to take his relative with him. In the course of our visit, we saw some of the self-supporters, men with young and growing families, who wished to return to India in order to give their children a chance of being brought up in healthier and more decent surroundings.’

“ Can a stronger condemnation of the Andamans be expected and that too from such an eminent and impartial committee ? ”.

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* **MR. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN** :—“ May I know in what year the report from which the hon. Member is reading was published ? ”

* **MR. K. UPPI SAHIB** :—“ It is dated 1920, and it was only five years ago. Then, the committee again goes on to say as regards the conditions in those islands :

‘ Nor is this the only reason why the original conception of a free community springing from the convict population has miscarried. For that idea to prove a success it was evidently essential that every possible form of reformatory influence should be brought to bear upon the convict during the period of his sentence and that he should as far as possible be protected from contaminating influences. Unfortunately these considerations do not appear to have been present to the minds of those who controlled this experiment. It is not too much to say that absolutely no attempt whatever to provide any kind of reformatory influence on the convict has ever been made.’

“ This report was only published in 1920. What the Government have done during this short period to metamorphose the islands so quickly is left to the hon. the Home Member to tell us. The report goes on :

‘ No education for convicts is provided and there are no religious teachers in the settlement. A definite rule has been laid down prohibiting convicts from erecting places of worship of any kind (with trifling exceptions) and from taking part in any joint religious observances on the ground that disturbances might result.’

“ That is one of the most dangerous things, one of the most inhuman things that a Government can do, that is, to interfere with the religion and religious observances of convicts. Religion is the thing which makes man a man. They are prohibiting the very thing which will certainly help them to become human beings, and they are denying the most important thing in life. Religious observances are not allowed in those islands, and it is to such a place that the Mappilla women and children are being persuaded to go, and vigorous propaganda is going on in Malabar to induce these women and children to emigrate to such a place. Can we conceive of a more inhuman act ? Then again, the committee suggested the abolition of the settlement and they say that any attempt to colonise the Andamans should be the last one. They say :

‘ Accordingly, the first question to which we gave our attention was whether it was not possible now to correct past mistakes and by removing the difficulties which have hitherto prevented the presence of a sufficient number of women, to carry out, under better conditions, the original conception of a settlement of freed and reformed convicts. We considered first whether this could be done at Port Blair. The late Chief Commissioner, Colonel Douglas, took the view that the existing settlement there might be developed and continued as a reformatory system for the more decent class of prisoners and we therefore examined carefully that hypothesis.’

“ As for this ‘ more decent class of prisoners ’, the Government says that the Mappillas constitute a more decent class of prisoners ; and we have to see whether this place is a fit and proper place for this ‘ more decent class of prisoners.’ Let us see what the committee say :

‘ We are quite convinced, as a result of our inquiries, that it is not practicable. The corrupted state of the free population which we have referred to in paragraph 548 constitutes in our opinion an insuperable difficulty. No self-respecting prisoner would consent to bring his women into this polluted atmosphere, even if the women were ready to come and if their relatives would let them do so. We therefore decided that if any fresh attempt at colonisation was to be made, it must be in an entirely new locality.’

“ The committee have thus condemned the colonisation of the Andamans, and lastly they give reasons for the entire abandonment of the settlement :

‘ As we have already shown, it must be more expensive to maintain a convict there than in an Indian prison ; the removal of a prisoner far from his home and the almost complete severance which this involves of all ties with friends and relations is demoralizing and undesirable.’

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“ When it is so to the prisoner, what will be the effect on a free population of women and children ?

“ Lastly they hold :

‘ That it is difficult to supply those reformatory influences which we have recommended for all Indian prisons, such as the attendance of religious teachers, etc., and the attempts in other ways to fit the prisoner for eventual release ; that in the absence of any large free population there would be no educated public opinion to restrain the prison authorities or to see that the reforms so undoubtedly necessary in the settlement are properly carried out ; and that the climatic conditions will always be unfavourable to the health of the convicts drawn, as they are from various parts of India. On these grounds it is argued that the settlement should be entirely abandoned and that the exploitation of the island should be made over wholly to private enterprise. ’

“ Now, Sir, I have told the House something about the Andamans from the Jail Committee Report which forms the important ground
4-30 p.m. I stand upon in pressing my resolution, and I beg the hon. Members of this House to go through the report and see for themselves what more heinous and immoral things are perpetrated in the Andamans. The Andamans is a land of perdition, a plague spot, a hell on earth ; it is intended for convicts ; the population consists only of convicts, men who have been convicted for heinous offences, for murder, for dacoity and such other serious offences. Along with those Mappillas, there are also, from the point of view of Government, people convicted for very serious offences like waging war with the King, dacoity and murder. It is among these people that the Government is persuading free and innocent women and children to go and settle. Is it to demoralize them, to make them inhuman and unfit for society that these women and children are persuaded to go there ? Can we be a party, can this House be a party to this scheme of Government ? The Government is powerful ; they can send men to the gallows, they can deport people ; they have proved their strength to the Mappillas and now they ought to restore them to liberty, telling them ‘ be good men, do not be mischievous ’, as a good Government ought to do ; if they really care for these women and children they ought not to allow them to become criminals. I anticipate the answer of the hon. the Home Member. The Home Member may tell the House that with their consent they are going, with their consent they are being sent there. Can consent in this case be a reason ? If two men carry on a contract between themselves, one of them to murder the other, I ask whether the Government will permit it. Will the Government leave alone the other man because he had the consent of the murdered man ? Can you take into account the consent of these innocent women and children who do not know anything about the Andamans and who are only eager to see their husbands and brothers ? When the big officials go and tell them that they are wanted by their husbands who are very happy there, is it unnatural that these people, who are very anxious that their relatives should come back to them, consent to go ? Under the circumstances, when the Government goes and pays them money, will they not be induced to go ? Yesterday a woman came with three children ; I asked her what the officials have given her and she said that the inspector had given her Rs. 10. This is the method which the Government is using in Malabar to persuade these women and children to consent to go to the Andamans.

“ Another thing I want to say is this. The Andamans is a settlement for convicts, and the law that prevails there is one intended only for convicts ; there are no regular civil courts ; there is no Criminal Procedure Code ; the law is in the hands of the Commissioner ; the Commissioner’s will is

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law. Can Government be a party to subject free people who were governed by civil laws, to subject innocent women and children, to jail laws? I say the Government has no other record in its favour except the report of the Deputy Collector who was sent there after the whole scheme was conceived and who went there to organize and see to the conditions there. In the face of what is contained in this Jail Committee's report, can the hon. the Home Member say that this is not a more reliable record than the report of that Deputy Collector? Can the Government say that an acting Governor of this province who presided over this Committee is not a better man than the Deputy Collector who wrote that report? Within the last three months especially there has been a vigorous agitation, a vigorous expression of public feeling in meetings held in Malabar and in Madras, protesting against the scheme. A deputation waited on the hon. the Home Member, and what has the Government done? In spite of all these yesterday, arrangements were being made to receive a hundred Mappilla women and children in the Hakim's choultry wherefrom people who had already taken shelter there were shoved out. Somehow or other, these Mappillas who first consented to go refused to go afterwards. I tell you, Sir, the Government have not published the whole truth. If it is a matter of consent, the Government ought to have published a summary of this Jail Committee's report, translated it and circulated it among the people alongside the other report and left it to the voluntary choice of the people to go or not. For the information of this House, I may say that I wrote a summary of a certain portion of this report and contributed the article to a local newspaper for publication. As an after-effect of that, out of 500 people who were about to go, the number came down to 200. There is no counter-propaganda against the scheme. If really we told the people the real conditions in the Andamans, I am sure nobody would dare to go there. It is because of the ignorance of conditions there and of their anxiety to see their relatives that the people ever consented to go. Why all this vigorous propaganda inducing people to migrate to Andamans? Is it vindictiveness; is it because Government want to delete Mappillas out of Malabar? I am sure my Hindu brethren will not be a party to this. We, Mappillas and Hindus, are now living very cordially and amicably in Malabar, though in a moment of heat, of madness, grave offences have been committed by one class against the other. My hon. Friends from Malabar will be able to confirm my statement. I hope my hon. Hindu Friends will join with me in carrying this resolution. To the deputation that waited on the hon. the Home Member, he said that he would go into the matter. To what extent he has gone, I do not know. Moreover, this resolution was pending before the Council. Could he not have raised his little finger to suspend the scheme till the matter was discussed in this Council and till the representatives of the people expressed their opinion? Yet, why should Government expedite this so-called voluntary exile of these women and children?

"Then, once these women and children migrate to the Andamans, there is no question of their coming back. Because, if they want to come back, they cannot do so without the consent of the Government. Only the Government's ship 'Maharaja' could bring them back. Their chances of coming into contact with civilized people are very few; they will become aborigines and in course of time lose their religion. I appeal to my Hindu friends here not to allow their Muslim brethren to lose their religion. There is no

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reformatory agent there so far as we can see from this report, and these innocent Mappillas have no chance of ever being civilized there. Very few people will agree to transport themselves or to deport themselves to the Andamans in order to educate these Mappilla women and children. Therefore, in the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, I appeal to this House to agree with me and ask the Government to suspend the scheme at least till a committee composed of the members of this House has visited that place and seen whether the place is fit for the habitation of free women and children.

"Lastly, the Government say that it is only a humanitarian act to allow these women and children to go to their relatives on their own consent. If the Government feel so much sympathy on behalf of the relatives of people who have been convicted for serious offences, why do not they feel the same in the case of women and children whose husbands and brothers are undergoing imprisonment for minor offences in the Bellary jail? Why not give their wives and children to them? It is not because the Government feel for the Mappilla prisoners, but I am constrained to say that it is a vindictive act on the part of the Government to allow these women and children to leave this country. It is up to the hon. the Home Member to have protested to the Government and pointed out the public feeling against the scheme and move the Government to drop the scheme altogether. With these remarks, I move my resolution."

Mr. T. M. MOUDU SAHIB :—"In seconding this resolution, I need not dilate on or traverse the ground already covered by my hon. Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib. I think it is sufficiently clear from the finding of the Jail Commission itself that the Andamans is not suitable for human habitation, more so when the report is made by one who was an acting Governor of Madras for some time. It is a pity that we Mappillas are subjected to special treatment even after the rebellion is over. I say this because it is the civil population that is being deported now. The convicts may have deserved the deportation because it is the finding of the court. Now, I do not know why Government should embark on this scheme of sending the civil population to the Andamans. Is it to depopulate Malabar of Mappillas or from any other object? If it is for the welfare of the Mappillas themselves, I do not think that it is because the Andamans are more fertile than Malabar. From the Jail Committee report it is evident that the place is stricken with malaria, and I have heard from reliable sources that so many people who have gone there are patients suffering from malaria. Without taxing the patience of the House with the history of the Andamans or the history of the rebellion, I appeal to hon. Members of this House to support this resolution, irrespective of their political creed, and to save the poor depressed and oppressed Mappillas from demoralisation. With these few words, I second this resolution."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"We want to know what the hon. the Home Member has to say."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I should like to hear a few more members before I speak."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"He can speak twice."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I would prefer to speak a little later."

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* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I also point out to the hon. the Home Member that he has two voices, whereas the others have only one voice in the matter ? "

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Then, I have absolutely no objection to speak now, Sir.

" Sir, with regard to this scheme I should just say that since I took charge of this portfolio I have bestowed my earnest attention on this subject and I came down to Madras to speak to the Mappilla prisoners and their families who sailed to the Andamans by the *Maharajah* on 9th July. I spoke to them daily for two or three days. I think that the prisoners are thoroughly satisfied that the conditions in the Andamans are exactly like those of Malabar. They think that this is a very good scheme because they are going to live there with their families."

Mr. T. M. MOIDU SAHIB :—" How can the families know that fact before going to the Andamans ? "

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am speaking of the prisoners who came from the Andamans. It was first of all stated that the Jail Committee have condemned the Andaman settlements for various reasons. I should like to point out to this hon. House that the conditions of 1919 do not exist at this present moment. Stress has been laid by my hon. Friend on the want of reformatory influences. I can now say that we have provided for the Mappilla villages one or two schools and a mosque and we have under consideration further schemes for bringing into existence more mosques and schools.

" With regard to the health conditions, after objections were raised on this question we have received various reports from persons like Major Frerar, the Commissioner of Port Blair, Major Barker, who has been there for two or three years and is now the Superintendent of Prisons in Coimbatore and two or three officers who have gone there. I have been able to collect information which points to the one conclusion that the health of the place is very much better and it is exactly like that of Malabar."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I know if the conditions are good enough for the Mappillas or are they generally good ? If they are generally good why should the Mappillas alone be asked to go to these islands ? "

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The conditions are good generally and one of the reasons why the Jail Committee condemned these islands is that they have wet weather, a weather just like that of Malabar."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" May I know if there is so much malaria in Malabar as in the Andamans ? "

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Andamans may not suit the Madrasis. The climate of the islands is most suitable to the Malabar people. The deputation that waited upon me raised the question of immorality; I am convinced that we are not subjecting the Mappilla women to any kind of risk. I have gone into the question thoroughly. I have asked the Tahsildar about it. There are about five Mappilla villages; no other criminals are allowed to go there. We have the

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same set of climatic conditions there as we have in Malabar. Major Frerar is of opinion that the moral conditions are absolutely good and that there is nothing morally degrading."

Mr. C RAMALINGA REDDI:—"May I know if there is any non-official evidence to that effect?"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have official evidence and I see no reason to disbelieve it. I may also point out that there has been no propaganda in this matter. All that we wanted to do was to give certain facilities to the families of these prisoners to go to the Andamans and therefore we allowed these prisoners to go home and tell their families the condition of the affairs so that they might be taken to the Andamans. The Government have on the other hand allowed the fullest opportunity to those gentlemen who wanted to have counter-propaganda. My friend Mr. Uppi Sahib had no obstruction at all from the officials when he went on his propaganda tour.

"As regards reformatory influences I have already stated that the Government have set apart Rs. 10,000 in this year's budget and we are going to consider the question of giving more facilities in that direction. With regard to some objections that have been raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Uppi Sahib, the Government have reports to the effect that the place is absolutely healthy and that there is nothing to be afraid of in the direction of these women degrading themselves morally.

"On the other hand, this scheme has been brought into existence by the Government in the interest of the Mappillas. I find that when I interviewed the Mappilla prisoners and their families in Madras most of these prisoners are between the ages of 25 and 35, and the women also are young. The Government think that by these women joining their husbands they will make happy homes for them. These women will be living with their husbands who will be living almost as free men in the Andamans. I request hon. Members not to interfere with this question because the prisoners are very anxious to live with their wives."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"Sir, that there has been a necessity to bring forward this proposition is regrettable, regrettable more for the good name of the Madras Government than even for other causes. This proposal has been characterized very properly by my hon. Friend, Mr. Uppi Sahib, as most inhuman. Of course, the hon. the Spokesman of the Government would have us believe that the Andamans are a sort of earthly paradise, he said that the islands are a miniature Malabar. May I ask why then do you take away people from Malabar where they have been for generations and ask them to go to the Andamans, which is Malabar with malaria added to the other attractions? If the Andamans were healthy, the aborigines would have been a fine robust race. You may safely call them the Creator's miserable specimens, naked and with absolutely no vestiges of human graces because the islands cannot produce anything better. That fact itself is evident and ample testimony that the present move of the Government is most inhuman. It is again most uncivilized. Under the accepted Code of International Law hallowed with the name of the great Gratius, a recognized section of people in a state, when they rebel against their political conditions, if they have only been successful, have every right to be declared a free and independent people. I need not give the classical

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example of the United States. If the Irish people who rebelled in 1916 had only continued for a couple of weeks more, France and the United States would probably have given independent recognition to Ireland. These rules of International Law are unchangeable, immutable and universal. These Mappillas, having neither the status nor the support of other nations, have been treated not as prisoners of war as it is to be expected if they had been Irish or Americans, but as criminals. I again repeat that the treatment of the Mappillas by the Government is uncivilized, to use a very mild term. Whatever may be the state of affairs in the Andamans, though the Andamans may be very flourishing, and though the soil of the islands may be virgin soil full of possibilities, it is unnatural to expect that people would willingly leave their native soil. Even though Malabar does not have sea breeze on all the four sides which the Andamans have, a home is a home, and the race of the Mappillas have absolutely a right not to be rooted out of their mother country and taken to foreign lands from where we cannot be sure when they would return.

"Again, it is unfair and unbecoming of a Government which is a part of that great British Empire on which the Sun never sets to go and preach to the uneducated women and unsophisticated people that the land which was condemned, twice condemned and miserably condemned, is to be their home. It is unfair that the Government should come down to that level. Sir, at least in the earlier years, the years following the great rebellion of 1921, there might have been some justification for Government to be in a state of panic. I know that the Government were egged on at that time by the timid Nayers and other people in Malabar to a policy of repression. I know that my hon. Nayar Friends would not agree with me here because these are unpleasant facts. The Nayers are indeed courageous, but unfortunately at that time they lost all their courage. Even Nair policemen ran away from their posts leaving ammunition and rifles to the rebels. Under the direction of Mahatma Gandhi I was going from place to place at the time of the rebellion. I knew the feeling of the country then and I have some authority to speak about it. The mention of the mere name of a Mappilla would produce heart-failure even in the most courageous Nayar at that time. But the Nayers having got rid of that fear now, the Government need not be afraid of the nightmare of the Mappilla. The Mappilla has not always been a rebel. The history of Malabar shows that the Mappillas have been a thrifty and industrious race and, wherever you see, you have a Mappilla shop or a Mappilla farm. Government ought not to have removed them from their native soil on which they have thriven and on which they naturally wish to end their lives.

"At the time of the rebellion and the years following, the Government have, knowingly or unwittingly, treated this noble race of Mappillas rather unfairly. Instead of the Mappillas being treated as prisoners of war, as I said earlier, they were condemned by the special tribunals on hasty evidence --I say deliberately hasty evidence, because otherwise there would not have been the necessity for the wholesale remission of sentences against the rebels who were convicted at a time of panic in such large numbers."

* Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN :—"May I know whether we are speaking on the impropriety of settling the Mappillas in the Andamans or generally on the Mappilla outbreak?"

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* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHEITIYAR :—" Sir, they are inseparable. I am reminded of the wanton way in which cruelties were believed to have been perpetrated by the armies brought down with all the speed of special trains from Assam and elsewhere; the military came there ignorant of the people, and I was told at that time that some others who had some unfortunate resemblance to the Mappillas were wantonly shot. They caught hold of the Cherumas also judging perhaps from their mode of tonsure that they were Mappillas. The troops probably considered that the Mappillas were ubiquitous. Most horrible things were then reported to have been perpetrated. Then came that wagon tragedy. Sir, I need not narrate the tale of injustice that was meted out to the Mappillas. I would simply mention that it is time that Government should do some penance for all those wrongs.

" The Mappillas are a virile race. If the country's manhood, strength and prosperity are to be kept up, the Mappillas should not be taken to the Andamans. It is in the interest of the Hindus as well as the Muhammadans inhabiting this province I wish to point out to the Government the unwisdom of their persisting in this most inhuman, uncivilized and unbecoming action.

" Yesterday, Sir, I had the privilege of attending the Khilafat Conference at Mayavaram and they have passed a resolution. I was moved by the feelings of the people who attended the conference on this Andamans question. They have sent up a resolution to the Government and to the President of the Council and perhaps the post has not been expeditious enough to bring it in time. They have appealed to all classes of people, Hindus and Muhammadans alike, and I echo this appeal to see that this great injustice to a most deserving race is not allowed to be perpetrated."

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 340 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th August 1925, page 565 supra]

Letter from Mr. T. ROBERTS, Balmatta, Kankanady P.O., South Kanara, Mangalore, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Mangalore, the 25th April 1925.

Referring to the proceedings in the Legislative Council of 17th March 1925 as to the assignment of lands to ex-military men, on a motion made by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, M.L.C., I beg to make this representation on behalf of the ex-soldiers and their families in this district.

I have been the Honorary Correspondent and a Member of the District Soldiers' Committee here since its formation about two years ago and feel it my duty to bring to the notice of Government what I have experienced in the course of my humble efforts to find relief to the ex-army men and their families in need.

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2 When the Committee was formed, I received from the Collector a list of over 100 ex-army men in and near this town and I saw over fifty men and women (widows and widowed mothers of deceased and absent ex-soldiers) not mentioned in the above list. I believe there are as many more throughout the district. The majority of these war-service men are Christians (Catholics and Protestants).

3. The objects of the Committee are—

- (1) To find work for the unemployed ex-soldiers.
- (2) To secure educational facilities to their children.
- (3) To secure land for their settlement.
- (4) To give pecuniary aid to the widows and orphans of those who died after the war, as they do not get any pension and are in distress.

4. To secure employment, I saw the managers of firms and factories and pleaded for war-service men, but except a Parsee and one or two European firms none showed any willingness to employ them. A few men were employed temporarily now and then in public offices but were sent away when permanent vacancies occurred. These men after repeated petitions and attempts which ended in nothing left the district and went away and their families are in distress.

5. It was not an easy thing to secure the educational concessions. The school authorities levied fees from the children of war-service men even when the latter possessed the necessary certificates. I had to see them and explain matters. Then they pleaded ignorance of the Government orders and I had to ask them to address the Educational Authorities, and sometimes I myself had to write to the Collector. Experiencing such difficulties, I do not think that all who deserve the concessions have applied for the same. In such cases as have come to my knowledge I have done what I could.

6. There were many applications for land from ex-service men. Some got small plots but many were refused on the ground that no land was available or the lands applied for were reserved for depressed classes and other purposes. In some cases rocky hill slopes in distant places were pointed out where man or beast cannot live. Seeing that a large portion of Chambugudde land in Ullal village was reserved for depressed classes, I suggested to the Collector that a similar area out of it may be set apart for ex-army men who are homeless and my request was supported by the Revenue Divisional Officer, but the reply was not favourable. Specific questions were asked in the Legislative Council about the treatment of war-service men in the matter of finding employment and getting land, and the answer was "Government have no information." The information could have been obtained from the Collector. There are several ex-soldiers and their widows who have not yet got a bit of land, although they applied for it more than once. Unless the Shanbhog (Karnam) is pleased there is no hope of the poor ex-soldiers getting anything. When an application goes to the village official the stereotyped reply is "No land is available or the land applied for is reserved." But the relations or castemen of officials get lands without difficulty; they even knowingly encroach and build upon and enclose land applied for by war-service men, and there is none to question them.

7. I will quote one or two instances to show what acute difficulty and disappointment are experienced by ex-army men to get anything even from officials who are expected or supposed to be sympathetic to war-service men. A certain man who got a bit of ground near the Ullal Railway station nearly

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two years ago tried several times to get possession of it, but the Shanbhog disappointed him. The man was at the same time looking for an employment in this district, but having failed he left the district and went to North India where he got work. From there he wrote to me about the Shanbhog's conduct and asked me to get the plot marked out and shown to a relation of his. I spoke to the Tahsildar and also wrote on 25th October 1924 when he directed the Shanbhog to mark the plot on a certain day (1st November 1924) in my presence. But the Shanbhog did not turn up nor had he a word of excuse. So I wrote to the Tahsildar again on 8th November 1924 and a reminder on 12th January 1925. After about a month the Shanbhog saw me and arranged to meet on 10th February 1925. On that day he did not complete the business on the ground that his man (Ugrani) was sick and up till now the thing is not finished and the grantee is paying assessment every year without being able to make any improvement on the land!

Two of my sons were in war-service and how they were treated is shown in a representation, dated 10th July 1924, addressed by me to the Legislative Assembly and Council and copies of it were sent to the Members of Government also and the matter is still before them. My eldest son who had his own work before the war finding it very difficult to find work after the war applied for a few acres of land to settle as a farmer. He tried for four years with five Collectors but in vain and he passed away last year in a strange country. My third son was also in the war-service as a medical officer. Two years ago he got a small plot of Government waste ground in Kotekar village. Adjoining it is a road margin of about 18 cents. He applied for it in line with the road margin already granted to another war-service medical officer, but has not yet got it, although during the last two years he has been going from post to pillar and from pillar to post in order to get it. The Local Fund Department recommended its grant. The Tahsildar would not grant it. On appeal the Divisional Officer recommended but the Collector refused. I then applied to the District Board President on behalf of my son. The matter was again referred to the Local Fund Engineering Department and after a long delay the plot was granted on yearly lease and the Local Fund Overseer collected the lease amount three months ago, but nothing has been done yet to mark the plot and put in possession. In the meantime a portion of this plot has been occupied, built upon and enclosed by a casteman or relation of an official and there was none to object to it, though the encroachment was brought to the notice of the Authorities. But the Local Fund Overseer's direction to me is not to occupy the land until the lease is executed!! This may take some months more. Such is the consideration shown to war-service men who have endured untold hardships and misery.

I can mention more instances, but think it unnecessary. I fail to see any concession in the grant of small plots to ex-service men. The ordinary assessment is levied; even a few pies are collected as seigniorage on grass. The plot cannot be alienated for ten years and is liable to be resumed if not improved within a year. Ordinary darkhast is free from such restrictions.

8. As regards securing pecuniary aid for the relief of the widows and orphans of war-service men in distress, my experience has not been less discouraging. Since about a year and a half I have been going from house to house for contributions and very often I had to come back utterly disappointed; even wealthy men have turned me back. A Municipal Councillor subscribed Rs. 2 in December last, but has not yet paid although seen over

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a dozen times! I have sadly realized the Indian's never-ending promise "I will pay to-morrow". The apathy of the public in general and officials in particular has been a revelation to me. Some seem to think that the war-service men are a nuisance, while others think and say that the war-service men should be taken care of by the Government and English people for whom they fought and some Europeans say that Indians should take care of their widows and orphans. But for the generality of the majority of the Englishmen here (who are only a few in number) my collection would have been very poor.

Some months back I brought to the notice of the Collector some cases of destitute sickly widows (with children) who desire permanent help from Government or some big fund such as India and Burma Relief Fund or the Madras District Soldiers' Board which appears to have large funds at its disposal; but nothing is heard as yet.

Two or three of these widows hold His Majesty the King's Memorial certificate in which it is enjoined that those who come after should not forget those who at the call of King and Country left all and gave their life. I see from the "Fouji Akbar" (Army News) that service men and their families in North India are treated very liberally. Some were paid even Rs. 300 and Rs. 200 to clear their debts, to meet marriage expenses, etc. Here none got more than Rs. 20 (twenty only) during the last year although there are men who lost everything by fire and shipwreck. In the Lower Sutly valley 75,000 (seventy-five thousand) acres have been reserved for war-service men—vide "Fouji Akbar" of 1st November 1924, 13th December 1924, 7th March 1925, 14th March 1925, etc. I wish 100 acres were reserved for our men here. On the other hand hundreds of acres have been set apart for depressed classes which may not be utilized for another century. The war-service men in their present condition (landless, homeless and hopeless) may be rightly treated as a section of the depressed classes and a good portion of the abovesaid reserve be allotted to them. What I have represented above is corroborated by an article headed "Ex-Service Men" by "Justice" in the *Madras Mail* of 6th March 1925.

9. The war-service men and their widows do not often see me as often as they used to do before. When I meet them and tell them that they can come and tell me if they are in need of anything, their sullen reply is "Why to trouble you, Sir, again and again when the Government people are mocking at our misery; how many petitions, how often to go to taluk kachari and to the Shanbhogue or here and there and waste our time? These touching words of war-service men who at one time risked all and some have lost all are ringing in my ears always. What they say has been my experience also and myself being in indifferent health and despairing of being able to do anything substantial for them, I resigned my place on the District Soldiers' Committee. I accepted it (with hesitation owing to my age) at the desire of a Divisional Officer who was transferred afterwards. Three officers came after that but I got no help whatever from them. Being without any help even for out-door work (taking message, etc.) and the address of many war-service men not being given in the list sent to me I could not see all of them (though I wished very much to do so) as they are widely scattered in and out of the town of Mangalore. I know that many ex-army men and their families are still suffering in silence and their wants and grievances will not be known until they are brought under the care of a special officer like

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the Protector of Depressed Classes throughout the Presidency. The impression of the war-service men is that the present method is simply a make-shift with no real sympathy in it.

“ Much was promised but little is done ”.

MADRAS SOLDIERS' BOARD.

Memorandum No. 1182-1, dated 22nd June 1925.

[District Soldiers' Committee, South Kanara—Complaint against the working of—Mr. T. Roberts' letter, dated 25th April 1925.]

The Madras Soldiers' Board has enquired into the allegations against the working of the South Kanara District Soldiers' Committee made by Mr. Roberts and it finds that except in the matter of grant of educational concessions to children of ex-army men the charges are either too vague to be further investigated or are based on incorrect information.

Educational concessions.

Instances might have arisen in which difficulty was experienced by children of ex-army men in obtaining educational concessions available to them. With a view to making these concessions more widely known the Board has recently printed and supplied to the Presidents of District Soldiers' Committees vernacular translations thereof for distribution to Honorary Correspondents and for advertisement on notice boards in all Treasury and Taluk offices. The President, District Soldiers' Committee, South Kanara, has also undertaken their republication in the district.

The Board notes that the South Kanara Committee was almost first to raise funds by private subscription to afford relief to the dependents of ex-army men who were in indigent circumstances. The Committee has also endeavoured to do its best in other directions as well, such as assignment of lands and provision of employment to ex-army men.

Some of the accusations made by Mr. Roberts date back to the time when he was himself an Honorary Correspondent of the Committee and the Board is surprised to note that he himself failed in his duty to bring the matters to the notice of the Committee.

As regards the appointment of a Special Officer suggested by Mr. Roberts, the Board is not convinced that it is either justifiable or necessary.

E. M. GAWNE,
Secretary.

To Mr. P. Roberts, Balmatta, Karkanady P.O.
Copy to the Collector of South Kanara.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 343 asked by Rao Bahadur Cruz Fernandez at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th August 1925, page 567 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 892, P.H., dated 27th April 1925.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Secretary, United Free Church of Scotland Mission,
Rayapuram, dated 31st March 1925, No. T. 551.

Order—Mis. No. 892, P.H., dated 27th April 1925.

The Government are pleased to transfer the management of the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement at Tirumani to the authorities of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission. The terms of management of the Settlement will be as follows.

2. The Mission shall supply the whole staff, both European as well as subordinate, required for the management, and the Government will contribute at the following rates, namely—

European staff.—

- (a) Doctor (male)—an inclusive salary of Rs. 575 per mensem.
- (b) Matron—an inclusive salary of Rs. 375 per mensem.
- (c) Nurse—if and when a European nurse is employed, an inclusive salary of Rs. 325 per mensem.
- (d) Besides the monthly payments above referred to, second-class passages for the male doctor and his wife and the matron will be allowed. An outfit allowance of £70 for the male doctor and his wife and £72 for the matron will also be allowed. If and when a European nurse is appointed, she will also be allowed the initial passage and outfit as for the matron.
- (e) If more than one European lady worker is employed with the sanction of the Government by the Mission at any time, the contribution on account of each of them will be the same as for the matron.
- (f) The Government will also contribute at the above rates during the preliminary period of training not exceeding nine months for the doctor and six months each for the matron and a nurse when recruited.

(g) It must be clearly understood that the above rates and allowances cover all charges including leave allowances, pensionary contributions and passages of officers going on leave and the Mission accepts all other liabilities and risks on account of the European staff without any claim for additional contribution from the Government.

3. These arrangements are to be in force for a term of five years provided that the Government is at liberty to terminate the agreement at any time after six months' notice in writing.

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4. *Subordinate staff*.—A lump sum will be fixed as the maximum expenditure on—

- (1) Subordinate medical nursing and clerical staff; and
- (2) menial staff.

The Mission will have discretion to fix the number and pay of the staff as it thinks fit. The liability of the Government will be limited to the actual expenditure subject to the prescribed maxima. The maximum for the subordinate medical, nursing and clerical staff is fixed at Rs. 7,710 a year and the maximum for the menial staff is fixed at Rs. 4,860 a year. These maxima have been worked out on the basis of the statement attached. The details entered in this statement are not to be regarded as binding on the Mission but are adopted only for the purpose of fixing a suitable maximum. The Mission will also be at liberty to employ inmates of the Settlement on such work and wages as may be found suitable provided the maximum expenditure on the menial staff is not thereby exceeded.

5. *Diet, medicines and contingencies*.—The following inclusive rates are fixed :—

(i) Patients.	{	Anglo-Indians—Rs. 22-8-0 per head per mensem.
		Indians—Rs. 13-4-0 per head per mensem.
(ii) Untainted children.	{	Over 8 years of age Rs. 9 do. do.
		Under . . . Rs. 6 do. do.

In exceptional circumstances, e.g., famine, the Mission will be at liberty with the consent of the Government to utilize savings, if any, under the head for expenditure on salaries of staff.

6. In other respects, the terms as detailed in the draft agreement forwarded with the Rev. J. H. Maclean's letter, dated 9th April 1924, are accepted.

7. The Surgeon-General is requested to report urgently, in consultation with the Mission, the date on which the transfer can be conveniently effected.

8. The Surgeon-General is also requested to obtain and submit to the Government a formal deed of agreement embodying the above terms.

9. The expenditure will be met from the provision in the current year's budget under 32-b. i. Presidency hospitals, for the Leper Hospital, Tondiarpet. The Surgeon-General is requested to submit a reappropriation statement through the Accountant-General transferring the above provision to the head 32-b. v. Grants to private institutions.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Rev. John Stewart, M.A., Secretary, United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Rayapuram.

„ Surgeon-General.

„ Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).

„ Finance Department.

[24th August 1925]

APPENDIX.

Statement referred to in paragraph 4 of G.O. Mis. No. 892, P.H., dated 27th April 1925.

	Pay per mensem.	Contribution to Provident Fund at one anna in the rupee per mensem.
I. Subordinate medical, nursing and clerical staff—		
	RS.	RS. A.
Steward and storekeeper	60	3 12
First writer	40	2 8
Second writer	30	1 14
Two Sub-Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 100.	200	12 8
Two compounders on Rs. 40	80	5 0
One Industrial Superintendent and Agriculturist.	70	4 6
One matron for untainted school ...	20	1 4
Three female nurses (Rs. 25 each) ...	75	4 11
One teacher for untainted school ...	30	1 14
Total ...	605 plus	37 13
	642 13 or	
	Rs. 7,713 12 a year	
	or	
	Rs. 7,710 roundly	
II. Menial staff—		
One caretaker of buildings, library and office.	30	
Two male ward attendants (Rs. 15 each).	30	
Three peons on Rs. 12 per mensem ...	36	
Six lascars on Rs. 12 per mensem ...	72	
Two cooks for hospital and school on Rs. 17 per mensem.	34	
One tailor	20	
Three bandymen on Rs. 13 per men- sem.	39	
Two gardeners on Rs. 12 per mensem.	24	
Ten scavengers on Rs. 12 per mensem.	120	
Total ...	405 or	Rs. 4,860 a year.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 344 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th August 1925, page 568 supra.]

G.O. No. 936 W., dated 4th July 1925.

In G.O. No. 450 W., dated 8th May 1923, the Government approved a scheme of works estimated to cost approximately Rs. 3 lakhs, for the establishment of a Leper settlement at Tirumani, Chingleput district. The scheme has since undergone some modifications, and several additional works have also been reported to be necessary to complete the Settlement on lines similar to settlements elsewhere (e.g., at Dichpalli and Purulia). A consolidated list of

- (a) works estimates for which have so far been approved by Government;
- (b) works estimates for which are still under consideration;
- (c) works which are considered unnecessary or are proposed to be deferred

has accordingly been prepared and is annexed to these proceedings.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Public Works)

F. B. EVANS,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings).
 „ Accountant-General, Madras, through Finance Department
 „ Local Self-Government (P.H.) Department.
 „ Finance Department.

Annexure to G.O. No. 936 W., dated 4th July 1925.

THE LADY WILLINGDON LEPER SETTLEMENT, TIRUMANI.

CONSOLIDATED AND REVISED SCHEME OF WORKS.

Name of work.	Cost.
(a) <i>Works for which estimates have so far been approved by the Government.</i>	
	RS.
1. Administration block	12,630
2. Medical block	12,860
3. Two observation wards	15,120
4. Inoculation and dispensary block	13,100
5. Recreation and library block	12,680
6. Quarters for married lepers	34,880
7. Compound walls and wire fencing	14,000
8. Quarters for two sub-assistant surgeons	8,280
9. Opening ceremony	1,000
10. Water-supply—Chain Helice pumps to wells	11,912
11. Shops	2,940

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Name of work.	Cost.
(a) Works for which estimates have so far been approved by the Government—cont.	
	RS.
12. Notice board	450
13. Roads and drains	18,300
14. School for boys and girls	6,440
15. Superintendent's garage	900
16. Isolation wards for males and females	1,970
17. Cattle shed... ..	820
18. Hostel for clean children with provision for Indian matron, kitchen, store, dining-room, well, worksheds.	15,560
19. Converting the south-west observation ward into tailor's shop as well as quarters for clean staff ...	230
20. Hindu temple	1,900
21. Mosque	1,630
22. Seven bathing enclosures	3,640
23. Superintendent's quarters... ..	28,020
24. Seven latrines	4,200
25. Incinerator... ..	500
26. Latrines for isolation wards	470
27. Superintendent's godown	1,660
28. R.M.O.'s godown	1,660
29. Do kitchen	1,040
30. In-patients casualty hospital	15,000
31. Kitchen for do.	1,040
32. Latrine for do.	600
33. Wells	20,900
34. Dhoby khana	1,130
35. Dwelling blocks for unmarried lepers	1,21,765
36. Bungalow for matron in charge of female lepers and hospital nurse	6,500
37. Kitchen for do. do.	1,040
38. Tank	3,750
39. Mortuary	1,460

(b) Works for which estimates have yet to be sanctioned by the Government and which were newly proposed.

40. R.M.O.'s bungalow ... ..	...
41. Garage	900
42. Conversion of the observation ward north-east block into ward for children under observation and construction of a new kitchen for this ward	1,500
43. Two additional latrines for the observation wards ... ..	...

(c) Works which are to be deferred or are considered not necessary.

44. Piped water-supply from the service reservoir of the Chingleput water works	59,000
45. Church ... ..	...
46. Electric power-house and lighting	82,271
47. Quarters for masalchi and cook	600

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APPENDIX IV

[Vide answer to question No. 345 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th August 1925, page 569 supra.]

G.O. No. 1125, P.H., dated 6th August 1924.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 832, P.H., dated 23rd May 1924.

From the Director of Public Health, dated 27th March 1924,
No. 534-3, P.H.

From the Surgeon-General, dated 28th May 1924, No. 1040-G.

Order—No. 1125, P.H., dated 6th August 1924.

The Government approve the proposals of the ' Director of Public Health for altering the directions for the use of vaccine lymph ' appended to G.O. No. 832, P.H., of 23rd May 1923, subject to the modifications suggested by the Surgeon-General in his letter No. 1040-G., dated 28th May 1924. The action of the Director of Public Health in having deleted the last two sentences of paragraph 15 of the ' Instructions on the working of vaccination in non-municipal areas ' appended to the Government Order is also approved.

A copy of the directions as approved by the Government is appended to the order.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Local Self-Government)

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Health.
Director, King Institute, Guindy.
Surgeon-General.
Registrar-General of Panchayats.
Accountant-General.
Revenue Department.
Superintendent, Government Press (for Gazette).

APPENDIX

Revised directions for using vaccine lymph.

1. Supplies of vaccination lymph to vaccinators in the several districts will be made from the King Institute, Guindy, four times a month on the dates noted against each group of districts—

(1) Nilgiris Malabar South Kanara Coimbatore Salem	} 1st, 7th, 17th and 28rd.		(2) Ganjam Godavari Guntur Ganjam Hill tracts Vizagapatam	} 2nd, 8th, 18th and 24th.

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(3) Trichino- poly Tanjore South Arcot Tinnevelly Madura	3rd, 9th, 19th and 25th.	(5) North Arcot Chittoor Chingleput Ramnad Kistna district.	5th, 11th, 21st and 27th.
(4) Kurnool Anantapur Bellary Cuddapah Nellore	4th, 10th, 20th and 26th.	(6) Municipal- ities. Jails Military	6th, 12th, 22nd and 28th.

Under this arrangement it will be possible for vaccinators to wait for their second supply and then use up two supplies together. This might not be detected as District Health Inspectors are not always in town with their vaccinators. As there still is a tendency to delay in using the vaccine as promptly as possible, vaccinators should be ordered to submit normal registers of vaccination immediately after finishing their supply. In all cases of delay there should be a severe penalty as it is very important that all supply of lymph should be used promptly. District Health Officers will be expected to take all steps to ensure that this is being done by the vaccinators in their districts.

2. All indents for vaccine lymph shall be in multiples of 20 doses and ordinarily the issue of lymph from the King Institute will be in tubes containing 20 doses each. In special cases tubes containing 10 doses will also be issued, but this smaller tube should not be usually necessary if vaccinators exercise due care.

3. The vaccine is sent out from the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, in glass tubes.

Those tubes are labelled to show—

- (a) the lymph number;
- (b) the number of cases which can be vaccinated with the contents;
- (c) the date of despatch; and
- (d) the period beyond which the vaccine must not be used.

This period is fixed as a maximum for inaccessible places, but to ensure good results every effort shall be made to use the vaccine expeditiously.

4. *General instructions*—(1) A vaccinator should provide himself with the following articles (see Fig. 1*. The lettering is the same here as in the picture):—

- (a) One vaccine-carrier.
- (b) Two rotary lancets in a wooden box.
- (c) Absorbent wool in sufficient quantity.
- (d) One wooden holder of vaccine vials and instruments.
- (e) One brass spirit lamp.
- (f) The necessary quantity of methylated spirit.
- (g) One match box
- (h) Two towels.
- (i) One cake of sunlight soap.

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- (j) A canvas bag with shoulder-strap to hold the above.
- (k) A bench, stool or a sitting plank to arrange the articles on.
- (l) Clean water in a clean (brass) wide-mouthed vessel.

N.B.—The last two items should be obtained locally.

(2) All apparatus should be kept in a good state of repair and should be inspected periodically by the Health Inspectors, who should report any deficiencies to the District Health Officer with a view to getting the necessary renewals. The lancets should be kept polished and its teeth should be sharp. It should be sent to the office of the Director of Public Health if any repairs are required.

(3) Vaccinations should be performed in a clean and shady place such as the village chavadi, or in the shade of a thick tree.

(4) The children to be vaccinated should be collected before commencing the vaccinations whenever possible.

(5) Heat quickly destroys the potency of vaccine lymph; it should therefore be kept as cool as possible, night and day.

Vaccinators shall be at the appointed places on the due dates in order to take delivery of their supplies of lymph from the postal authorities immediately on arrival. The vaccine tubes shall at once be placed in a cooled vaccine-carrier.

The carrier being made of materials (pith and glass) which are bad conductors of heat, gives protection from heat to the vaccine. When vaccinators are on the march additional protection can be given by rolling clean clothing round the carrier.

It must be remembered that, as the carrier is designed to keep heat out, it will, if once allowed to get warm, keep heat in just as efficiently and thus completely defeat the end aimed at.

At night time, therefore, the carriers and their contents should be cooled down as thoroughly as circumstances permit. The carrier should be opened and the tubes of vaccine removed. A little clean water should then be poured into the carrier and the latter hung up still open, in as good a draught of air as possible. The tubes of vaccine should be rolled in a small pad of clean lint or rag and placed in a shallow saucer of water in a good draught of air.

These precautions will be specially effective in hot dry places where the day temperatures are high. The greatest protection from the effects of heat, however, will be obtained by using the vaccine as quickly as possible.

5. *Preparation before vaccination*—(1) After the children have been collected, the vaccinator should arrange his things on a bench, stool or sitting plank placed in the shade (Fig. 1 *).

(2) He should then wash his hands thoroughly with soap and water and dry them on a clean towel.

(3) He should light his spirit lamp, and sterilize the toothed and scoop end of the lancets in the flame, and leave them to cool on the wooden holder, without bringing the sterilized portions of the instruments in contact with the wood. The two lancets should be used alternately and should be *sterilized and cooled* for each child.

(4) After all arrangements have been made the vial of vaccine should be taken out of the vaccine-carrier and fixed in the socket made for the purpose in the wooden holder.

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(5) The vaccinator should then proceed to wash the arms of the children, six at a time, with soap and water and dry the part with a clean towel (Fig. 2 *).

6. *Vaccination*.—(1) Each vaccine vial contains more than sufficient lymph for the number of cases noted on the label. The vaccinator should first satisfy himself that the vial has not leaked during the transit and that it contains the full quantity of lymph. If he has any reason to suspect that the tube has been damaged, he should return the vial *unopened* to the Director, King Institute, Guindy. Having ascertained that the seal is intact, the vaccinator should first shake the vial well before opening it. He should hold the cork between the thumb and fore-finger of his left hand, taking care that the inner end of the cork does not touch anything. With the scoop end of the lancet he should take out a scoopful of lymph. He should then recork the vial and replace it in the wooden holder. One scoopful should suffice for two insertions. The lymph should be applied with the convex side of the scoop in two places, one inch apart, on the arm of the child (Fig. 3 *). Taking a gentle grip of the child's arm and slightly stretching the skin the vaccinator should then apply the toothed end of the lancet on the skin on the top of the drop of lymph and rotate to the right and to the left applying a little pressure so as to produce a light circular cut. Care should be taken that the cut is of the same depth over the whole circumference of the circle (Fig. 4 *). The vaccinated part should then be rubbed evenly with the scoop end of the lancet so as to ensure the entry of the lymph into the small wound.

(2) Each child should be vaccinated on both arms, four insertions being made in all.

(3) Once a vaccine vial has been opened, the contents should, as far as possible, be used in one place. No lymph should be used later than *four* days after its receipt by the vaccinator.

7. *Precautions*.—(1) Vaccinations should invariably be performed in the cool of the morning or of the evening and in a shady place.

(2) Vaccinated children should not be allowed to go away or expose their arms to the sun, till the lymph has thoroughly dried; the period required is at least fifteen minutes and is often more.

(3) Mothers or guardians should be instructed not to wipe off the lymph and should be watched to see that they do not do so. They should be told to keep the child's arm scrupulously clean and to preserve the vaccine vesicle intact once it has formed. They should be warned that the vesicle should on no account be covered with cow-dung, ash or similar objectionable applications and of the dangers of so doing.

(4) The lancet should now be well cleaned by wiping it on a clean cloth or blotting paper. On no account must sand or earth be used. The cleaning and sterilization of the lancet should be done between each operation.

(5) In re-vaccination cases, scarification should not be done on the site of old scars.

8. Vaccinators requiring vaccine for an extra number of cases should submit their indents through the Health Inspectors and the District Health Officers, as in the case of deviation of programme, to the Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Saidapet, Madras. These indents should be made on the printed post cards prescribed for such purpose.

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Extra indent.

Please send to (post town) enough
vaccine lymph for cases so as to reach me on
(Signature)

Station

Class Vaccinator,

Dated 192 .

*range,
district.*

These extra indent post cards can be obtained from the District Medical and
District Health
Sanitary Officer.
Officer.

9. A statement in the annexed form should be sent by the Health Inspectors through the District Health Officer to the Director of the King Institute every month after the cases have been inspected. The necessary forms are supplied by the King Institute.

10. Vaccinators are forbidden to use vaccine beyond the period marked on the tube. This period is calculated so as to give vaccinators four clear days on which to use the vaccine. The observance of this rule must be regarded as imperative. If any vaccine remains unused at the end of the specified time, it should be returned to the Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, by letter post in the box in which it was sent out. A statement of the reasons for not using the supply should be enclosed.

11. Where it is evident that carelessness in exposing the vaccine to the sun, to great heat, or in carrying out the operation has occurred, or where vaccinators have deliberately delayed commencing work for several days after receipt of a fresh supply the District Health Officer should recover the cost of vaccine at the rate of 6 pies per case. Such recoveries should be remitted to the treasury and credited to the Government under 'XXIII-A P.H.—Public Health receipts—Misc. other items' and the treasury receipts obtained and forwarded to the Director, King Institute, Guindy.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 25th August 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. Deputy President (M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P KESAVA PILLAI AVARGAL, C.I.E.) in the chair.

I

NEW MEMBER.

Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, *Kt.*, made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and took his seat.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—*

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Agriculture.

Development of agriculture in Coimbatore.

* 361 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that he stated as president of the Agricultural Conference at Coimbatore on the 16th July 1925 that he is not sure as to what the Government was going to do regarding agricultural education in the future; and

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(b) if this statement is true whether it has any reference to the statement made by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Lords regarding the future agricultural policy in India?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ May we know now from the hon. the Minister whether there is to be any change regarding agricultural education in the future? The question was put with reference to an extract reported in the papers of his speech at Coimbatore? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ This is what appeared in the ‘ Justice ’ paper : ‘ Though the results have been comparatively disappointing, I think the experiment should be proceeded with, and perhaps extended to many schools with such modifications as experience may show to be necessary. ’ ”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ May we know what is the present experience Government have gained as far as agricultural education is concerned? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ At two centres where the experiment is carried on, we are not as much pleased as we expected but we will persevere. ”

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ May we know the points regarding which Government were not pleased with the education imparted? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ The proper classes of students are not being recruited. ”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I ask the hon. the Minister whether he said in the speech that has been referred to that it has been found difficult to get employment for students who have passed out of the agricultural schools so far? ”

Co-operative Societies.

Appointment of Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

* 362 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that selections for the posts of Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies were made partly from the chief inspectors ;

(b) how many such appointments were made and what is the service and educational qualification of each chief inspector thus promoted ;

(c) whether in making these appointments of Assistant Registrars, the claims of any senior chief inspectors were overlooked ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this ?

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1.—(a) Yes.

(b)—

Name.	Qualifications.	Total service in the Co-operative department.
		YEARS.
1. M.R.Ry. R. Desika- chariyar.	Matric; Handwriting; Account (Higher); Translation (Lower) Tamil; Typewriting (Elementary).	15½
2. M.R.Ry. C. Govinda- swami Mudaliyar.	Matric; Handwriting.. ..	16½
3. M.R.Ry. K. Narayana- swami Mudaliyar.	Matric; Book-keeping (Elementary).	16
4. M.R.Ry. C. D. Samuel Pillai.	Matric; Handwriting; Police Sub-Inspector's test.	11½
5. M.R.Ry. M. M. Rama- chandra Bhupathi.	Upper Secondary; Diplome in Commerce; Shorthand and Typewriting (Intermediate); Translation (Lower) Tamil.	14½
6. M.R.Ry. P. Subra- manyam.	Matric; Handwriting; Dictation; Revenue and Account (Lower); Translation (Lower) Telugu.	13
7. M.R.Ry. C. Kannan Nayar.	Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.	9
8. M.R.Ry. N. Venkata- ramayya.	Do.	Nearly 10
9. M.R.Ry. C. Narayanan Nayar.	B.A.	„ 4

(c) & (d) The claims of all Chief Inspectors were considered in making the appointments.

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May I ask the hon. the Minister what the use of inviting applications by advertisement is when probably it is decided that the selection is to be confined to those already in service? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ For the new class of assistant registrars, we had to resort to three methods: (1) to retain such of them as were competent, (2) to promote people from the lower grade, (3) to recruit new men.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May we know how many appointments have been made? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Twenty-five appointments have been made.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know the number of graduates in the cadre of chief inspectors who have not been promoted and the school-leaving certificate people and upper secondary diplomates that have been promoted? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ I have not got the information as to the number of graduates who have not been promoted, but those people that have been promoted were found to be extremely clever and to have done their duties very satisfactorily; therefore the reward of merit has been given to them.”

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Selection of Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies from Assistant Registrars.

* 363 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in appointing Deputy Registrars from the ranks of the Assistant Registrars the claims of some senior men with higher educational qualifications were overlooked ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this ?

A.—(a) & (b) The claims of all officers were duly considered.

Exemption of Banks and Co-operative Societies from payment of Companies tax.

* 364 Q.—MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR. Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether the question of exempting the Banks and Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912 from payment of Companies tax is still under consideration or any order has been passed and, if so, to lay it on the table ?

A.—The question is still under the consideration of the Government.

MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ In view of the fact that the matter has been under consideration for a long time, may I ask the hon. the Minister to expedite the same ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Since the answer was given, the Local Self-Government has passed orders that these are to be exempted.”

MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—“ May I request the hon. the Minister to say when that order will be placed on the table ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ The order has been sent to the Press for publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ May I know whether the order is merely ‘ impotent ’ with regard to local bodies or is it binding on them ? ”

Industries.

The strength of the Leather Trades Institute.

* 365 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the number of students on the rolls of the Leather Trades Institute in the current year, as well as in the two previous years ?

A.—1923-24	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
1924-25	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1925-26	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 up to date.

More admissions are expected.

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether Government have not prescribed the date within which applications should be sent in for admission ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ No date.”

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Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Am I to understand that admissions are open throughout the year, and if so, I would like to know how the new students are able to get along with the old students ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ Instruction is imparted to each student, and not as a class.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ Does not the course of lectures begin at a fixed time ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ The answer given to Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar will hold good.”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ May I know the cause of decline in the number of students year after year ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ We expect more admissions.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Is there any explanation for the big fall in 1924-25 ? ”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ In view of the answer that the lessons are taught to individual students, may I know whether there are any classes into which these are divided ? ”

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ In view of the fact that there has been a regular decline in the number of students, do Government think that any useful purpose would be served by retaining this institute ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ We expect more students and therefore that question does not arise.”

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ What makes the hon. the Minister expect more students when their number has been steadily and rapidly falling ? ”

Education.

Staff of the Government Victoria College, Palghat.

* 366 Q.—Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the services of the staff of the lower forms of the Government Victoria College at Palghat are lent to the Palghat municipality or permanently transferred ;

(b) the number and designation of officers thus lent or transferred ;

(c) whether the period of service in the municipality will be considered as Government service or municipal service ;

(d) whether their services are transferred to the municipality with or without their consent ; and

(e) whether they are entitled to any pension ?

A.—(a) The services of the staff employed in the Middle School department of the Government Victoria College, Palghat, have been temporarily transferred to the Municipal Council, Palghat, until such time as they can be absorbed in Government service elsewhere.

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- (b) Eight Secondary grade assistants, one Physical Training instructor, one Pandit and one Drawing master.
- (c) Period of service under the municipal council will be reckoned as Government service.
- (d) The Government are not aware that the teachers were against the transfer.
- (e) Yes.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" With reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know whether it would not have been better that these assistants were consulted previously to give them an option of expressing their own opinions ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The answer is that they are not aware of teachers against the proposal."

Andhra University Bill.

* 367 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(i) with reference to the answer given to question No. 1324 on 3rd December 1924—

(a) whether the Government obtained the opinion of the University of Madras regarding the Andhra University Bill ;

(b) whether the Public Works Department has submitted plans of the sites required for the location of the University ;

(c) whether the Government have got plans and estimates for the construction of buildings necessary for the University ; and

(ii) whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to place the papers on the table—

(a) the report of the special officer ;

(b) the opinion of the Madras University on the Andhra University Draft Bill ; and

(c) the reports of the Public Works Department officers ?

A.—(i) (a) Yes

(b) Site plans of possible sites for the location of the Engineering College and University offices were prepared.

(c) No.

(ii) (a) The report of the special officer has just been received. The question of its publication will be considered.

(b) The letter ^a from the Registrar of the University is placed on the table.

(c) The report of the Public Works Department officer has not been received.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" Sir, with reference to clause (b) may I know with reference to what places site plans have been prepared ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" With reference to university centres."

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Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" May I know whether it is for the university centres mentioned in the draft Bill ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The inspector was to prepare the plans with reference to the university centres. I do not know actually how many were prepared. "

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I know with reference to what particular places the site plans have been prepared ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry, to the best of my recollection. "

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" When were the instructions given to the Public Works Officer for the preparation of the plans ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I regret I am not able to answer that. "

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" May I ask whether these will be placed on the table of the House ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" If they are necessary. "

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" The Public Works Department has prepared some site plans: may I know what took place after the preparation of those plans ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I am afraid I cannot answer the question. "

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" Do these site plans vary with different localities ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It varies according to the conditions of the locality. "

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" The answer to clause (b) refers to site plans for the Engineering College and for University Offices. The answer now given is that they have been prepared with reference to Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam. Am I to understand that site plans for the Engineering College are prepared both for Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam and that there are two sets of plans ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The answer is clear from my speech introducing the Bill. "

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" His speech is not consistent with the answer. We have been given to understand that he did not come to a conclusion with reference to the location of the university. I am not asking him to state whether any idea was formed as to the location of the university, but I simply wish to know when instructions were given for the preparation of plans and estimates for Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam ? "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Are these plans tentative ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" They are by nature tentative. "

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Are not the plans prepared with reference to the locality ? "

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The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I have already answered that."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"From the speech to which reference is given by the hon. the Minister, we were told that selection of site was still an open question and that public opinion would be collected on that question. So, may I know for what particular locality these plans were made?"

Revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

11-15 a.m. * 368 Q—Mr. K PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have decided to appoint a committee to examine the working of the Grant-in-Aid Code and submit proposals for its revision ; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, when they will commence their work and whether private institutions will be adequately represented in the committee's personnel ?

A.—(a) Government have not decided to appoint a committee. The whole matter is engaging the attention of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Sir, I just want to ask one supplementary question on question No. 367."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"I am sorry, we have just passed on to question No. 368"

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"May I know from the hon. the Minister for Education how long the proposals for the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code have been under consideration. Sir, he is engaged in conversation with the hon. Member from Chittoor and so, although I put the question loudly, he has not heard me."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I am very sorry."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Sir, will the hon. the Minister be pleased to state how long the proposals for the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code have been under consideration?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"They have been under consideration for nearly two years. The reason is that first of all there is financial difficulty in giving effect to any proposal framed. Secondly, the matter was referred to the Secondary Education Board and they were not unanimous in their conclusions and thirdly we have to gather opinions from the managers of institutions and when their opinions are gathered they will be classified by a special officer who will go into the subject."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"May I know which is the more important reason which stands in the way of revising the Grant-in-Aid Code?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"It is open to the hon. Member to take any one of the reasons stated by me as important."

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Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" I think it is the Member in charge of the portfolio that has to say which is the more important of the reasons."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I have given the three important reasons."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" Which of them is the most important is my question."

Pay and efficiency bar of school assistants in Government schools.

* 369 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the pay of the school assistants in Government schools is graded at Rs. 75—150 with an efficiency bar at Rs. 10¹;

(b) whether no such efficiency bar is placed in respect of Deputy Inspectors of Schools;

(c) whether it is a fact that a good number of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools are undergraduates;

(d) whether all the school assistants are either B.A., L.T.'s, or M.A., L.T.'s.;

(e) why there should be any efficiency bar for these highly qualified employees when none is required in the case of less qualified men; and

(f) in view of the anomaly existing between these two classes of subordinates, whether the Government intend removing the efficiency bar in the case of the school assistants?

4.—(a) & (e) No. School assistants are placed in the three different grades of—

Rs. 75—5—100 for 48 per cent of the number of posts,	
Rs. 100—10—150 for 40	and
Rs. 150—10—250 for 12	"

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) About a fifth of the total number of Deputy Inspectors are undergraduates; most of them have long service to their credit.

(d) Yes.

(f) The question of revising the pay of the Subordinate Educational Service is under consideration.

Teaching of Chemistry as an optional subject in the Adoni Municipal High School

* 370 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether Chemistry is taught as an optional subject in the Municipal High School, Adoni, from 1922;

(b) whether the subject was introduced into the school with the previous permission of the District Educational Officer, Bellary;

(c) whether a new assistant had to be and was appointed to teach the new subject from 1922; and

(d) whether the Government met the net cost of the high school and, if so, whether they include the pay of this teacher in calculating the net cost to be borne by them?

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A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) An additional assistant was appointed.

(d) Yes; in calculating the net cost three assistants including one science assistant are taken into account.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am sorry the hon. the Minister has not answered the question of which I think he is well aware. Sir, there are four assistants. I am asking whether the Government are meeting the cost of the additional assistant who was employed with the consent of the District Educational Officer ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" We were not aware of that, Sir. There are three assistants one of whom is a science assistant and his cost is included in calculating the net cost of the school."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Minister be pleased to call for the information whether there are not four men employed and if so will he be pleased to see that the cost of one appointed with the consent of the District Educational Officer is included in the net cost ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Even if one assistant is appointed with the consent of the District Educational Officer, the Government are not bound to pay for him."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Will he be pleased to inquire how many there are and if there are more than three of them to see that he is included in the net cost ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" As I said it will serve no useful purpose, because even if there are four assistants, the local body which appointed the fourth will have to bear the cost."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Does he suggest that instruction in chemistry can be given without that assistant? It is an absolute necessity to have that fourth man."

Buildings for the municipal schools at Bellary, etc

* 371 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the stage at which the question of providing new buildings for the municipal schools at Bellary and Adoni, respectively, is at present ?

A.—Detailed plans and estimate for constructing a building for the Municipal high school, Bellary, have been prepared and it is expected that the work will be put in execution in the course of this year. The question of construction of a new building for the Municipal high school, Adoni, is under correspondence.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, the hon. the Minister has inspected this school and he is aware of the extreme difficulties experienced there. Will he be pleased to expedite the matter ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The answer was already given."

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Contribution from the Adi-Dravidas towards starting a school for them in Vaniveddu village.

* 372 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Wallajah range, asked the Adi-Dravidas on 8th May 1925, who are living in No. 66, Vaniveddu village, Wallajah taluk, North Arcot district, either to contribute half of the amount for starting a school for them or to contribute free labour?

A.—No.

Mr. R. VEERIAN.—‘ Sir, with reference to the main question, the answer is ‘No’. Here is a mahazar submitted by respectable members belonging to the depressed classes in the Vaniveddu village, Wallajah taluk, North Arcot district, wherein it is stated clearly that the Deputy Inspector of Schools asked the members of the depressed classes either to contribute half the amount for starting a school for them or to contribute free labour. At least may I know from the hon. the Minister for Education whether he will kindly make inquiries into the matter?’

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO:—“ We have enquired and the information is given here in the answer.”

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—“ May I know whether the Government are not going to believe the statement made by the respectable members of the depressed classes? I am perfectly willing to hand over the statement. Either the statement made by the respectable members of the depressed classes ought to be incorrect or there ought to be inaccuracy somewhere else.”

Excise.

Alleged keeping of an unlicensed toddy shop in Uppupalaiyam village, Salem district.

* 373 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the statement in the *Kudinool*, dated 5th July and in the *Hindu* newspaper to the effect that the Perunkurichi abkari contractor has been openly keeping an unlicensed toddy shop in Uppupalaiyam village in Tiruchengodu taluk of Salem district;

(b) whether it is a fact that the people of the Uppupalaiyam village are opposed to the opening and the continuance of this toddy shop;

(c) whether it is a fact that unlicensed toddy is being sold here at very cheap rates and that the restriction as to hours is completely ignored; and

(d) whether the subordinates of the department are ignorant of the existence of this unlicensed shop?

A.—The Government have no information. -

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—“ Sir, am I to understand that the hon. the Minister has no concern with the action of the officials of his department who go on giving free drink and that too at all hours, and giving inducements of all sorts to the people especially in this famine-ridden area? Sir, can the Government, although such things were brought to their notice as long ago as 5th July, say that they have no information? ”

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The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO.—“I think, as to the general remarks made by the hon. Member I must say that he is not at all justified and, as regards the specific question put, we have given the answer.”

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—“May I know if the Government do not think it advisable to call for the information?”

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO.—“It will be considered”

MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“May I ask how I am not justified in my remark seeing that we have been told that Government's aim is total prohibition at least at some distant future?”

Location of toddy shops in Vellalore village, Coimbatore taluk.

* 374 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR. Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any rule that no toddy or arrack shop should be located near the place of a weekly market or at or near a public road;

(b) whether it is a fact that a toddy shop is located very near the weekly market at Vellalore in Coimbatore taluk close to the public road leading to it and that an arrack shop also is located in the same village on the other side of the market;

(c) what is the population of the village;

(d) whether it is a fact that there have been always several factions in the village and there have been murders and other offences among these factions and there have been several criminal cases and security proceedings even recently;

(e) whether it is a fact that on the recommendation of the police, the shops had to be temporarily closed last year;

(f) whether it is a fact that one of the factions consists largely of Pallars who live in the village in very large numbers and who have generally no means of livelihood excepting coolie work;

(g) whether it is a fact that there are several other toddy and arrack shops within two or three miles from the village; and

(h) whether any suggestion has been made that either of the shops or both of them may be permanently closed; whether the Government have any objection to go into the matter carefully and pass final orders about the closure of the shops?

A.—(a) The departmental rules require that rural shops should not, except in special circumstances, be located within a furlong of a metalled road and should be away from market places, etc.

(c) 6,549 according to the census of 1921.

(b) & (d) to (g) The Government have no information.

(h) No suggestion has been received by Government.

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR.—“With reference to the answer to clause (a), may I know whether the special circumstances referred to in that rule have been defined and if so, what they are?”

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The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Except in special circumstances, the departmental rules require that rural shops should not be located within a furlong of a metalled road and should be away from market places, etc. If there are any special circumstances to show that the locality demands it or that the people want it, in such cases an exception would be made."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"My question is what those special circumstances are. Have they been defined in those departmental rules or have they been left to the discretion of the local excise officers?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I have illustrated one such reason, Sir. But the discretion is left to the local officers to decide whether there are special circumstances necessitating contravention of the rules."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I would put the question again, Sir. I want to know whether the special circumstances have been defined in the rules? I want this information to enable me to judge for myself whether in particular cases the rules have been abused or not?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"If there are abuses of the rules, certainly they will be considered."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I shall repeat my question. What I want to know is whether the special circumstances have been defined in the rules, so that in each case I may know if the rules have been strictly adhered to."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"As I said, the rules give discretion to the local officers"

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—"May I bring to the notice of the hon. the Minister that there is not one shop in Madras which does not militate against the provisions of the Excise Manual?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"I am afraid I cannot accept that as a very accurate statement."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—"Will be kindly examine the question and correct me if I am wrong?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Every shop in the City of Madras has to be located in some house which opens into the street."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—"It is not only with regard to the question of opening into the streets but there are certain other rules framed so far as the City of Madras is concerned and all those rules are transgressed in the matter of location of shops."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"If any specific rule has been transgressed in any particular manner in any particular place, certainly I am willing to have inquiries made; but a general order like that is too much for any department to carry out."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—"It is not at all difficult to give a specific instance seeing that all the shops in the City of Madras are located against the provisions of the Excise Manual."

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The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" There is the Licensing Board for giving advice with regard to the location of shops in the City of Madras."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" Even in cases where the Licensing Board refused permission, I may remind the hon. the Minister that the Board of Revenue have interfered and given permission."

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The Licensing Board recommended that certain shops should be abolished. Those shops were accordingly abolished and the Government approved the order."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I ask the hon. the Minister whether he remembers that as regards the location of a toddy shop at Polur, North Arcot district, in spite of the fact that it is on the junction of four roads and that it is on the road leading to the railway station near the school, factory, etc., I thrice interpellated the matter and the answer was that the Government had no information ? "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to clause (a), the rules require that the shops should be located away from the market places, etc. May I know if any minimum distance has been fixed, or, even there, discretion is given to the local officers ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It should be a furlong away from a metalled road."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I have read that portion of the answer. My question is if any minimum distance has been fixed with respect to the location of a shop near a market place ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" At a reasonable distance from the market place."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I suppose it is reasonable distance according to the discretion of the local officers ? Then, Sir, as regards (b) and (d) to (g), the Government say that they have no information. I have made myself responsible for the allegation made in this question, viz., that it is close to a road, close to a market, etc., and still would Government say that they have no information and that they do not care to obtain the information ? "

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" With reference to (h), may I know why it is that side doors and secret windows are being allowed in the toddy and arrack shops where they give the people drink even after the closing hours ? (Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti : ' Hear, hear '). "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" There are several ways by which wicked men transgress the rules, and, if such instances are brought to the notice of the Government, the officers in charge will take action and book the culprits."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" May I remind the hon. the Minister that Rev. D. G. M. Leith brought to his notice a case of transgression of the law some time back ? May I know what action he took on his representation ? "

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The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" That question was answered six months back and action was taken against the man alleged to have transgressed the rules."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, I myself brought to his notice an instance of an unlicensed toddy shop and the newspapers also drew prominent attention to it."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" Will the hon. Member kindly put a question ?"

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I beg to point out to the hon. the Minister that I brought an instance of an unlicensed shop to the notice of his department and no remedy was forthcoming."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know if the hon. the Minister has had time to think over my question and will he kindly call for the information required in clauses (b) and (d) to (g) ?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I have not been convinced of the necessity for it ; but if the hon. Member wants it, certainly I shall obtain the information."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Thanks, Sir. Whether he is convinced of the necessity for the information or not, I am very thankful for the answer. I do want the answer and if he goes through the information, I am sure he will find that he should be thankful to me for putting this question."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" Sir, may I know if the officials who usually go and inspect these liquor shops do not all bring such malpractices to the notice of the Government, malpractices such as having secret doors and windows in the shops ?"

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The officers always take note of such commissions and they punish the shopkeepers."

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

The strength of the district board of South Arcot.

11-30 a.m. * 375 Q.—Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the total strength of the district board of South Arcot as it stood on the 1st August 1925, together with the names of the members and their castes ;

(b) the number of Muhammadan and Adi-Dravida members thereof ; and

(c) whether any particular community is over-represented in that body, and if so, the name of that community and its strength ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A list^a is laid on the table.

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, in the list printed, there is not even one Muhammadan. In view of the fact that recently there has occurred a vacancy, has the hon. Minister any intention of nominating a Muhammadan ?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It has already been the intention of Government."

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Appointment of a member of the depressed classes to the Dindigul municipality.

* 376 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there is any candidate belonging to the depressed classes who has been appointed by the Government to the Dindigul municipality ; if so, what is his name ?

A.—MR. R. Y. YESU SEBASTIAN AVARGAL was appointed to represent the depressed classes.

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ May I know, Sir, if Indian Christians are included in the depressed classes ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ If they are depressed.” (Laughter.)

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ My point was whether Indian Christians can represent the depressed classes ? ”

MR. M. RATNASWAMI :—“ Are not Christian converts from the depressed classes treated as depressed classes ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ They are also treated as depressed classes.”

Election to Tiruvallur Taluk Board.

* 377 Q.—MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorial from some of the members of the taluk board, Tiruvallur, regarding election of members to the district board of Chingleput ; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to take any action ?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government have called for a report from the president of the taluk board.

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—“ Do Government think it advisable to interfere in the matter of these elections whatever may be the technical errors regarding them ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Sir, the Government thought that it was necessary to call for a report.”

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Have not the aggrieved parties access to the courts ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ They may have.”

MR. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—“ Do Government intend to supersede the authority of the courts in this matter ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ It is not the intention of Government to supersede the authority of the courts.”

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Suppose a suit is filed, will the Government stay their orders till the decision of the court is given ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Not necessarily ; if the Government think that the court's order is inconsistent, then they will consider it.”

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Religious and Charitable Endowments.

The operation of the Religious Endowments Act to certain temples or mutts.

* 378 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the operations of the Religious Endowments Act have been extended to Buddhist, Theosophists, Arya Samaj and Brahmo Samaj temples or mutts or places of religious worship?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Mr. R. VEERIAN:—"May I therefore take it that members belonging to Buddhist, Theosophical, Arya Samaj and Brahmo Samaj temples do not embrace Hinduism?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAI:—"It is a very difficult question to answer; but in a sense some of them form subdivisions of the Hindu religion."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"Is that the legal opinion given?"

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Theosophists are not a subset of the Hindus?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"A supersect of the Hindus?"

Public Service.

Committee to enquire into the grievances of unpassed men in service.

* 379 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken action in the matter of appointment of a committee to enquire into the grievances of unpassed men already in permanent service and affected by G.O. No. 164, Law (Education), dated 4th February 1925, with reference to the resolution moved by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, M.L.C., and carried out by this Council in the meeting held on 1st April 1925; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the papers on the table of this Council relating to the constitution of the said committee?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 225.

Memorials from non-gazetted subordinates.

* 380 Q.—Khan Bahadur HAJI ABDULLA HAJI QASIM SAHIB: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorials from the non-gazetted subordinates of all departments other than Posts and Telegraphs from Salem, Malabar and South Kanara districts;

(b) if so, whether they will be pleased to state what orders have been passed thereon; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the posts of peons have been brought under time-scale of pay?

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A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A copy^a of the order passed on the memorial is placed on the table.

(c) Yes.

Depressed Classes.*Adi-Dravida hostel for girls.*

* 381 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to start an Adi-Dravida hostel purely for Adi-Dravidas and other depressed classes girls on the lines of the existing Government Adi-Dravida hostel at Madras for boys and young men?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

MR. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know, Sir, whether Government will be pleased to consider the proposal at least now?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Yes."

Alleged prohibition of certain depressed classes from passing through certain villages.

* 382 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken on my representation to them on 30th May 1925 regarding the prohibiting of the depressed classes from passing through several of the villages with clean clothes around their waists, sandals on their feet and umbrellas in their hands in the South Arcot district?

A.—The Government have enquired into the matter. The Commissioner of Labour and his subordinates have not been informed of any instance of such prohibition or of its enforcement in the manner described by the hon. Member in his letter.

MR. R. VEERIAN:—"May I know the result of the inquiry made by the Government apart from the inquiry made by the Commissioner of Labour?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"As stated in the answer, the Commissioner of Labour made inquiries and reported to the Government that he is not able to confirm the statement made in the question."

Emigration.*Emigration to and settlement in Laccadive Islands.*

* 383 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member and the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the rules, if any, in force regarding the emigration to and permanent settlement of mainlanders in the Laccadive Islands;

(b) the law under which the islanders refusing to co-operate in the rat-hunts organized from time to time in the islands are liable to be fined or otherwise punished;

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(c) the quantity of salt which was allowed and the restrictions under which it was hitherto allowed to the islanders; whether the concession of duty-free salt recommended by the Collector of South Kanara has since been granted;

(d) the orders issued by the Government on the question of levying landing and shipping dues at concession rates at Mangalore Harbour in regard to the coir landed at the mainland and the rice taken back from it by the islanders;

(e) the terms on which the Government sanctioned the grant of an advance of 400 mudas of rice to the inhabitants of Kiltan and the reasons for declining to extend the time for the repayment of Rs. 700 still due by them out of the original advance; and

(f) the number of the distraints made so far for the recovery of this balance?

A.—(a) Section 33 of the Laccadive Islands and Minicoy Regulation, 1912, and notification No. 249 published at page 1374 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th December 1922. The restrictions apply only to the Malabar islands.

(b) Section 8 (1) (b) of the above regulation so far as Malabar islands are concerned.

(c) One maund of duty-free salt as part of the price for each candy of coir. This was paid only to the South Kanara islands. The concession has not been reintroduced.

(d) A copy ^a of G.O. No. 214, Finance (Marine), dated 3rd April 1925, is laid on the table.

(e) The advance was sanctioned in G.O. No. 2974, dated 24th December 1919, for relief of distress; subject to the condition that it should be recovered before the end of March 1921 and that not less than half of the advance should be recouped before the end of May 1920.

The collection of the advance was postponed from time to time as shown below:—

(1) First instalment to be paid before the end of December 1920.

(2) First and second instalments to be paid before the end of December 1921.

(3) First instalment to be paid before the end of May 1922.
Second instalment do. May 1923.

(4) First instalment do. September 1923.

Second instalment do. December 1923.

(5) Balance outstanding Rs. 741-4-11 to be paid before the end of December 1923.

As ample time has been given, there is no need for further extension.

(f) The Government have no information.

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Government Press.*Cost of printing at the Government Presses.*

* 384 Q.—MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the printing cost per page and per 1,000 impressions in each of the Government Presses varies from As. 7-6 to Rs. 3-4-2 and Rs. 8-11-7, and from As. 5-9 to Rs. 2-5-1 and Rs. 10-13-8; and

(b) whether the Government have in contemplation any and, if so, what measures to bring down the costs to the normal level, by increasing the output or economizing the expenditure wherever possible?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 403 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 8th February 1924. The figures given by him relate to the cost of printing 1,000 impressions during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24, respectively.

Labour.*Standard wages of labourers in Ceylon.*

* 385 Q.—RAO SAHIB U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon was consulted about the standard wage;

(b) whether his report, if any, was communicated to the Government of Madras;

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House all connected papers on the subject;

(d) whether the Government have received his opinion regarding the retention of estate taverns and the provision of education for Indian labourers' children in the Ceylon estates; and

(e) if so, whether the Government will kindly place it on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The Agent of the Government of India was not consulted by this Government.

(b) No report has been communicated to the Government of Madras.

(c) Emigration is a 'Central' subject administered by the Government of India and there are no papers relating to the matter with this Government which can be placed on the table of the House.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Appointments.*The work of the Staff Selection Board.*

* 386 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications were received by the Staff Selection Board since its creation for various Government appointments from each community, viz., Brahmans, Non-Brahmans, Depressed classes or Adi-Dravidas, Christians and Muhammadans; and

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(b) how many candidates were selected and appointed up to this from the above communities specifying the number of candidates so selected and appointed in each community?

A.—A statement is placed on the table *

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know who is the authority that appoints these selected candidates and if they are Government officers should they not observe the Government Orders ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ Sub-Inspectors of the Madras City Police are appointed by the Commissioner of Police Probationary sub-registrars, upper grade—I am speaking subject to correction—are appointed by the Inspector-General of Registration Probationary deputy tahsildars are appointed by Government. Clerical staff in Government offices in the City of Madras are appointed by the heads of the various offices. Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police are appointed by Government. Clerks for the Compilation branch of the Finance Secretariat are appointed by the Finance Secretary. Probationary Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies are appointed by Government ”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—“ They are all Government officers and do they observe the Government Order on communal representation in the services? If so, I do not find even a single member of the depressed classes appointed except the one in the case of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies which was made by the hon Minister ? ”

Mr. R. VEFRIAN —“ Only one Non-Brahman Hindu is appointed sub-inspector of Police ; only one again as a probationary deputy tahsildar ; and there are none from the depressed classes for these two appointments.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Does the term ‘ Non-Brahman ’ connote only the Non-Brahman Hindus or does it include Muhammadans, Christians, Anglo-Indians and so on ? ”

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—“ Since the Non-Brahman Hindus are classed separately in the list given to us I asked that question. But my meaning of a Non-Brahman includes Muhammadans, Christians, Parsis, domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians.” (Laughter.)

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—“ Was the classification made according to the definition of the hon. Member for the City of Madras or was it made according to the Government definition of the term Non-Brahman ? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ If the hon. Member will look at the statement I think he will find the question answered. There are separate columns for Christians, Muhammadans, Anglo-Indians and depressed classes and therefore the statement takes the term under discussion to mean only Non-Brahman Hindus.”

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—“ There are no domiciled Europeans in the list.”

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ My question is whether in the Government Order the term ‘ Non-Brahman ’ means ‘ Non-Brahman Hindu ’ or whether it includes also all the classes other than the Brahman ? ”

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Which is the Government Order referred to ? "

Mr. O. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" I do not know, Sir. The hon. Member Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar knows it." (Laughter.)

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" It is G.O. No. 758. May I know, Sir, whether these officers are guided by the Government Order in question ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Well, Sir, the hon. Gentleman has made a long speech and I have forgotten his question. I can only say that I presume that the officers observe the Government Order in question."

11-45 a.m. Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" Can the appointing authorities overlook the recommendations of the Staff Selection Board ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No, Sir, the Staff Selection Board merely selects certain people and they do not make recommendations to the Government as to who should be appointed."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" The Board have recommended many candidates from the depressed classes and the Government have appointed only one. Is it out of courtesy or mercy, Sir, that this is done ? "

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" This clearly shows that Government officers have not observed the Government Order in question. May I know what are the principles guiding the Board in the selection of the candidates ? "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know, Sir, if all the applications are placed before the Board, or there is some authority which eliminates some applications before the Board considers them all ? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Sir, I have made enquiries of the Chief Secretary, who is the Chairman of the Board, and he informed me that all the applications were placed before the Board. Those who have not got the minimum technical qualifications are set aside and then the Board considers all the other applications."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU :—" Sir, the Board selected ten Non-Brahmans and five Brahman for the sub-inspectors of police but only one Non-Brahman and two Brahman were appointed by the appointing authority. Does it not clearly show that the authorities do not observe the Government Order referred to by Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar ? "

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the term ' Non-Brahman ' in the Government Order includes Muhammadans, Christians and Anglo-Indians and on that basis there are two Brahman while there are three Non-Brahman ? "

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" In the Government Order they are classified separately."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU :—" I expected the answer from the hon. Member of Government."

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The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" If each hon. Member asks a question and then proceeds to make a speech after it, we naturally forget what exactly is wanted.

" I think much the same question was put by my hon. Friend Mr. Natesa Mudaliyar asking whether the Government Order was observed by the officers of Government or not. I answered I had no reason to suppose that it was not. I am still of that opinion."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know what is the principle by which the Staff Selection Board is guided? Out of 155 applications it has selected only 10."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I may point out, Sir, that if there are only two appointments to be made it would not serve any useful purpose to select a very large number. The Board simply selects the best qualified persons from all the communities so that the appointing authorities may choose from among them."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, in answer to one of the questions or in the course of the discussion, it was stated that for the appointments of assistant registrar of Co-operative Societies about 600 applications were received and only about 60 were placed before the Board and the Board selected about 16 or 20—I do not know the exact figures—from which the Government appointed only eight. May I request the hon. Member to go into the question and see why out of such a large number of applications registered so many were rejected? Was it because they did not have the minimum technical qualifications?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" That is exactly what I have said, Sir. It is extraordinary what a large number of unqualified persons do apply."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that even qualified persons were eliminated from the preliminary list by authorities?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Eventually, Sir, that is so."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—" May I ask the hon. Member to enquire and find out whether even people with the necessary technical qualifications are eliminated in the preliminary elimination?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I am sorry I do not follow the hon. Member; because there must be a considerable amount of elimination before we arrive at 20 out of 300."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Did the elimination take place before the applications went to the Board and if so, will the hon. Member be pleased to enquire whether it included even those with the necessary qualifications?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I have already said that all the names are placed before the Board. First the names of those who do not possess the necessary qualifications are eliminated and out of the balance they had to make further eliminations and arrive at 20."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" I find that some Brahmans were selected for posts of sub-inspectors of police. Though a number of applications were registered from candidates belonging to the depressed classes and one was selected by

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the Staff Selection Board for such an appointment, no appointment was given to him. I want to know the reason why at least one member of the depressed classes was not recommended or appointed."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The Staff Selection Board does not appoint any people but merely recommends that the persons selected are qualified for the appointment."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"The point is this. If a member of the depressed classes was recommended, why was he not given preference over others?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"All I can say is that, I presume, there were better qualified people who were given preference."

Mr. M. GANGARAZU :—"How was it that nobody from the Arya-Vysya community was appointed as sub-inspector of police?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"It is not possible to give an appointment to everybody."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"Does the process of elimination affect the Brahmans more than the non-Brahmans?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"The hon. Member's arithmetic seems to be correct."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"Why in the compilation branch of the Finance Department no member of any other community except that of Brahmans was selected? Am I to take it that the Staff Selection Board recommended only the applications of Brahmans and not those of any other community? Am I to understand that the Staff Selection Board did not get sufficiently qualified men from other communities?"

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Presumably, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"Have the Staff Selection Board grown so autocratic?"

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Is it because that it was difficult to get more number of non-Brahman applicants for such a hard work? There were only a small number of applicants of that community, only about five or so."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"It is because the concerned appointment belonged to clerical side?"

Constitution of Districts, Divisions and Taluks.

Regrouping revenue divisions in Nellore district.

* 387 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether there are under consideration any and if so what proposals for the regrouping of the revenue divisions or taluks in the Nellore district?

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A.—The following proposals for the redistribution of revenue divisions and taluks in the Nellore district are under the consideration of Government :—

- (i) to transfer the independent Deputy Tahsildar divisions of Podili and Darsi from the Nellore to the Guntur district and to include them in the Ongole revenue division; and
- (ii) to abolish the Kavali revenue division by adding the Kavali taluk to the Kandukur revenue division and the Kovvur taluk to the Nellore (headquarters) revenue division.

These proposals were published in the *Nellore District Gazette*, dated 1st December 1924, for public criticism.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" May I know what further action was taken or orders were passed on the subject ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" No orders have been passed."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" May I know whether an opportunity will be given to this House to discuss this subject before final orders are passed ? No one knows what orders will be passed. So before the orders are passed, will it be possible for the Government to publish the draft proposals ?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" As will be seen from the notification, it was published in last December; no communication has been received from any Member of this Council on the subject."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" May I know whether representations were not received from persons who were affected and considered by Government ? Is it not a fact that the Board of Revenue has also considered these representations ? Another point is that a member of the Board of Revenue recently held a conference with some District Collectors."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" What the hon. Member says is very probable. But we have no information. The Government have received no representations."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" Before final orders are passed regarding this question, an opportunity should be given to the persons concerned to state their case."

Bifurcation scheme in Kistna district.

* 388 Q.—Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations were made by the villagers of Potavaram, Yernagudam taluk, West Godavari district, requesting to include the said village in Tadepalligudam taluk in the bifurcation scheme; and if so, what orders were passed thereon; and

(b) whether the Government have received any report from the Collector, West Godavari, regarding the headquarters of the district, and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to publish the same to ascertain public opinion therein before final orders are passed ?

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A.—(a) Yes. Their petition was transferred to the Board of Revenue which will consider the request.

(b) Not yet. The question of publication of the report for public criticism will be considered when it is received.

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"With reference to the answer given in clause (b), may I know when the report of the Collector is to be expected?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"We asked him to submit it with the least possible delay. When he will do so I can't say."

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"In view of the fact that a resolution is tabled for discussion of this House, will not the Government publish the report in order to facilitate the members of this House to have a view of the whole question?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"There will probably be no objection to publish it when it is received."

Mr. O. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Have the district authorities made any proposals at all?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"No, Sir."

Land Revenue.

Suspension of arrears of land revenue in Bellary.

* 889 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the villages of Adoni, Alur, Bellary and Rayadrug taluks, Bellary district, in which the collection of arrears of land revenue last fasli was ordered to be suspended;

(b) the extent sown in these villages—with korra, cotton and cholam respectively; and

(c) their respective average yield or estimated average yield according as the harvest is over or not?

A.—(a) The collection of the revenue of fasli 1333 was not suspended in the Adoni taluk. A list* of the names of the villages in the taluks of Alur, Bellary and Rayadrug in which the collection of the suspended revenue of fasli 1333 has been postponed to fasli 1335, is laid on the table.

(b) The Government have not this information.

(c) No estimate of the yield of individual crops has been reported to Government. The reported average estimated yield of the crops in the villages is given in the appended list.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"With reference to the answer contained in clause (c), may I take it that is for fasli 1334?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"It is for fasli 1334."

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Penalization of a ryot of Vedapatti, Coimbatore district.

* 390 Q.—MR. V. C. VELLINGIRI GOUNDER: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a ryot of Vedapatti village, Coimbatore taluk, who owns about 12 acres dry-garden close to the above village, has been penalized for diverting the rain water of his village street into his field, at about Rs. 200, 400 and 600 respectively for faslis 1331 1332 and 1333?

A.—The Government have no information. No appeal in the matter has reached the Government.

Malabar Affairs.

Collection of fines from Mappillas during the recent rebellion.

* 391 Q.—MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of fines imposed and collected from Mappillas in the recent rebellion;

(b) the number of applications received for help from the sufferers and the total amount of loss alleged to have been suffered by them;

(c) the number of applicants admitted to help and the total amount paid to them by way of grace or compensation out and out or by way of loans;

(d) the total amount paid indirectly by remissions of loans advanced to sufferers; and

(e) the names of the recipients of such grace and those who were paid any solatium or compensation or loan?

A.—(a) Fines imposed, Rs. 10,05,278.

Fines collected, Rs. 9,04,852.

(b) Thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-four applications for loans and 4,315 applications for free grants were received. The Government have no record of the total losses alleged to have been sustained by these applicants.

(c) As regards compensation the attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 362 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 13th November 1922, and the answer to clause (d) of question No. 104 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 5th February 1924. The former answer contains a list of Government servants admitted to compensation. G.Os. Nos. 504 and 505, Public, dated the 27th June 1923, containing further lists are laid on the table. Since the date of these orders the Government have sanctioned the payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 200, Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 41,260 to Mr. F. S. Mascarenhas of the Forest Department, Moosakutti Adikari of Tirurangadi and the Pullengode Rubber Company, respectively.

The total amount of loans granted is Rs. 8,97,401 and the number of applicants to whom they were granted is 13,547.

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(d) Rs. 7,03,502-14-11.

(e) The Kerala Calicut Estates and the Edavanna Rubber and Tea Company have had portions of their loans remitted and the Pullengode Rubber Company has had its loan remitted entirely. The names of individuals whose loans amounting to Rs. 4,90,889-0-6 were also remitted are not known to the Government. The names of those who were admitted to compensation have been given in clause (c) above. The Government are not in possession of a list of persons who had taken loans.

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"With reference to the answer given in clause (e), may I know from the Government as to how much was written off from the debts due by the Kerala Calicut Estates and other companies and how much was written off in the case of individuals."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I cannot carry all the figures in my head. If the hon. Member puts me a definite question I shall answer it."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"I think that certain Rubber Companies have been given generous treatment while others were required to pay their debts in whole."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—"From the answer given to clauses (c) and (e), I find that cases of help and loans referred to are those given to European firms. May I presume practically there were no applications from Indian firms either for help or for loans?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I cannot say which firm or individual got help or loans. Clause (b) gives information as to the number of applications which were received for help or loans. I cannot say how many of them were from companies and how many from individuals."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask whether the hon. Member's attention has been drawn to the statement in the Press and to annual reports of some companies which were published in *London Times* last month, especially to the statement in regard to the Rubber boom, that its price had risen by 200 to 300 per cent of its original value."

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"I have noticed such a statement in the Press, but it has no bearing on the subject under discussion. These are loans passed long ago."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—"I find from the answer to clause (b) that the number of applications received were 13,864. But in the latter part of the answer given in clause (e) it is said 'the Government are not in possession of a list of persons who had taken loans.' Is it very difficult to place on the table of the House a list of persons who have actually taken large loans from Government?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"It is open to question whether such a list can be placed on the table of the House. It will take a very large amount of labour to prepare a long list of names of persons who have taken loans. I think we have been asked to place a list of those

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who have taken loans over Rs. 1,000. I do not think that without knowing definitely what kind of list he wants, I can agree to order the compilation of such a large list as asked for by the hon. Member."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" Have not the Government received any application from the West Coast Trading and Motor Service Company, Limited, Kuttakkul, stating that their property was looted by several Mappillas, 60 of them were arrested and about Rs. 4,500 were collected from them as fines, hence the company may be given some help or loan to get on with their business?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I want notice."

Village Establishments.

Village officers restoration scheme.

* 392 Q.—Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of villages in each of the West Godavari and Kistna districts which will be divided according to the village officers restoration scheme ;

(b) the number of several classes of village officers and menials who are sought to be restored in each of the said two districts ; and

(c) whether the Government intend to restore the posts of village monigars and assistant karnams in the Presidency which were previously abolished ?

A.—(a) & (b) No general scheme has yet been decided on pending the passing of the Bill.

(c) It is not proposed to restore monigars and assistant karnams who were dispensed with as unnecessary on administrative grounds.

Mr. P. ANJANEYALU :—" May I ask with reference to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b) whether the Government have any idea of framing rules and issuing them for the guidance of officers without leaving the work of bifurcation to the subordinate officers?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" The Government do not propose to leave it to the subordinate officials."

Impounding of cattle belonging to the depressed classes in Dalavaipatnam village.

* 393 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the cattle belonging to the depressed classes alone were impounded on 14th October 1923 at about 3 p.m. in the village of Dalavaipatnam, Dharapuram taluk, Coimbatore district ; and

(b) if the Government have no information, whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information concerning the alleged incident. In the question before them, the Government do not propose to call for a report.

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Mr. M. VEERIAN :—“ With reference to the answer given to clauses (a) and (b) of this question, although it is a fact that the cattle of the depressed classes alone are impounded, do the Government still persist in refusing to call for a report? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS.—“ As there is no suggestion that the cattle of the depressed classes were not properly impounded, the Government do not think that it is necessary to call for a report.”

Bench Courts.

Appointment of Mr. T. N. Sitaram Pillai as president of the first-class Bench.

* 394 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state why Mr. T. N. Sitaram Pillai was appointed president of the first-class Bench at Tanjore notwithstanding his reported incapacity to be an ordinary Bench Magistrate?

A.—Presidents of bench courts are appointed by District Magistrates. The latter part of the question is not understood. There has been no report to the Government on the alleged incapacity of M.R.Ry. T. N. Sitarama Pillai Avargal.

Civil Justice.

A new District Court at Vizagapatam.

* 395 Q.—Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a new District Court at Vizagapatam; and

(b) whether Government propose to allot funds for its construction in 1926-27?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) If proposals are received from the High Court, the Government will consider the question.

Location of the District Munsif's Court at Ottapalam.

* 396 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the District Munsif's Court at Ottapalam is now located in a rented building on the roadside near the bazaar without even a compound attached to it and of great inconvenience to the litigants and vakils;

(b) whether there is a proposal to put up a building for the Court; if so, at what cost;

(c) whether it is possible to shift the Munsif's Court to some room in the Sub-Court if additional quarters for records and establishment are erected;

(d) whether the old Munsif's Court, which was leased to the Basel German Mission for conducting their elementary school, cannot be evicted and used for this purpose; and

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(e) what is the rent now paid by the Government for the hired building and what rent is got from the Mission authorities for the old Court-house ?

A.—The Government have no information. A report has been called for.

Electricity.

Hydro-electric development in this Presidency.

* 397 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(a) to place on the table the correspondence that has taken place in regard to hydro-electric development in this Presidency ; and

(b) to state why he has not yet furnished Members of the Legislative Council with necessary papers and a memorandum, relating to hydro-electric policy and development, as promised by him at the meeting of the Council held on 21st March 1925 ?

A.—(a) The Government cannot undertake to place the correspondence on the table.

(b) The matter has not yet reached the stage when a memorandum indicating the policy which the Government propose to adopt can be presented to the House—but the Government hope that such a stage will have been reached by the next meeting of the Council. They have placed on the table for the information of Members the report written by Mr. Forbes on the various schemes that have been suggested for the development of power in the Presidency.

Formation of syndicate for hydro-electric development of this province.

* 398 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a communication in the public press that a retired official of the Madras Civil Service was occupying a portion of the office of the Secretary of State for India and that he was organizing or carrying on negotiations for the formation of a syndicate or company for hydro-electric development in this province, and whether the facts contained in that communication are true ;

(b) if so, whether that official has been doing so under instructions from the Local Government ; and

(c) if so, what instructions were given to him by the Government and when ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 137.

Hydro-electric schemes.

* 399 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : With reference to the announcement made by him at Mettur regarding the future development of hydro-electric schemes in this Presidency, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table of the House a detailed report about the schemes to be taken up and the order in which they are likely to be taken up together with the estimated cost and the expected profits from each scheme ;

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(ii) to state—

(a) whether the installations are to be erected by the Government or any company and if the latter under what conditions; whether they are to be owned by the Government or by any company or companies;

(b) whether the distribution of power is to be made by Government or by any other agency; if the latter, whether the right of distributing power under all schemes is to be given to the same company or whether it is to be given to different companies;

(c) if the installations are to be made by the Government, whether the loan is to be borrowed directly by this Government or through the Government of India; whether there is any intention of borrowing in England or any other place outside India;

(d) whether any person has been appointed as its agent or otherwise by the Government in England in connexion with any of the questions connected with hydro-electric schemes; if so who is he and what are the conditions under which he has been appointed;

(e) whether it is a fact that an office has been opened in England on behalf of this Government in connexion with hydro-electric schemes; if so, what is the monthly cost of the establishments, etc., and under what budget heading it comes; and

(f) whether it is a fact that Sir Arthur Knapp has kindly offered his services to the Government or that his services have been accepted in connexion with all or some of these schemes and if so on what conditions and for what period?

4.—(i) The Report of Mr. Forbes has been laid on the table. It is not possible at present to furnish the House with a more detailed report or to say in which order the various schemes that have been proposed will be taken up. Probably the Pykara scheme will be the first;

(ii) (a) If by "installations" the hon. Member means power stations and connected works, the present intention is that they should be constructed by Government and owned by Government. But it may be found advisable to form a company under the control of Government in order to be able to take advantage of the Trade Facilities Act. It is proposed to place the contract for the installation of hydraulic and electric plant with the Power Securities Corporation in England.

(b) If by "distribution" the hon. Member refers to the supply of power from generating stations to distributing stations the intention is that this should be done by the Agency which owns the power stations.

(c) It is not possible to say.

(d) Sir Arthur Knapp was deputed to act for the Government in connexion with negotiations for the purchase of the concession which was given to a Syndicate for the development of the hydro-electric scheme at Pykara. Sir Arthur Knapp's deputation ceased last month; and the negotiations have since been completed.

(e) The answer is in the negative.

(f) See answer to clause (e).

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Do the Government say that in this case they are not going to call for any tenders ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is not a question of tenders. There will take place a scrutiny of the various market prices, and having regard to the special facilities which the Power Securities Corporation have, we propose that, if after satisfying themselves about the prices quoted by various concerns, the Government find that the prices put forward by the Power Securities Corporation are at least as advantageous, as any others, then they will accept these prices."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" No reference to condition or anything like it has been made. May I know ' that it is proposed to place the contract for the installation of the Hydraulic and Electric Plant with the Power Securities Corporation in England ' irrespective of prices, irrespective of tenders or anything ? May I know whether that answer is qualified at all ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is not qualified at all. It is impossible to give all the conditions that hon. Members will like to know. No Government will accept any offer or contract irrespective of prices."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I did not exactly think so. But I was reminded of the Coimbatore Water-supply scheme where there was something bad in respect of contract and other things. I know the hon. Law Member's department will not do such things ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I may say at once that it was through the good offices of the Power Security Corporation that we were able after great difficulty to get back the concession that has been granted. The Power Security Corporation has got a double advantage which no other firm has got. It consists of rich financiers as well as leading electrical engineers and we propose to place the contract with them subject to their prices being equal to the prices of other concerns, and in this matter we shall be represented by the High Commissioner and his staff. They will scrutinize their prices and when we arrive at the final stages of any contract the whole question of the details of contract and the prices which have been agreed to by the Power Supply Corporation—all these matters will be placed before this Council. I do not believe in giving any contracts to anybody unless we can make something good out of it. It does not matter who is to be given the contracts, but what we want is to make the best use of the biggest facilities that exist in all parts of the world."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" We know something of the companies also. There are various companies in Europe who may be given the contracts, but if the companies in America or Germany offer more favourable terms, we think that they may be considered. So having received that answer from the hon. the Law Member, may we know something about the companies ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I may say at once, Sir, that if we are able to get equal rates from British firms and American firms, this Government is inclined to favour British firms in preference to

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American or other firms, that is, all other conditions being equal. That is our policy. Therefore we shall scrutinize this matter from that point of view."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to (d), now that a reference has been made to the purchase of this concession and all that, may we know whether Sir Arthur Knapp was pleased to give his services gratis or, has the Government to pay some amount which will go towards the purchase of this concession right ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" He was placed on special duty for a month, and he got, I think, the difference between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,333-5-4, that is, Rs. 1,333-5-4. He was not given any other function, and he had absolutely nothing else to do in this matter. He drew the difference between his leave-salary which was about Rs. 4,000 and his salary as Member of the Council which was Rs. 5,333-5-4, which came to Rs. 1,333-5-4, and that is all the advantage which Sir Arthur Knapp derived. There was nothing else. He was put on special duty for a month ; it is over and he has done his work."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As regards the concession got through the services of Sir Arthur Knapp, may we know exactly how much money was spent by the company and how much has been paid by the Government so that we may see whether the concession is really worth having ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" These details, Sir, will be placed on the table of the House in connexion with the purchase of those concessions."

MR. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" May I ask a question, Sir, in connexion with the calling of tenders and other things ? I can assure the hon. the Law Member that the whole Council is with him in the policy which he has stated, i.e., that other things being equal and the prices being the same, one would prefer British material to American or German. We are not of those who would boycott British machinery, and I am sure that it is also equally the policy of the Members of this Council. What I want to ask is this, whether the Local Government is going into the question of prices and calling for tenders from all over the world, from Germany, America and other countries, or whether they are going entirely to leave it to the discretion of the High Commissioner, whether they will be satisfied that the High Commissioner will call for tenders from all parts of the world and that the discretion of the High Commissioner and the members of his staff is above question ? Or does the hon. Member think that the Government should have some discretion themselves either directly or indirectly in the matter either by calling for tenders themselves or by asking the High Commissioner to call for tenders leaving the choice finally to themselves ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Speaking for myself, I do not propose to delegate my discretion to anybody else in the world. The High Commissioner, if he acts, will act as the Agent of the Local Government."

MR. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" As their Agent for the calling of tenders ? "

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Agent for getting some information or for conducting such negotiations as he may be asked to conduct with the consent of the Local Government and the Government of India."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI.—"May I know what are the instructions given to the High Commissioner? Do they empower him to call for tenders on behalf of the Local Government or will the High Commissioner be given power to accept the tenders?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"As I said, this Government will not delegate its discretion to anybody else. This Government will exercise its discretion in the final choice. The High Commissioner will only be an advisory authority and his functions will be to recommend."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI.—"Will the hon. Member say whether he will, if possible, find out by which firms the big hydro-electric schemes now operating in India are being worked?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"That information, to a large extent, is at our disposal."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"In the course of the answer, the statement was made that Sir Arthur Knapp was paid the difference between his full salary and leave-salary now due to him. How does the hon. Member account for this answer, when in a previous answer a statement was made that no Civilian officer of the Madras Government was deputed for any work in regard to the hydro-electric schemes?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The question was whether any Civilian officer of this Government was deputed to constitute a hydro-electric syndicate to tap the resources in this Presidency. Sir Arthur Knapp had no mandate or authority to constitute such a syndicate or company or enter into any such negotiations. He was only asked to bring to a successful conclusion a particular contract, namely, to purchase the concession so as to make it available to the Government and so that it may become Government property."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"This latter explanation was not attached to the original statement that was made, Sir."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member in view of the supplementary answer that he has given, namely, that he reserves to himself complete control and discretion to accept any tender from any country whatsoever, America or Germany, etc., whether he has contemplated the possibilities of the Trade Facilities Act being applied, as he has made no reference to such a contingency?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"If we find that we cannot get the funds unless by the utilization of the Trade Facilities Act, necessarily we have to confine our operations to British firms. I hope, Mr. Deputy President, that you will permit me to say a few words on this subject as this has attracted much attention. My policy and the policy of the Madras Government has been this. If we can raise money here in Madras—I mean this Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 3 crores whatever it may be—we shall do so, and that is the first alternative. If the Government of India will give us the money, that is the next alternative; if

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the Government of India will place at our disposal other moneys that may be available to them, that is the third alternative. If we are not able, within a measurable period of time, either locally or from the Government of India or from other sources at the entire or partial command of the Government of India to get the requisite funds, it may be that we will be driven to utilize the Trade Facilities Act. If we utilize the provisions of this Trade Facilities Act, the schemes will be worked by a company started and controlled by and under the direction of this Government; and in doing so, we shall, under the provisions of the Trade Facilities Act and necessarily in order to get the guarantees prescribed by that Act, have to give the contracts to British firms for the purpose of relieving unemployment in Britain. That is the language of the Trade Facilities Act and the rules framed thereunder."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I want one further elucidation from the hon. the Law Member. Does he think that the question of finance is a more important question or the question of getting the best material from the cheapest market? By which of these is he going to be guided? Does it mean this; that if we are not going to raise the money, we have to take advantage of the Trade Facilities Act and it does not matter whatever the cost may be that we have to pay it? If this is going to be the consideration by which we are to be guided, I must say that we should have the material from the cheapest market; if we cannot have it like that, let us postpone it for future years and better times when things may change for the better and the country is more prosperous."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Speaking for myself—I cannot bind my hon. Colleagues—the object of the Government is, consistently with their financial interests, to see this scheme through at the earliest possible opportunity and as soon as possible."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" May I ask my hon. Friend, if he is going to push through the scheme at the earliest possible opportunity, what alternative for raising money will he consider necessary to be adopted in order to make it a success, whether the alternative of raising the money through the agency of the Local Government or the Government of India or by means of funds at the disposal of the Government of India, and also when he wants to push through the scheme? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is impossible to give any period of time. But everything depends upon the response which is made, firstly locally, secondly by the Government of India and thirdly by the other agencies."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know whether any attempt is made at present to tap the Imperial Bank or any other local banks? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Obviously this is a branch of argument which I trust hon. Members will not pursue, because when it is known what we are doing, the purpose of our actions will be defeated."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" It is now ten minutes past twelve and the other questions will be postponed to to-morrow."

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[*Note*—Anasterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

* Mr. T ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—“ In view of the fact that we had
12 noon. only half an hour yesterday for starred questions, may I request you to extend the time by another half hour to-day ? ”

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ I do not think I should do it. We have got many resolutions on the agenda to-day.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Sir, since it is usual that after question time we can ask for general information, may I ask whether the Council will close to-morrow evening or whether it will continue day after to-morrow ? ”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Everything depends on the promptness of this hon. House. Beyond the supplementary demands and the Village Officers Bill there is no other business, and I am told there is also the postponed discussion regarding the Cotton Rules ”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Therefore I want to know whether all those supplementary demands are so urgent that they should be finished in this meeting. Or supposing that the Village Officers Bill may take some time, the supplementary demands may be postponed to some other day. We have to make arrangements beforehand, especially the Members coming from mufassal, regarding reservation of seats and so on. We therefore want to know definitely whether the Council will be adjourned to-morrow or not.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ It is impossible for me to say anything definitely now. I think it is more easy for my hon. Friend to answer the question, if he can ascertain from his hon. Colleagues as to what time the discussion is likely to take.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ That means that the hon. Members on the first bench are not at all taking much time in talking.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The hon. Members of the first bench are limited in number in comparison (laughter) with those on the other benches.”

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ I am afraid it will be hard on the village officers to ask that the Village Officers Bill should be postponed.”
(Cries of ‘ No. no ’)

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ The Village Officers Bill may probably take some time and I said that the supplementary demands might be postponed. I did not say that the Bill should be postponed.”

III

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

SCHEME FOR COLONIZING THE ANDAMANS WITH MAPPILLAS—*cont.*

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ Sir, I believe it is possible and it is also desirable to discuss this resolution without importing into it any of the incidents connected with the recent Mappilla rebellion. One of my hon. Friends who preceded me referred to certain incidents in connexion with this rebellion and said that the ancient Nayars were courageous men and the present Nayars were cowards. My Friend may be right or he may be

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wrong, but I do not wish to answer his criticism on this point. He referred also to certain other incidents connected with the rebellion. I wish to avoid carefully all incidents connected with the recent Mappilla rebellion in discussing this particular resolution before the House."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"As a matter of personal explanation, Sir, I am very sorry that my remarks yesterday have made my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar think that I used words which suggest that the present-day Nayars are cowards. I never meant anything like that. The Nayars are a very chivalrous race and famous for their warlike tendencies in former days. Of course, they are as much un-warlike as any of us nowadays on account of economic and other general causes. I wanted to lay stress on the fact that in times of panic even brave people are sometimes influenced by a greater amount of fear than other people."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I have no quarrel whatever with my hon. Friend even if he made the statement unconditionally. However, as I said, I have no wish to enter into those incidents. With reference to sending these Mappilla women, wives of the convicts, to the Andamans, I have no doubt whatever that the intention and motive of the Government are very good. Apparently, the object of the Government is to send those women to the Andamans and thus enable their

12-15 p.m. husbands, the convicts there, to lead comparatively moral lives; but the question is whether in the step that the Government are taking, they will really be able to accomplish that object. If the Government think that the particular course which they have chalked out is beneficial to them and is in the interests of the community, I can very well understand Government persisting in that course. In this particular case, the question is whether, after all, the objections of the community are so very unreasonable as to make the Government persist in such a course. The climatic conditions of the islands—my Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib who moved this resolution has already referred to this, supporting his statement with extracts from Sir Alexander Cardew's report—are very bad. They are said to be highly malarial. My Friend the hon. the Home Member in answer to that stated that no doubt they were highly malarial in 1919 when Sir Alexander Cardew submitted his report on the conditions then existing, but that the conditions have thoroughly changed since then. My Friend went on to observe that the remarks that the committee made with reference to the Andamans were a mistake, or were founded upon some mistake, that the climate of Malabar is analogous to the climate of the Andamans and that people from Malabar will find it very agreeable to settle in the Andamans; though it was possible that the people of the Central Provinces or the Punjab or other provinces may find the climate of the Andamans not very good. These were the remarks which my Friend the hon. the Home Member made in answer to the observations of my Friend, Mr. Uppi Sahib. I do not know, Sir, how the climatic conditions in the Andamans changed so very greatly within the last six years. I may assure the hon. the Home Member, as one coming from Malabar, that the climate of Malabar though it has a heavy rainfall as have the Andaman islands is not at all malarial. I believe that Malabar is one of the healthiest spots on the face of the earth and I do not know whether my Friend the hon. the Home Member or any Member of this House will be prepared to say not only that the Andamans is one of the healthiest parts in the world and that it has a healthy climate, but also

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that the climatic conditions in the Andamans have changed so greatly within the last six years that the islands which were once highly malarial have now become healthy. Therefore, Sir, it seems to me that the arguments urged by my hon. Friend Mr Uppi Sahib, the Mover of this resolution, with reference to the climatic conditions in the Andamans, are sound.

"Then, with reference to the moral atmosphere, I believe the objections are very much greater. As a matter of fact, we know from the report published by the Cardew Committee that the number of women in the islands in 1918 was one for every six men and the report went on to say that the moral atmosphere was very bad and that no respectable or decent man, even if he was a convict, would be willing, after his release, to take his wife and children there. Those objections are in force even to-day. My hon. Friend stated that he himself saw and spoke to some of the Mappilla prisoners who had recently been brought from the Andamans, that they said the climate there was not bad and that they would like to take their wives. I may say, Sir, that these women are young, less than 25 years. The Mappillas themselves are young and healthy, and it is quite natural that they are willing to take their young wives to the Andamans. But the question for the Government to consider, especially when the community affected is so very greatly opposed to this measure, is whether, in the interests of morality and in the interests of these young Mappilla women, it is necessary to ask them to go to the Andamans."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I remind my hon. Friend that these Mappilla women-folk are going to the Andamans to join their husbands? Is that a cause for demoralization? "

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir. And I am saying it firmly that in the conditions as they exist in the Andamans where the population is one woman to every six men, mostly convicts, it is extremely bad, and dangerous too, to send these women to live with their husbands who, after all, are not moral angels and were sent there because they committed offences of murder, dacoity and such heinous crimes."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As a matter of personal explanation, Sir. Yesterday I pointed out to the House clearly that these Mappilla people would be asked to live in five villages which have been set apart to enable the prisoners to live with their families; and I also pointed out to the hon. House that the ordinary criminals here would have absolutely no access to these villages."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" My hon. Friend says that these Mappilla convicts with their families will be shut up in these villages. But though they live in these villages, is it not possible for them to come out, and is it not possible for the other convicts to get into these villages? "

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, some misrepresentations are being made and I should like to correct them at the earliest possible opportunity. If a prisoner who does not belong to these five villages wants to enter them, he must take a pass; and similarly, if any Mappilla prisoner living in these villages wants to go out of them, he must take a pass."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Does my Friend with his experience of this world think that it will be difficult for these Mappilla

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prisoners to get passes for going out? Does he also think, with his experience of this world, that it will be difficult for prisoners living outside these villages to get passes for entering them? Does he also think . . . ”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ May I say . . . ”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ I do not like the interruptions of my hon. Friend. He will have his own opportunity of replying.

“ Does he also think that it would be morally healthy in the case of these men, particularly in the case of these young women, to come in contact with a large number of prisoners whose character certainly is not good? Does my hon. Friend think that it is in the interests or the duty of the Government to send these women to places with such a state of moral atmosphere? I think, Sir, from this point of view, the conduct of Government in this matter—I do not like to use very strong language—is reprehensible. I cannot find anything in support of the scheme which the Government are persisting in. Then my hon. Friend stated incidentally—of course he did not refer to it in detail—that Kunhiraman Nayar—I know Mr. Kunhiraman Nayar, Deputy Collector, he is my personal friend—visited the place; and in answer to a supplemental question, my Friend stated that he did not submit his report. If he has not submitted his report, is it not possible for the Government to call upon him and . . . ”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ I should like to say at once that he has submitted his report.”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR (Chairman) :—“ May I point out to the hon. the Home Member that it is best to leave the hon. Member alone? He will have an opportunity to reply later.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ The hon. Member can speak when his turn to reply comes, whereas we, the Members on this side, except the Mover of the resolution, can speak only once. After all, I am not going to detain him long.

“ What I was going to say was that Mr. Kunhiraman Nayar, when he was Deputy Collector, was sent on special duty to the Andamans. If he did not submit his report, that is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I do not blame Mr. Kunhiraman Nayar at all; but I blame the Government. If, as a matter of fact, they did not ask him to submit his report and he has not submitted it, it is still possible for my hon. Friend to call upon him to submit his report and if and when he submits the report to see that it is placed on the table of the House. We shall then be in a very much better position than we are now to judge on the merits of the question, as between the Government on the one side and the Mappilla community of Malabar on the other. It seems to me, Sir, that there is no special virtue in the Government insisting upon sending these young Mappilla women to the Andamans, so full of the danger I have pointed out, and particularly in the face of strong opposition from the community concerned. As I said, I have no doubt whatever about the good intentions of the Government; but if the community concerned, i.e., the Mappillas of Malabar, as a body are against this measure, why should the Government persist in this doubtful object? To my mind it is not even doubtful, it is simply pernicious. But, even granting that it is not pernicious, I cannot understand why the

SCHEME FOR COLONIZING THE ANDAMANS

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Government should persist in this course. I therefore heartily join my hon. Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib in this resolution and commend it to the hon. Member."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB:—"Mr. President, Sir, it may seem somewhat strange that when a measure of this sort is being pushed on by an hon. Member on the Treasury Bench who belongs to my community, one of the Mussalman members should propose, another Mussalman member should second and I, on behalf of the rest of the hon. Members of this House, should support a resolution which recommends to Government that the scheme of colonizing the Andaman islands with Mappillas and all propaganda in support of that scheme be immediately suspended and a committee of non-official members of this House including Mappilla representatives be appointed. I feel, Sir, that, as my hon. Friend the previous speaker pointed out, the motives of Government may be the best but I feel sure, at the same time, that my hon. Friend had nothing to do—I am speaking subject to correction—with this measure either in its inception or in its conception. My hon. Friend the mover of the resolution has done very wisely in quoting his authority from the Indian Jails Committee's report. I should think, after hearing what the Committee had to say about the Andaman islands, that there can be no two opinions on the matter of colonizing those islands. Objection must therefore be taken to a measure proposing to colonize the Andaman islands with any prisoners, much more so, Sir, when the case is of colonizing them with innocent and ignorant and poor women and their children.

"Of course, the hon. the Home Member told us that the conditions in the Andamans have changed since the Jails Committee report 12-30 p.m. was published. Regarding the religious atmosphere, he urged that a mosque had been recently built and that many more mosques were likely to rise in the near future. But I ask, Sir, whether honestly any one can believe that with the erection of a mosque you can make a place less Andaman-like or more heavenly than it is. I believe that not only one mosque but any number of mosques that may be built there will not change the religious atmosphere of the locality. It must come not by the erection of mosques but by some other means.

"Again, as regards the climatic conditions, we have been told that there are good rains there, and that the weather is exactly like Malabar. Of course, the hon. the Home Member told us that his statements were made from hearsay and from other reports he has received. We know what sort of reports are sent to the Government, especially when the Government is on the eve of a certain measure, and what sort of value is to be attached to those reports. Here, we have hon. Members representing the Mappilla community, and I believe they are representing the entire Mappillas of this Presidency; they have come forward to say that the Andamans is not a fit place for the Mappillas, that it is certainly not in the interests of the Mappilla community to send their poor women and children to that hell on earth as it was called yesterday. Are we to take the report of the informers of the Government or are we to take the opinion of the accredited representatives of the people of this Presidency? For my part, I would rather go with the representatives of the people who come forward here and tell us that the Mappillas themselves do not like this measure in the least. Of course, their

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statements are only very well confirmed and strengthened by the Jails Committee report. It is an authority which cannot be disputed or questioned ; it is not at all open to any doubt or difference. Now, what does the resolution ask ? It only requests the Government that another committee shall go and decide whether things have changed since the Jails Committee inspected the place and submitted its report. Is it too much to ask that a committee shall go and decide whether what a previous committee has said is wrong ? I should rather think that it is a very modest request that has been made to the Government. I should rather think that the Government should not be precipitate in this matter. I do not see any reason why any committee should not be appointed, and I fail to see any urgency in the matter of deporting poor women and children. No doubt these women whose husbands have been convicted and sent to the Andamans are not like other free women, but they are in the position, I would call it, of widows, though not so in the real meaning of the term. So, do we not stand in the position of *loco parentis*, so far as these people are concerned ? I put it to the House whether having regard to the report of the Jails Committee any one hon. Member of this House can say honestly that it is in the interests, in the moral, in the religious, in the pecuniary or in the social interest, of these poor Mappilla women and children to send them to the Andamans. I believe that if only they will consider this matter in an impartial light and give their vote honestly on this proposition I am sure that this resolution will be carried almost unanimously."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR (Chairman):—"I think the hon. Member is precluded from suggesting that the hon. Members in giving their votes act in any other manner than honestly."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB:—"On a matter of personal explanation, I do not wish to be understood in any such sense. I never meant it. If my words carried any such sense, I beg to apologise, Sir."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"I hope, Mr. Chairman, that this modest resolution of Mr. Uppi Sahib would be carried unanimously. I call it modest because if I have had my choice in the matter I would have requested the Government to abandon this scheme altogether. My hon. Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib does not call upon the Government to abandon the scheme. He only suggests suspension and he suggests that a committee of non-official members of this House including the Mappilla representatives should go and investigate the question. It seems to me that if Government are not able to accept so reasonable a request like that they would lay themselves open to the imputation of motives. I do not know if I should agree with some of my hon. Friends who said that they recognized in the scheme the worst possible intention on the part of the Government. From a bad action it is not always easy to derive a good motive. I do not profess myself to be an expert in that art of alchemy. Now, what is the history of this thing, Sir ? In the budget speech of 1923, I drew the attention of this Council and of the people of this Presidency to the secret propaganda that had been going on in Malabar to induce some of these women and children to go and join their husbands in the Andamans. Now, I ask if Government were playing the part of Providence to these people, which I understand is the position they have taken up to-day. Why should all this propaganda

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have been kept so secret? My hon. Friend, the Home Member, led us to believe, I think, that there was really no propaganda. Now, let us look at the fact. In 1923 a tahsildar went about quietly inducing a number of people, sometimes in the presence of other officials also who would be likely to recommend the scheme. There was no public announcement whatsoever, and there is not one even to-day that the Government desire to help the women, who want to join their husbands, to proceed to the Andamans. What publicity there has been is entirely through the work done in this Council and outside by hon. Members interested in this subject. Then, a gentleman is sent to the Andaman islands; official again, and we do not know whether he has submitted a report. My impression is that on a former occasion we were told that no report was prepared. Now, the hon. the Home Member seems to say that a report has been submitted, and that he would be very glad to publish it. But I would not be very glad to read it for this reason. Here we have an authoritative pronouncement of the Jails Committee, and yet we are asked to believe a miracle which no Government has been able to effect in any country in the world. What was eight years ago a hell is now to be regarded as an earthly paradise, an earthly paradise not for all but in the sense of the special interests of the Mappillas. It seems to me a statement which at its face value demands an amount of credulity that I am not willing to extend. If that Committee's report is to be set aside, it should be by a report of another committee, the *bona fides* of which cannot be open to question. Sir, I have the greatest possible respect for officials. But in this matter, in the light of the history that I have presented, we have a right to say that unless non-official evidence is taken it will not have a reassuring effect on public feeling either in Malabar or outside it. My own suspicion is that the whole scheme was engendered in a desire to weed out Malabar of these Mappillas. I may be right or I may be wrong. You are going to interfere with the freedom of poor women and children, and this interference is just the reason why one cannot attribute angelic motives on the part of the Government, as though the Government is dealing out matrimonial justice for the Mappillas. My hon. Friend assured us that reformatory influences have been already at work there. Since when? It is after the formation of the scheme that a few schools were opened and perhaps a mosque. If there is going to be something of reformatory influence, it may probably act on succeeding generations. So far as the present people are concerned, it will not be of much value. Then, officials are sent to interview the prisoners in the Alipuram jail. Everybody knows what amount of freedom of thought and freedom of action prisoners possess, and when big people with their prestige put them the question whether they would like to go to the Andamans, what will they say? They would prefer the convict settlement to the convict life in the jail. I think that even if consent has been given it has been given under circumstances of pressure and ignorance. It may not be a consent based on knowledge and it may not be a consent based on freedom. It is a consent that cannot be distinguished very much from coercion.

"Sir, what is the sentiment of the Mussalmans on this subject? After all, when people tell me that the Mappilla women and children are desirous of going to Andamans, I ask 'are the Mappilla women and children in Malabar a separate species of humanity from the other Mappillas and the other Mussalmans of the country?' And if all the Mussalmans and the

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free Mappillas are opposed to this depopulation of the people or migration, are we to imagine that they do not represent their feeling and that somehow they have cultivated a special, unique individuality and judgment? I think the whole subject is altogether too mysterious, and the only thing the Government should do is to drop the scheme altogether. I am for dropping even this committee for this reason. We are told that the Andamans is an earthly paradise to which the occupants of the Treasury Bench after their retirement would retire. (Laughter.) Now, if it was such an earthly paradise, we all know how colonization schemes are advertised and promoted all the world over. There will be descriptive pamphlets issued and broadcasted regarding the climatic conditions, the nature of the soil and the economic prospects and the social pleasures that you could have in the particular country and people are invited to go there. If that is the case, why not carry on your own propaganda among all the people of Malabar, among also the Hindus and the Cherumas many of whom are so very poor that they would like to take the opportunity? I cannot understand why you should carry on this kind of campaign only among a certain set of people who are not in a position to say whether they would fall in with such a scheme or not.

“Sir, since the Mussalman members have asked for a committee, I have nothing to say except to agree with it. If the Government will take us into confidence and send out a commission, and if this commission recommends the migration, then again too, the question of principle would arise whether such a settlement should be confined only to the Mappillas and their wives and children, or whether a regular colonization scheme to relieve unemployment in our own country should be adopted. I have no hesitation in supporting this motion, and I hope the House will unanimously agree to this and give the hon. the Home Member an opportunity of serving Mussalman interests”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, when this motion was tabled,

12-15 p.m.

I least expected that there would be any opposition from the Government Benches; for, as has already been pointed out, the motion is worded in a very modest manner. All that my hon. Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib asks is that Government may suspend their action pending the appointment of a committee which will make enquiries in the matter and submit its report much to the satisfaction of both the Government and the public. Under the circumstances pointed out by the hon. Mover there ought to be no hesitation on the part of the Government to constitute such a committee. Instead of the non-official members proposing the appointment of a committee, the Government themselves, just to exonerate themselves from any probable charges that may be laid at their doors, ought to take it into their head to constitute a committee. Instead of doing that, when an hon. elected Member coming from the Mappilla region comes forward and proposes a committee, any argument against such a modest measure will only tend, as it has in a great measure tended, to create in the minds of the hon. Members present here yesterday and to-day a sort of suspicion that all that is told is not perhaps true. I do not for a moment suggest, Sir, that the statement made by the hon. the Home Member is not correct. It may be that he bases his opinion on such official records or other information as are available to him. If really the conditions of the Andamans are much better than those in Malabar and if the hon. Members of this House who go

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there give us that picture which is painted in water colours by the hon. the Home Member, many more of the Mappilla women and children would perhaps go there and we will be able to solve the question of unemployment in this Presidency. At this moment, Sir, I may assure the hon. the Government Member that if he does not consent to form the sort of committee that is proposed by my hon. Friend, some non-official members have volunteered themselves to go there; and the Government will not have a good face to show to us then. I trust that the Government even though they will not accept this resolution will not place obstacles in the way of non-official members who may be willing to go to the Andamans in the name of humanity, in the name of all that is sacred and in the name of women. Though these Mappillas may be prisoners or convicts, I take it that they are prisoners of war. In the name of the women, if any generous sentiments are engendered in the minds of hon. Members of this House, they will volunteer to go to these islands and report the exact conditions prevailing there. I trust that in that contingency the Government will place all possible facilities at their disposal to enable them to give a true, correct and unbiassed report. I heartily endorse the views put forward by the hon. Mover and I hope that the House will be unanimous in passing this resolution."

Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU:—"I wish to support, though not the whole of this proposition that has been placed before this House, at least a portion of it, the first portion. Enough has been said on the merits of the case that I am fully convinced that a case has been made out for a resolution similar to the one that has been placed before the House; and that there is necessity for a non-official committee being appointed for making an enquiry into the matter and submit a report seems to be quite clear. But I feel that the latter portion of the proposition should be deleted as it would probably be interpreted to mean a condemnation of the action that has been taken by the Government. The latter part of the proposition to which I refer is 'and that till that Committee's report is submitted no free women and children be kept in the Andamans'. That portion would mean that a case has been completely made out that these women ought not to be kept there. I think, Sir, the idea of the hon. Mover in asking for a committee of non-officials is to get a report as regards the conditions in the Andamans; and therefore if you would permit me, I would move for the deletion of the latter portion of the proposition and I hope that it will be accepted by the hon. the Home Member and other hon. Members."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR (Chairman):—"I wish to know from the hon. the Home Member whether he has any objection to the amendment being taken up. The House has not the necessary notice which is required under the rules."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I have no objection to the amendment being moved but I do not accept even the amended resolution."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR (Chairman):—"May I know whether the hon. Mover Mr. Uppi Sahib accepts the amendment and if it is the pleasure of the House that the resolution as amended should be taken up now for consideration?"

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* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—" May I know what exactly the amendment is ? "

* Mr. R. MADANAGOPAL NAYUDU :—" I move for the deletion of the words ' and that till that Committee's report is submitted no free women and children be kept in the Andamans '."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" I second the resolution as amended by my hon. Friend Mr. Madanagopal Nayudu. According to the report read out to us by the hon. Member Mr. Uppi Sahib yesterday, the place is not healthy and the people are depressed. I do not know what changes have taken place within five years for the Government attempting to colonize the place without at least appointing another committee to report to us the present condition of the place. I support the resolution to appoint a committee, especially a committee having a non-official medical man on it. What is the use of appointing committees consisting of officials and some other non-officials who may not understand the healthy conditions of the place ? (Laughter.) I am not speaking for myself. (Laughter.) There is another hon. Member who is a medical man, Dr. U. Rama Rao. Therefore I request that the Government may be pleased to appoint a committee with a medical man on it to go into the question of the conditions of the place and report on it. If the Government think that the place should be colonized as they did in the case of Australia—and that is a very good scheme—I do not understand why they should insist upon the Mappilla women alone going there. Let the place be colonized by other people. Let the Government do propaganda work among other people either in Malabar or in some places here to colonize the place. Why should the Government insist upon Mappilla women alone being imported there ? Why should they take advantage of the miserable condition of the Mappillas ? So I second the amendment and I support the appointment of a committee. I request the Government and their representative, the Home Member, to be very sympathetic. If the Council does not know about him, I can say that he is an Indian of all Indians. I request the hon. the Home Member to accept the resolution as amended."

Sriman SAMBUSHAN RATH Mahasaya:—" Now that the amendment has been moved and seconded, I want to move another amendment, if you will allow me to do so "

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR (Chairman):—" There cannot be two amendments on the floor of the House. I shall put it to the House whether it desires the resolution as amended to be taken up now for consideration or whether the amendment be discussed separately. The amended resolution will be open to discussion by the House."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know if it is now permissible to move another amendment ? If so, I move ' that this Council recommends to the Government that the scheme of colonizing Andaman Islands with Mappillas and all propaganda in support of that scheme be immediately suspended and a committee of non-official members of this House including Mappilla representatives be sent to the Andamans to enquire and report into the conditions there and that till that Committee's report is submitted no free women and children be sent to the Andamans '."

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Sriman SASIBHUSHAN BATH Mahasaya :—" I second the amendment."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" While these women and children have already migrated to the Andamans, the object of my amendment is that there shall be no deportation of women until the Committee submits a report and makes specific recommendations."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" The object is realized by the first part of the proposition."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" My object is that people should not be sent till the report is published. Otherwise the object of the resolution will be frustrated by simply appointing a committee to report upon the conditions and in the meantime migrating all possible people; the whole population may safely be deported before the Committee publishes its report."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I think that the object of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amendment is already accomplished by the first part of this resolution. It says that this Council recommends to the Government that the scheme and all propaganda in support of that scheme be suspended. When the scheme is suspended no women can be sent to the settlements."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR (Chairman) :—" I agree with the hon. Member who spoke last that the words ' the scheme and all propaganda in support of that scheme be suspended ' certainly include the idea that has been suggested by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and the amendment would be redundant."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" If the Government are of the same view as the Chairman, I would certainly be pleased to withdraw the amendment." (Laughter.)

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amendment was by leave withdrawn, and the discussion then proceeded on the resolution as amended by Mr. R. Madanagopal Nayudu.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I take it, Sir, that any remarks of mine need not be confined to the terms of the amendment and that it is open to me to refer to the subject matter of the resolution generally. I do not wish to transgress any of the rules of our debates and I therefore wish to have this point quite clear. I do not propose to refer to any of those matters of detail which my hon. Colleague the Home Member is perfectly competent to deal with. I should like to draw attention to two points which have been raised in the debate to-day regarding the action taken by the Government and to do so as a Member of the Government and as a party to that action. One hon. Member, I think, Mr. Ramalinga Reddi suggested that there was justification for assuming that the object and the policy of the Government underlying this scheme was to weed out from Malabar obviously for political reasons persons whose presence there they did not desire. Sir, I can assure the House that no such thought, no such intention, ever occurred to any Member of the Government and that we are entitled indignantly to repudiate the suggestion that our views have been dictated by political or other reasons of that kind, as much as hon. Members of this House would repudiate the suggestion that their opposition to our policy has been influenced by economic or similar considerations."

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Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"What I did say was that it would be just as reasonable to draw that particular inference on the facts placed before the House as any other inference."

* **The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:**—"I do not think that what has just fallen from the hon. Member's lips has in any way lessened my justification for repudiating any such inference. The second point to which I may call the attention of the House and which also affects the question of the general policy of the Government is the proposition enunciated by the hon. Member for Malabar that this scheme stands condemned on the ground of morality."

"Now, Sir, I am prepared to say that it is an indisputable proposition that there is no more fruitful source of immorality than the separation of husband from wife. That proposition, I would add, is applicable to all races and to all communities which observe the sanctities of family life. On what ground then does the hon. Member impute immorality to our scheme? Does he suggest that it is immoral to devise a scheme of which one result will be to bring husbands and wives together again? I am still more astonished to find that our action is characterized as reprehensible. Reprehensible was the term used on grounds of morality that proceeded from a Hindu Member of this House. I have always understood that the ideal which his community has held up from generation to generation is that wives should cling to their husbands, no matter what the conditions or perils to which this may subject them. I would only say that if the hon. Member for Malabar is convinced of the validity of his argument, he ought to ask his co-religionists to wipe the Ramayana out of their literature. If he is right, then Sita ought to have given a tender farewell to Rama at the Gates of Ayodhya and refused to follow him to the Dandakaranya on the ground that the climatic conditions were unsuitable and that there might lurk influences inimical to her virtue. I trust that we shall hear no further attacks on the policy of the Government, at any rate on the score of its morality."

* **Mr C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:**—"I just want to say a few words in support of the proposition and my first justification is that I have had something to do with the Mappilla prisoners in the Coimbatore jail. I raised the question of the release of these Mappilla prisoners in this House and then I was advised by the then Home Member to talk to these people as to whether they were willing to go under the conditions in which the other people were taken to the Andamans. I talked to one or two of them, and they said if any chance was given to them they would go to any place except the Andamans. The one question I have been asked was, 'supposing we go to the Andamans, supposing we take our wives and children under the conditions depicted to us, and we find that the state of things there is unsatisfactory, will we be allowed to come back?' I want the hon. the Home Member to give an answer to it. Supposing a large number of Mappilla women and children who are induced to go to the Andamans realize that on moral, economic or other reasons their stay there is not conducive to all that is good, will the hon. the Home Member permit them to come back, and if so, under what conditions?"

"So far as the question of morality is concerned, the hon. the Finance Member has spoken with great feeling, and when he speaks he is always full of information, even up to the stories of Ramayana. Supposing it is good to put an end to the compulsory separation of the wife from the husband, is that good thing to be done only under one condition? Is that to

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be achieved only by deporting these women and children to a place which may be like falling from the frying pan into the burning fire. The Mappilla prisoners, so far as I have been able to understand, have been willing to go to any place except Malabar. There are twelve State prisoners of Malabar in the Coimbatore jail. They have not been tried, they have not been convicted, but simply because rebellion broke out in Malabar and somebody somewhere for some reason said something against them they have been deported, and what is the most unfortunate thing is while people guilty of offence and convicted for short terms have been sent back to their homes, these people are rotting in jails in spite of the fact that they have been asking for permission not to go to Malabar but to any other place in India and to be permitted to live with their wives and children. But Government have been, for several reasons of their own, refusing their request excepting in one case where owing to old age or sickness they have permitted a particular prisoner to live in Bangalore. I ask the Finance and the Home Members if it is not equally moral to permit these Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans to go and live in any other place outside Malabar under any conditions whatsoever. Recently, the Government have formed a committee in every jail—what they call the advisory committee—for releasing long-term prisoners under conditions, and the experience so far as Government have been able to achieve is that release of long-term prisoners before their term expires under conditions is bound to serve a very good purpose. Supposing that the conditions are beyond doubt very good, supposing these Mappillas should under no circumstances be permitted to go to Malabar, should not an opportunity be given to them to lead a moral life with their wives and children in any other place? I understand that a large number of people in the Andamans itself would be very willing to do this. Therefore, we are equally anxious with the Finance Member to unite the wives with their husbands. It certainly does not follow nor do we agree with him that the only possible way to do this is to send these people to the Andamans. After all, what is asked for now is to see whether the Government view is right. No one on the front bench can say from personal knowledge that the Andamans is very good. I have no objection to all of them being members of the committee. I only intend that their experience should be something more than merely visiting the jails. The Government Order seems to be based on the experience and report of a deputy collector who seems to have said that this scheme is very good. The only request that we on behalf of the non-official Members of this Council would make is that a small committee from various parts of the House, presided over by the Home Member himself, if he has no objection, may go and inspect the conditions there and convince us that this scheme is an ideal one.

"This is only a modest request. We may all be fools as may probably be depicted by some one on the front bench and wisdom may be reserved for Government benches. The opinion of the House is very clear on this matter and I therefore need not appeal to the House. I have no doubt that this proposition will be carried by a large majority. My appeal is to the hon. the Home Member not to throw it into the waste paper basket. We know he is very sympathetic excepting in affairs concerned with the Government. This is the first proposition in which we have been seriously objecting to the Government scheme. So, I appeal to him to be really sympathetic and to accept this

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subject of his and to appoint a committee the members of which may be nominated by him. We are prepared to have any committee of his liking—and we are prepared to be convinced by the hon. Members on the other side as to the soundness of the scheme—and we wish him to be the chairman of that committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" At the last session I put a number of queries in connexion with the deportation of these Mappillas to the Andamans, and I also sent a number of queries which might have been answered by this day but which have not been answered so far. I have not got the questions here but the substance of it is: Why have Government selected the Andamans rather than any other place for sending these prisoners to? We have got before us the report of a committee that the place is unsatisfactory and is open to objection on various other grounds. Have Government given these prisoners any other choice of place? Could they not settle in a colony in some part of India? There are many places in India healthier than Malabar. I do not think that Malabar is an unhealthy place; it is more or less of the same climate as Kanara. Excepting in hilly regions, which are malarious, the rest of the country is a very healthy country. As for that matter, Madras is more malarious than most parts of Kanara or Malabar.

" Then I asked the question as to who this extraordinary officer was who was sent to the Andamans to investigate, why was he sent, and under whose authority, under what circumstances, and who was the deputy collector who reported on the conditions in the Andamans? Then I asked the question: where are the reports and why did not the Government publish them? One reply was that there were no reports. We should make them record their observations and present them in the form of reports. One great trouble is that we, Members of this Council, are not taken into the confidence of Government. The reports are not placed before us and the *ipse dixit* of Government Members are thrust upon us and we have to bow to them.

" Sir, whether we are Hindus, or Christians or Muhammadans, surely we are entitled to be taken into confidence as it is a matter of serious importance to a certain class of Indians. Sir, a certain local paper found fault with me for having taken any interest at all in the cause of the Muhammadans. (Laughter.) Some people said 'Why should an Indian Christian worry himself with congregational worship in the jail for Mappillas' and others said so many other things. My answer to them all was this: 'It is because I am a Christian and because I am an Indian I have to take interest in their welfare ('Hear, hear' and cheers). Then, Sir, there are so many puzzles in this case. (Laughter.) Under what authority Government have proposed to spend thousands of rupees for converting a most insanitary place into a sanitary place? For whose benefit, *cui bono*, and for what purpose and under what authority are they spending large sums of money? I do not know if any provision was made in the budget for this purpose. Nor do I know of any supplementary grant moved for the purpose in this House. I suppose money should be spent under some authority. Of course, the hon. the Finance Member is almighty in that respect. (Laughter.) Sir, the hon. the Finance Member has been able to find money to be spent on an island. Sir, I appeal to you and I appeal to this House to say whether the almighty Finance Member should be allowed to spend money on a place condemned as insanitary by a Committee appointed by the Government of

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[Mr. J. A. Saldanha]

India and that for what purpose and for whose benefit he only knows. Many other similar questions will occur to us if only the hon. the Home Member will take us into his confidence."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member said that there was no intention to rid Malabar of the Mappillas. That may be the intention, Sir, but who can claim credit for this scheme? Is it a scheme which the Government framed of their own accord or is the scheme the result of a desire on the part of the Mappilla prisoners themselves and the Government considered the question and approved it? Is the originality for it to be traced to any Member of Government or to the Government collectively. I think it cannot be said for a moment that we ought not to go into the intentions of the Government in evolving this scheme. I do not think it can be said for a moment that the poor Mappilla evolved this scheme, that it is he who put it forward saying that he would prefer to live with his family in the Andamans and that he requested the Government to send his wife and children to the Andamans. I believe, Sir, the originality for this scheme must be traced to the Government. When once the originality is traced, explanations should be readily forthcoming as to the reasons which served as an inducement for them to put forward this scheme. If I remember right, this scheme might have entered the minds of the Government long before the hon. the Finance Member joined the Treasury Bench and perhaps he has not used his knowledge of the Ramayana to induce the Government to see that every Indian even though he may be a Mappilla likes that his wife should take the part of Sita. I believe he has not read the whole of Ramayana."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Am I to understand that the hon. Member has read the whole of Ramayana ? " (Laughter).

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Not only myself, but every Hindu is expected to read the whole of Ramayana. The only reason why I said that the hon. the Finance Member has not read the whole of Ramayana is that he has not completely quoted the story of Sita. It is true that every Indian wife wants to follow her husband. But does the hon. the Finance Member know what dangers Sita had to undergo by following her husband into Deccan? Perhaps he is aware that she was kidnapped by the Asura king."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I am aware of it."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" I am glad that he is aware of it. Sir, it is said that there are Asuras in the Andamans and that there is moral danger prevailing. Nobody has doubted the moral character of the women to be taken there. The real apprehension of my Mappilla friends is that the environment there is just the same as that prevailed in Deccan when Rama went there. Therefore I do not think my hon. Friend the Finance Member will carry the whole analogy of Rama and Sita into the consideration of this question. What my Mappilla friends say is that the environment in the Andamans is not good. You have matured a scheme in order to take away the Mappilla women to make the Mappillas settle down there with their wives and children. Thereby you deplete Malabar and take the Mappillas to a new environment which is not congenial to them. I am glad that this time the Hindu representatives of Malabar agree with the Mappilla representatives that the Mappilla women shall not be sent to the Andamans,

[Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju] [25th August 1925]

I believe both sections do represent the general view of the district and therefore I do not think the Government will be justified in persisting in their policy."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"Sir, I wish to tell you that Mr Sami Venkatachallam Chetty moved and I seconded an amendment to this resolution. I want to know what has become of it."

Mr M. RATNASWAMI :—"Sir, may I point out that the Chairman (Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar) in your absence ruled that the amendment suggested by Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar was redundant and his ruling was implicitly accepted by the House ? "

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"I wish to say just a few words in support of this resolution. The whole discussion which has taken place must have shown to all that this question has several difficult problems surrounding it awaiting solution and the only way in which they can be solved is by the appointment of a committee to solve those knotty problems. I must state, Sir, that if a committee is to be appointed, as I hope it will be, the terms of reference to the committee must be wider than what has been contemplated in the course of the discussion. There is so much to be said in favour of the view that arrangements must be made for willing wives to join their husbands. The point in dispute has been whether these wives are really willing to go to the Andamans and join their husbands or not, whether it is not due to the propaganda which has been carried on and whether this scheme has been formulated at the request of these people.

"Now, Sir, in considering it, as has been pointed out by the hon. Member from Combatore, it is a matter for consideration whether arrangements cannot be made for such of those who have already settled in the Andamans to be brought here subject to certain conditions to enable them to join their wives and children. If once the moral principles which have been so fully elucidated by the hon. the Member for Finance are really to be put into operation and if the Government are really earnest in their desire to see that willing wives ought to be in a position to join their husbands, it was open to them to consider whether such of these Mappillas who are now settled in the Andamans cannot be brought back here under certain conditions so as to enable them to live with their wives and children. Aspects of the question such as these can only be considered by a committee.

"Sir, the weakest point in the case of the Government is this. The Jail Committee reported in no unmistakable manner about the unsuitability of continuing the settlement. Before the Government reconsidered their decision and before they embarked upon this definite policy, justice would demand that they should have made a more thorough enquiry before launching upon this policy. They have not appointed any committee to consider the question and even if they have made other enquiries, the results of those enquiries have not been placed before the public for the benefit of all those affected by it. Sir, whatever justification the Government may have for acting in contravention of the Jail Committee's recommendations, they would have done much better, and it would have been wiser, to take the public into their confidence before they embarked upon this new policy. Therefore I think, Sir, the hon. the Home Member will see that the Government did act in a rather precipitate manner in changing the policy recommended by the Jail Committee. Even now it is not too late for him to

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correct any mistakes which might have crept in in the course of working out the scheme. The only way in which it can be done is by appointing a committee consisting of such persons as would be useful for the purpose of determining such proposals in order to see how these matters ought to be settled.

"Then, there is a large number of persons who are objecting to these Mappilla women being sent there in view of the large male population in the Andamans. It is quite necessary to see whether the precautions taken are quite sufficient for the purpose of ensuring a proper moral atmosphere. While every one is anxious that some arrangement should be made for the purpose of making these wives live with their husbands, nobody knows what the arrangements already made are. Whatever view the hon. the Home Member might have taken in the beginning, in view of the discussion which has taken place so far, I hope he will reconsider his view instead of persisting in it and see the desirability of appointing a committee to examine the whole question."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, if you allow me to speak, I shall just say a few words. The hon. the Finance Member strongly rebutted the argument that the Mappillas were allowed to colonize the Andamans with the object of their being depopulated from Malabar. If it is true, how is it that the island is not open to all people? Apart from that, there is a rumour that some European firm from Calcutta or somewhere want to open a sugarcane farm in the islands; they do not find the labour necessary there and therefore they want these convicts to go and work in those plantations. I want to know whether Government are going to have another Kenya colony in the Andamans. With regard to the moral, physical, and social conditions of the Andamans, the Jail Committee have said that the islands are unfit for habitation for any civilized human being. On the other hand, the hon. the Home Member tried to rebut the statement by the fact that he met some of the convicts who told him that they were satisfied with the conditions in the island. What we understand is that these convicts are paid to entice free people to the Andamans. Under the circumstances, I ask whether it is not necessary that we should have some statement from the people who have voluntarily gone to the islands. Again, the hon. the Home Member stated that there is some sort of damp atmosphere in the island which makes the climate of that island similar to the climate of Malabar. But the dampness of the atmosphere in Malabar does not breed mosquitos while the dampness of the weather in the Andamans breeds mosquitos as big as fleas. The hon. the Home Member stated that two or three schools have been opened and one or two mosques have been erected on the island. But why should such special sympathy be poured on the Mappillas; why should you not allow the other people also, the Hindus, for example, to go there and build their temples and live there? Does not this partiality towards the Mappillas show that there is some ulterior object which is behind this colonization. We cannot but view this with some suspicion. Therefore, Sir, I strongly support the motion that has been brought forward by the hon. the Mover of the resolution."

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Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish to oppose the motion; because we find all sorts of motives attributed to the Government for their scheme of colonization. Certainly, Sir, I am not a supporter of the Government; but I do not like that a simple, innocent and humane scheme like this in an exceptional set of circumstances should be open to such construction. My own opinion is that Government have gone out of their way to provide a concession for people who have been found guilty and sentenced to transportation to the Andamans. Instead of welcoming such a humane proposal of the Government by which the unfortunate Mappillas could have the company of their women and children, I do not see why such a hue and cry should be raised. What is it that the Government have done? Have they coerced these women and children to go to the Andamans? Did the ladies go with their consent or against their will? If the latter, I can understand the opposition to the measure. I understand that the ladies are willing to go and have expressed their willingness to go. It is not against their will that they are asked to go. Government are showing exceptional sympathy to these people. Is there any other case in India or outside where convicts are given this exceptional treatment? Instead of welcoming it, I am sorry my hon. Friend Mr. Ayyangar from Coimbatore should have proposed such a measure to the unfortunate convicts in the Coimbatore Jail."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I did not propose any measure to the convicts. The hon. the Home Member asked me to consult them and I consulted them."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—" When I hear all sorts of motives attributed to Government for this innocent and humane measure, and when I see the Government attacked on all sides, and when I see that the motion goes against the wishes of the ladies who have voluntarily gone there, I have to oppose the motion. I therefore oppose the motion on these two grounds."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Mr. President, Sir, I shall first answer the hon. Member from Cuddapah. I have said that it is necessary to look into the Jail Committee's Report to understand the real conditions in the Andamans. This scheme may appear to be innocent. I have tried my best to educate the hon. Members of this House and tell them something about the Andamans. I am sorry that the hon. Member from Cuddapah did not care to understand me. The Islands have been condemned in the most forcible language by such an eminent committee appointed by the Government of India under the presidency of an ex-Governor of this Presidency. It was an impartial committee; it had no motives in condemning that island as a penal settlement and in condemning any attempt on the part of the Government to colonize it. I am at a loss to understand how the hon. Member for Cuddapah came to understand that this is a very humane endeavour on the part of the Government. As regards the willingness on the part of the women to go there, let me tell him once more that the officials of the Government work there secretly. A special officer was appointed to go about doing propaganda work among the people. Twenty-five convicts were taken from the Andamans and they were taken round like tigers and other wild beasts in a circus. They were made to say that the Andamans were a good place for colonization. This was the propaganda that

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Government were doing. I say, Sir, these innocent and ignorant women had been decoyed. If Government had any good motive, they should have done it openly and they should be prepared to allow any one who wishes to go and settle there. They have not done that. As regards the willingness, let me tell the hon. Member that soon after this vigorous propaganda began, I wrote a summary of the report of the Jail Committee and published it in the local papers. As a result of it, out of 500 and odd people who were reported to be willing to go to the islands, only about 200 and odd people actually went, and the other 300 and odd refused to go. This really shows that there is no willingness. The thing happens out of mere force, latent force which nobody knows how it is exercised. The Police officials go from house to house and induce the Mappillas to go to the islands. Once, some Mappillas were distributing some pamphlets in Ernad describing the real conditions of the Andamans. The Police officials forcibly took away those pamphlets from the people. Why is this? Is this not propaganda? Everything is done secretly. The Mappillas of those parts where the scheme was first promulgated were very much afraid of the Government officials. The Police can do anything. There is no willingness on the part of the women. The hon. Member is an educated gentleman; he is a person of good knowledge. Suppose two men agree between themselves to murder one of them, will it be right to say that the murderer should not be punished simply because the other man has consented to be murdered? The Andamans is a condemned place; it is a hell on earth; it is a plague spot on earth. And to such a place these women and children have been decoyed. The hon. the Home Member said yesterday that he had seen these twenty-five people who came from the Andamans. I must say they are only the decoyed ducks. It is not very difficult to make these 25 persons say what the police want them to say, viz., that the islands are a good place to live in. They are in custody with bayonets at their back and bayonets in front, with lathies at their back and lathies in front, and is it not possible for the Government officials to make them say that the Andamans are really a happy place? Does the hon. the Home Member believe that these people are honest and that they would not tell lies? I ask him this question and let him answer. If they are honest, if the hon. Member thinks that they are honest, then they say they are innocent. Why not let them free. I ask, Sir, if you believe that they are honest and innocent, why should you keep these very people in custody and why should they not be released at once?

"The hon. the Finance Member told us something about Rama and Sita.

2-45 p.m. He quoted that as an analogy. I must say that if these people are Ramas certainly they cannot be imprisoned. Rama was one of the greatest of men. If Sita's comparison is made, then all the Mappilla women cannot be in the Andamans because there are thousands of Ravanaas there while there was only one in Ceylon. I am sorry there is no Hanuman in the Andamans to help Rama."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"I have got great objection to Rama being dragged in this way."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"My hon. Friend Mr. Narasimhacharlu did not protest against it when Mr. Moir referred to it."

Rai Bahadur T. M. NARASIMHACHARLU :—"Any good thing may be said, but nothing in disparagement should be said against that great Avatar."

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* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"I had the least idea, when I referred to Rama, of offending the sentiments of the Hindus."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"I do not know why my hon. Friend from Cuddapah took objection to what I said. I never said anything in disparagement of Rama. The hon. the Home Member said it was immoral not to allow their wives and children to go to their husbands. Does that theory apply only to prisoners in the Andamans? Why not the same theory be applied to prisoners in Alipuram Jail? Then I have to ask, what about other deportees?"

"Sir, I have come to the end of my speech. I thank all my hon. Colleagues who gave me their hearty support for this resolution. In conclusion, I appeal to the hon. House to pass this resolution unanimously and I hope the hon. the Home Member, for whose appointment there was an outcry from all Muhammadans, will accept this resolution and will speedily give effect to it."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"It is not my intention to cover the same ground which I traversed yesterday evening. My hon. Friend Mr. C. R. Reddi said that the reports which the Government officials have submitted could not be taken as the basis for proceeding with our schemes. Hon. Members should know that the report given by officials must be correct. Otherwise, if they were to mislead the Government and then we find that the Andamans are not as described by them, these officials would be dealt with. Therefore there is no motive in these officials drafting such a report."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—"Which of the two reports is correct?"

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—"Is it suggested that the report of the non-officials is incorrect?"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I never said anything about the non-official report. We have got the report of the Jails Committee which said some years ago that the place was malarial. I suppose that most of the members of this House are aware that several Municipal Councils in the discharge of their proper duties bring out schemes for eradicating malaria from their locality. It is not very difficult to convert a place which is malarial to-day to become non-malarial to-morrow."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I do not know if such good results have been achieved in the Andamans."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Hon. Members of this House are aware that there was a controversy with regard to the Tondiarpet sewage farm in this city some years back. There were two schools of thought. One was that this sewage farm was the cause of malaria in that place and the other was that it was not. Afterwards anti-malarial steps were taken and that place is absolutely free from malaria now."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—"Were any such anti-malarial measures taken?"

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* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Must have been taken.

" Then, Sir, Major Barker, till recently the Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, has reported ' that the Indian Jails Committee's adverse reports about the conditions of the Andamans however justifiable on the records of the past are hardly applicable to the present conditions.' This is what he says :— ' The climate of the Andamans is exactly like Malabar. The annual rainfall is 115 inches as compared with Malabar's 117 inches. The mean temperature of each is 70 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Both have a steady sea breeze throughout the south-west monsoon with heavy rain and lighter and drier breeze from the south-west in December and January. From the point of view of Mappilla emigration the climate is ideal.' Major Barker has also pointed out ' that as a result of measures taken for the reclamation to swamps and for the provision of additional medical facilities there has been remarkable improvement in the sick rates under malaria and other diseases '

" Sir, some of my friends advanced the argument that this scheme had been brought forward for the purpose of weeding the Mappillas out of Malabar. The maximum number of families that we can take to the Andamans is 800. Even supposing that each prisoner takes with him a family of five persons it will come to only 4,000 Mappillas. The population of Malabar is 964,000 roughly. Still we have got a population of 960,000 people left in Malabar."

Mr. T. M. MOIDU SAHIB :—" Is it only the wives of the convicts that are taken to the Andamans? "

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Wives and immediate relatives dependent upon the prisoners.

" Therefore, Sir, there is absolutely no truth or force in the argument that by taking 4,000 people to the Andamans we are going to weed the Mappillas out of Malabar."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Are you not doing propaganda work asking people to migrate to the Andamans? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" We are not doing any propaganda work. We only tell them that if they go there they can lead a free life and we will give them all the facilities.

" My Friend, Mr. Uppi Sahib, raised the point that these Mappilla women and children when they go to the Andamans would fall a victim to missionary influences and would be converted to the Christian faith. I say when these women and children are living in poverty and wretchedness here they are liable to conversion more than they would be in the Andamans where they will be living with their husbands. Therefore that argument falls to the ground. Some one said that these women would become immoral if they went to the Andamans. I cannot understand how the women who go to join their husbands will become immoral. In fact the chances of their becoming immoral are greater here than there."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Supposing unfortunately a Mappilla prisoner dies, what is to become of the members of his family? "

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" They will be sent back."

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"My Friend, Mr. C. R. Reddi, said that I have an opportunity now to serve Islam. I know that I would be serving the best interests of Islam by supporting this scheme. I would ask the hon House to take a reasonable and logical view of the whole question. We have started this experiment and we are now going on with it. Let us wait for some time. Let us wait for a year and then consider the question of abandoning the scheme."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"Why do the Government want to make an experiment with human lives?"

The amended motion was then put to the House and carried.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION FOR PUPILS WHO HAVE FINISHED
THE THIRD FORM COURSE.

* Mr. L. C. GURUSWAMI :—"As the hon. the Minister for Education told me that a committee would sit to investigate all the matters referred to in my resolution, I do not move my resolution which reads as follows :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that a public examination be instituted for pupils who have completed at least the third form course in a recognized school'

ELLORE AS HEADQUARTERS OF WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

3 p.m. Mr. M. Gangaraju then moved the following resolution
in a Telugu speech :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that Ellore be made the district headquarters of the West Godavari district.'

8-15 p.m. Mr. N. Devendrudu seconded the resolution in a Telugu speech

Mr. P. SAGARAM :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have to oppose the resolution moved by my hon Friend Mr. Gangaraju. In doing so, I submit, Sir, that the desire for Ellore to be made the headquarters seems to be expressed by a few people of that locality. There are nearly five taluks in the district—Bhimavaram, Tanuku, Narasapur, Ellore and Kovvur. Those are the taluks of the new district. Nidadavole is just in the centre of the district, and the convenience of the people will be better served by making Nidadavole as headquarters than Ellore. Ellore is connected with Nidadavole both by train and by canal; so also Narasapur. And Tanuku is also connected with Nidadavole by a broad canal. Kovvur is just near Nidadavole. Moreover, I think the Government are awaiting the report of the District Collector. Until it is received I think it is not desirable to fix the headquarters of the district. It is not a light thing to settle the headquarters of the district. It requires deep consideration and so I beg to submit that proper consideration may be given to the matter and that a decision on the question may be postponed to some other date."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I second the motion of Mr. Sagaram, Sir, that this resolution may be postponed to a future date."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"He did not formally make any motion to that effect. Does he wish to make a motion that this resolution be postponed to some other date or *sine die*?"

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Mr. P. SAGARAM :—" I only oppose the resolution, Sir."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam in a short Telugu speech moved that the resolution might be postponed till the October sitting of the Council, as all the Kistna representatives were not present.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I second the motion for postponement of the resolution till the October sitting."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, before the motion is put, may we have an idea as to what the Government would say on this matter? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Sir, it is not for me to oppose the motion or to say that the hon. Members should not make any recommendation they please. I only wish to say that in this matter the Government have so far a perfectly open mind, and they have asked the Collector to consider the relative advantages and disadvantages of all places and to make his recommendations. They would be very glad to hear the views of those hon. Members of this Council who come from the districts in question. The Government would be glad to hear what they have got to say before coming to a conclusion on the question. If the Council postpones the discussion till October, it is quite possible that we may receive the report in the interval and have to come to a decision. It would be better if Government had the benefit of hearing the views of the Members of this Council before they had to decide the question."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Sir, may I request the hon. Member to let us know whether the Government can conveniently postpone their decision till the October sitting, if it will not interfere with administrative affairs, so that there may be full opportunity for other hon. Members to speak and also for us to know what the Collector's report will be? "

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" I can give no undertaking, Sir."

The motion that the resolution be postponed till the October sitting of the Council was put and carried, and it was decided to put the resolution first among the non-official motions at that meeting.

DECLARATION OF MAUNDY THURSDAY AS HOLIDAY.

Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ :—" Sir, I move

'That this Council recommends to the Government that " Maundy Thursday," being an important day for the Roman Catholics, be recognized as a public holiday for the Judicial Department as in other departments of Government and be declared as such under the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881.'

" I have nothing more to add, Sir, than what is stated in this resolution. As you all know, Maundy Thursday is an important day. It is a holiday for every department, and I do not understand why the Judicial Department alone should be deprived of this holiday. As regards the declaration under the Negotiable Instruments Act, there seems to be some difficulty for declaring a holiday under that Act, and so I am perfectly willing to withdraw that portion of my resolution. It may be made a sectional holiday."

Mr. CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI :—" I second the resolution."

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* **MR. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR** :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have given notice of the following amendment :—

'For the words "public holiday" substitute "sectional holiday" and omit the words "and be declared as such under the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881".'

"From the terms of the resolution, and from the short speech made by the hon. the Mover, it is clear that his intention is to have Maundy Thursday declared a holiday for the Roman Catholics in the Judicial Department also, because that day is a very important day for the Roman Catholics. It is important because on that day there are long and special devotions prescribed for Roman Catholics who are required and are eager to take part in them. That is a day on which is commemorated the institution of the Holy Eucharist, and the Eucharist is publicly exposed for veneration in all churches all the 24 hours. It is hoped that Government which respects the religious susceptibilities of Roman Catholics, and also hon. Members of this House will have no objection whatever to declare this day a holiday for Catholic employees in the Judicial Department. There are some days which are declared holidays for our Hindu brethren, certain other days which are declared holidays for our Muhammadan brethren. The present amendment will confer a similar benefit on Roman Catholics. And inasmuch as this is already regarded as a holiday in certain departments of the Government, the concession asked for is that this privilege should be extended to the employees in the Judicial Department also. I hope that the hon. Member will accept this amendment. To go beyond this modest request may unnecessarily interrupt Government work and the work of other public bodies, and will be to lose sight of the real objective."

Rao Sahib T. C. TANGAVELU PILLAI :—"I second the amendment."

* The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—"As there is another amendment in the name of Mr. G. Rameswara Rao, it may be more convenient that the House should discuss the two amendments and come to some agreement as to whether any of these should be adopted."

* **MR. G. RAMESWARA RAO** :—"Mr. President, Sir, I propose to add to this resolution the words 'and that the penultimate Saturday of every month be declared a holiday for all civil courts'. It may be said that in the interest of retrenchment the penultimate Saturday has been made a working day. But we have to see exactly what amount of advantage can practically be derived by declaring it as a working day. It is common knowledge that in all heavy cases judicial officers have to write their judgments and they cannot do it if they have to go on sitting on every day of the week including Saturday. At least one Saturday in the month must be left for their advantage and for the proper administration of justice and writing of judgments. No doubt judgments can be written on other days but certainly not in a leisurely fashion with due attention to the importance of questions involved and therefore they are not written in a satisfactory manner and so there is much scope for failure of justice and that is not the purpose of Judicial administration."

"There is also some inconvenience felt by the litigant public in the matter of civil courts' deposits, etc. If money is to be paid into court on a penultimate Saturday, as it is a holiday for other departments, the treasury

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will be closed and the Court officers say that they have no proper safeguards for the safe custody of the moneys. Another difficulty that is felt is in the matter of purchasing stamps for filing suits on penultimate Saturdays, the litigant public cannot obtain stamps on that day. Such are the difficulties felt by the litigant public in general and the judicial administration also feels much handicap owing to the fact that one day in the month is taken away from the list of public holidays. I therefore move that the penultimate Saturday may also be declared a holiday for civil courts in the mufassal."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, in seconding this motion I should like to say a few words. It seems to me that depriving the Judicial Department of the holiday on the penultimate Saturday is a serious blunder which this Government has committed. While every department in charge of this Government has the benefit of this holiday, there is absolutely no reason why the Judicial Department alone should have been singled out for this purpose. Having regard to the nature of the work which these judicial officers have been turning out and the variety of work which besieges them and the numerous reports with which they are bombarded every day, there is absolutely no reason why they should not have the benefit not only to take rest but also to enable them to deliver what is absolutely necessary, well-considered judgments. This practice of observing penultimate Saturday has been in vogue for a series of years, and by one stroke of the pen, the department has been deprived of it. I have heard complaints from judicial officers, whose names I shall not disclose, against this injustice that has been inflicted upon them perhaps unconsciously in the interests, if not of efficiency, at least of economy. In matters like this, economy should take really a subordinate position. In this view, I hope the hon. the Law Member will see his way to accept this amendment."

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAYALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, I also rise to support this amendment. Those who have got experience of civil courts in the mufassal will have no doubt whatever about the attitude they will have to take in the matter. Almost every day, Sir, there are a number of petitions and other small things on which orders have to be written by the officers presiding over the various courts. They hardly find time to do that during the week days as they work five or six hours a day in court. If in the course of two or three weeks they have got big suits to dispose of by trial and have to write judgments in them, they find no time to do that work, with the inevitable result that they have to wait for a convenient holiday or have to do their work by bits from time to time for weeks afterwards. They naturally forget in the meantime what took place during the trial and during the argument stage of the case. It seems to me, Sir, that the arrangement which has been brought in as a sort of retrenchment proposal is really working against the interests of the clients, and in many cases causes great hardship. For, when the judges find that they have got a large number of judgments to write, they have to go and write judgments at home and not in court. I know cases, Sir, where judgments have accumulated and judges had no time to write their judgments. I may give, for instance, one example of a District Judge who used to go away for two or three days once in a fortnight to another place, just for the sake of writing judgments. I do not know whether an arrangement like that is really leading to retrenchment. If, on the other hand, there was this penultimate Saturday, he would not

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have had the excuse to go and stop away in another place for two or three days for the purpose of writing judgments. So, Sir, it seems to me that the present arrangement is not working satisfactorily and is leading to inconvenience, delay and all sorts of unsatisfactory results. Therefore, in view of that, I hope that the Government will reconsider their position, understand the real difficulties and the real work that has to be turned out by judicial officers and then allow this holiday. I may state at once that it is not intended, so far as I am concerned, as a sort of holiday for the judges; on the other hand, it is more for the purpose of giving them a day for satisfactorily doing their work. They have to write their judgments only on holidays. If for that purpose you allow one day in the month, they will be able to get through one or two big cases. It is absolutely necessary that they should have one or two days in the month for writing their judgments. It seems to me that we may go back to the old arrangement and allow them this holiday. I may also state, Sir, that there is absolutely no reason why any difference should be made between the judicial officers and the other officers. It is true that Divisional Officers, for instance, have got their arduous work to do, but they have got their holidays too. These judicial officers are doing similar work, i.e., they do their office work and judicial work in the court and write their orders at home. Several of us forget the work they are doing at home by way of writing their orders and judgments. It is probably due to this fact that it was thought that these judicial officers can afford to work on Saturdays as well. For these reasons, Sir, I beg to support the amendment that has been moved."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"It seems to me, Sir, that this amendment may very reasonably be accepted on behalf of Government by the Law Member. As my friend Mr. Ramalinga Chetti stated, this amendment is not intended to give rest to the judicial officers. They are a set of hard-working officers and many of us who are either now in the legal profession or were once in it as practitioners or judges, know that this Saturday is very necessary for judicial officers to write their judgments. Ordinary judgments can be disposed of by them either in court if they find time or at home on ordinary week days. But they should necessarily postpone important judgments to be written on a holiday and the grant of one day in a month to enable them to write important judgments will facilitate their work and also improve the quality of their judgments in important cases. I should think, Sir, that for these reasons my friend the hon. the Law Member will see his way to accept this amendment."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, when some time ago a question was put to the hon. the Law Member whether the Government would include this as a holiday, the reply was made that no representations in the matter were received. After this holiday was removed in the mufassal courts, we have honestly tried to see how it worked. The reasons that were stated by Mr. Rameswara Rao are reasons that are common to all officers including judicial officers whose lot it has been to work in the mufassal courts. It is very difficult, Sir, sometimes, to get court-fee stamps from the taluk offices on the penultimate Saturday, which is a holiday with them, but when the civil courts have to work. It is equally the experience of judicial officers, corroborated, I am sure, and will be corroborated perhaps by other vakil friends in this hon. House, that the judges do not find it

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convenient for them to write their judgments in time and sometimes these judgments are delivered long after the arguments are over and perhaps after numbers of cases have been tried. The effect of the argument and even the freshness of the case in their minds are lost sight of and the judgments have therefore so much to suffer. For these reasons, Sir, I hope it will be found possible for the hon. the Law Member to comply with the request made by the mover."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I shall deal with these two questions separately. With regard to 'Maundy-Thurs-day' I recognize that it is the Thursday which precedes Easter Sunday and being also a particularly sacred institution, it will be hard to require the members belonging to the Roman Catholic persuasion to attend courts and offices on that day. So, I am prepared to accept the amendment declaring that Maundy-Thurs-day should be treated as a sectional holiday for Roman Catholics. It will however be impossible, I think, having regard to the small number of Roman Catholic employees in offices to make it a general holiday.

" It was not without some reason that I waited to see what the general opinion of this hon. House was with regard to the other question, viz, the question of the penultimate Saturday. Hon. Members of this House would have realized what the history of this matter was. At present, the Government have memorials before them from practically all District Munsifs, and a number of Sub-Judges and District Judges, including very senior District Judges who have pointed out the practical difficulties undergone by them with reference to the enforcement of the penultimate Saturday as a working day. I may also say that the High Court has recommended this request of reverting to the old state of things for the consideration of the Government.

" It will be within the recollection of hon. Members of the House that this change was introduced on the recommendation of the Judicial Retrenchment Committee. While they were exploring various avenues for economy and retrenchment, the Judicial Retrenchment Committee came to the conclusion that an experiment might be made by declaring the penultimate Saturday as a working day. Government, before issuing orders, consulted the High Court, about 17 District Judges, a number of Sub-Judges and District Munsifs; and the bulk of judicial opinion was against the step that the Government took even then. But having regard to the consideration that weighed very strongly with the Government, we wanted to try the experiment of treating the penultimate Saturday as an ordinary working day. We find now that practically every one connected with the administration of civil justice is agreed that there should be a reversion to the old system. As one who has had some experience of law courts, I may say that I respectfully share that opinion and Government are perfectly prepared to accept the amendment moved by the hon. Member."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I only want to know if the vacation will be proportionately reduced "

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That is a matter which may be separately investigated."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I only want to draw attention to a little terminological inaccuracy. I want to know whether this holiday can be "

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declared as such under the Negotiable Instruments Act. I would omit if necessary, the words 'under the Negotiable Instruments Act.' I for one think that the words are superfluous."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"The terminological inexactitude is not on my part, I am afraid. The point is this. Originally, the motion was that Maundy Thursday should be a general holiday and should be declared a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act. In supersession of that, an amendment was moved that it should be declared only as a sectional holiday for persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion. I take it that that is the position, unless I have misunderstood it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :--"Now the resolution as amended will read thus :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that Maundy Thursday be recognized as a sectional holiday for Roman Catholics in the Judicial department and that the penultimate Saturday of every month be declared a general holiday for the Judicial department.'

"Will the Mover of the resolution please take note of that and tell me if he accepts the resolution in that form?"

Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ :—"I accept it."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I think we will have to say 'in the mufassal'."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It will then read as follows :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that Maundy Thursday be recognized as sectional holiday for Roman Catholics in the Judicial department and that the penultimate Saturday of every month be declared a general holiday for the Judicial department in the mufassal'."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—"It is better to keep these two amendments separate, because some members may be willing to vote for the one and against the other. They may be put separately."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I have no objection to put the two parts of the resolution separately if hon. Members desire it."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I have also no objection."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question before the House is :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that Maundy Thursday be recognized as a sectional holiday for Roman Catholics in the Judicial department'."

The motion was put and carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The next question before the House is :—

'That this Council recommends to the Government that the penultimate Saturday of every month be declared a general holiday for the Judicial department in the mufassal'."

The motion was put and carried.

The President declared the whole motion as amended carried.

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COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN
THE PRESIDENCY

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" Sir, the resolution that stands in my name runs as follows :—

' That this Council recommends to the Government that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to investigate the problem of general unemployment in the Presidency, to take evidence of witnesses and to report to Government six months from this date, suggesting, inter alia, remedial measures for diminishing unemployment.'

" Sir, this question of unemployment is a growing economic and social problem confronting this Presidency and it has already assumed menacing dimensions and bids fair to grow bigger and bigger every day. Hon. Members will be aware that this is a phenomenon not peculiar to the conditions of this Presidency alone, but is in evidence in every other province, and has rightly received the serious attention of Government in other important provinces like Bengal. It is a problem which we in this Presidency in particular cannot afford to ignore in our own interests in so far as we want to try and put our House in order and find out the means for the alleviation of the sufferings caused, before the problem assumes unmanageable proportions.

" Sir, it would seem almost paradoxical that with such a ridiculously low percentage of literacy in this country we should have begun to feel the menace of unemployment among the educated middle classes. It practically comes to this, that if things are allowed to drift as they do, the progress of education in this country will be impaired by a proportionate increase of unemployment, discontent and unrest. Apparently, the whole problem seems to be inseparably bound up with the larger problem of our educational system, a system originally intended to suit the conditions of the middle classes of the last century, but which has unfortunately been suffered to run on in the same antiquated lines, notwithstanding the rapid political, social and economic changes that have overtaken the country. Those in authority have been content to allow the system to drift and have applied themselves chiefly to the multiplication of colleges and universities. The result is that the country is every year flooded with a stream of stereotyped graduates who have staked their all and a period of 15 to 20 years of the best and the most impressionable years of their life in plodding through elaborate courses of study having no practical utility in life and having no direct relationship to the trade and commerce of their country and who in consequence flock into a few over-stocked professions, 90 per cent of them rushing to fill clerical jobs in Government offices. It is necessary not only to find out the number of the unemployed in the Presidency, but also to see under what age and what are the classes in which this unemployment particularly occurs. Hon. Members will not stand in need of being convinced of the stupendous magnitude of this problem. Hundreds of instances must have come to their notice in daily life. These youths who have received a high literary education have either been forced to live a discontented life in low-paid service or to keep idly at home considering themselves too dignified to take to farming or remaining unfit to follow any useful pursuit where some specialized knowledge is

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indispensable. In this connexion, it is necessary for the committee to find out how many of these men could be employed by resuscitating the old cottage industries and how they can be made to take to agriculture which has been entirely neglected by them. The only difficulty in the way of some of these people taking up agriculture is that they would be driven to become landless tenants. It will be the duty of the committee to see how to induce these young men to follow the profession of agriculture and what incentives should be held out to them. These discontented men are a highly inflammable material having nothing to do and waiting only for a spark. Hundreds of youths of that stamp are scattered all over the country in a state of desperation and preparedness to drift into revolutionary politics to keep them going ahead with false notions of patriotism. The history of Bengal provides a very pertinent and convincing object lesson to us, and we would not be unwise in anticipating at the right time and prevent such things happening everywhere where the same conditions prevail. Now, Sir, that is the situation with which this Presidency is confronted, and in order that a speedy solution of it may be reached, it would be necessary not to enter into a thoroughgoing enquiry by a roving committee but to circumscribe the scope of the present enquiry to the educated middle classes in the city and if necessary in a few districts in the mufassal. I have no doubt that the results of such an enquiry will be no less valuable in their adaptability to the conditions of the Presidency as a whole. It is needless to mention that the committee will have the benefit of the experience of committees in other provinces and the solutions they have arrived at. The present time seems to be highly propitious for such an enquiry, inasmuch as public opinion has been in recent times much engaged in the pursuit of economic problems of India following the lead of the Secretary of State for India supported by a coterie of University Professors and retired Indian Civilians. Among the suggestions for improving the present condition of the educated middle class, on which attention has so far centred, one is the feasibility of establishing agricultural colonies, educational colonies, employment bureaus, technical boards and so forth. It will be for the committee to recommend with due appreciation of the facilities and handicaps existing in this Presidency what methods would suit its peculiar local conditions. I hope hon. Members will have no objection to the time-limit mentioned in the resolution. It is particularly necessary to concentrate the scope of the inquiry within certain limits and avoid straying into an ambitious programme extending over two or three years as it was in the case of the Bengal Committee. The report of the committee will thus be due on the eve of the budget deliberations, and I hope the next financial year will begin with a serious attempt at the solution of this important problem. I now commend this resolution to the hon. Members for their unanimous acceptance."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I second the resolution."

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—"I support this resolution moved by my hon Friend Mr. Gopala Menon. Sir, unemployment is a menace to this city and to this Presidency. The remedy should come both from the public and from the Government. It is not possible for the Government to supply employment to all those graduates that are manufactured

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every year from our University, over 1,500 of them. Not only that; we will have to find employment for the members of the depressed and other minority classes (Mr. R. Veerian: 'Hear, hear'), who cannot come to that standard of the graduates of the University. So, Sir, it is not possible for the Government to find out employment for all. The public should therefore be careful to see that all the graduates do not seek employment. For those that can afford to live without employment from the Government, it is better, as the hon. the Mover of the resolution said, that they direct their attention to agriculture and industry. Sir, the attractions of the prospects in Government service make many of those in well-to-do circumstances to accept Government appointments. They think that if they enter service on Rs. 35 to-day, in course of time they may rise to draw Rs. 3,000, or even Rs. 5,333-5-4 (laughter). Of course I do not want to make a reduction in the salaries of members in the Treasury Bench at present. At least it is better that the salary given to various high appointments is lowered down and the salary given to those poor clerks is raised a little. It is the pay of the higher appointments that induces them to accept Government service on low salaries. Another thing, Sir, I have to say to the Government is, that it is not proper on their part to retrench the various departments. In various matters I confess we have not done enough for this Presidency and the establishment we have is not enough if we are to improve the resources of this Presidency. So let us have the establishment we have and enlarge the scope of our work. Then we will not be retrenching. It is pitiable to see in Madras alone the reductions made in the Public Works Department and the Survey offices. The earning members of about 200 families are now without employment. Sir, supervisors drawing Rs. 150, after putting in a service of 20 or 25 years were asked to go home without any remuneration whatsoever, without any gratuity, without any pension. Imagine the circumstances especially of non-gazetted officers in Madras who cannot lay by anything for their after-life. They depend upon the Government and they think they are going to get pension and they do not save anything. There are some offices where there are temporary establishments and where people are employed temporarily for 20 or 30 years. Then after 30 years when a man has become old and cannot do any work he is simply asked to go home. That is what is being done in the Survey office.

"Then, Sir, in the various firms people after working for 20 or 30 years are asked to go home without any gratuity. Of course, there are some firms in Madras the employers of which take particular care of their employees. There are very many firms who do not do so. When I tabled a resolution that they should be taken care of, and that the Government should ask the various firms to make provision for their employees, the Government said that they had no jurisdiction over them. Sir, if the Government have jurisdiction over the mill-hands in the various mills of Madras, I ask whether the Government cannot have an Act passed to have control over the employees in the various firms. They are labourers too, and the Labour Commissioner ought to have powers of supervision over those poor people and see that they are not treated badly. It is better that the Government brings forward legislation by which the firms in Madras and other places in the Presidency are brought within its scope so as to safeguard the interests of the employees in those firms. Sir, those are the various ways by which unemployment is

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being increased year after year, and it is necessary to find effective remedies for diminishing unemployment. With these words, I support this resolution."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, when I saw the agenda paper and read the notice of this resolution, I felt that a very necessary step has been taken by the hon. Member of forcing discussion on a point which is of the utmost vital importance to the interests of this Presidency, nay, the interests of the whole of this country. But I am somewhat disappointed at the very narrow turn that he has given to the consideration of this question and at the fact that he has practically limited himself to the question of the unemployment of the literate class, the class that could be employed in Government service. There is nothing in the resolution to circumscribe the ambit of this proposition to that class alone, and I am not going to circumscribe myself to that limit. I do not think that the adaptation of the possibilities of Government service to our literate classes is a question of such supreme importance that we should have a special discussion in this Council on it, nor do I think, whatever the opinion of the Council may be, however anxious we may be to provide employment for these literate classes through Government agency, that we are in a position to say that the evil of unemployment could be adequately removed by such measures.

" We are aware, we must be aware, every one of us in this Council who has had anything to do with Government, of the amount
4 p.m. of Government work that is available for employment and of the fact that the scope for such employment is very much limited. With the utmost possibilities of expanding the chances of Government employment and with the utmost possibilities of reconsidering the orders of retrenchment which have already been passed we must be aware that even the fringe of the question cannot be touched by trying to get more Government officials' posts for the literate classes.

" I am concerned with the non-literate classes, the illiterate masses who wait day after day and get no proper employment. I am concerned with the agricultural millions of this country who are employed for just three months in the year and who for the remaining nine months have no employment but are in a state of chronic unemployment. I am concerned with this class who call themselves the labouring class, who live precarious lives, who go about the market places in big cities and find, after all, that work is not coming their way. Go to any market place in the city of Madras, say Pura-walkam, Royapuram or Royapetta; you see numbers of these people sitting along the market places in dozens, in scores and in hundreds asking to be employed on daily wages, who after 10 o'clock when the possibilities of employment for the day are over have to wend their way to their homes possibly to half-starvation meal or complete starvation. That is the class which appeals to my imagination. That is the class for whom some employment should be found out.

" The question of unemployment is a new question so far as this country is concerned. But every one who has followed the recent political developments especially in Great Britain cannot but find that the question of unemployment is one of the most serious considerations of every Government. Governments have been shaken; parties have gone out of power; other parties have been

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installed, all on this question of unemployment. Time and again and especially during the last three elections in Great Britain the question of unemployment has been the sole plank in the electioneering fights. Labour has given place to Conservative; Conservatives may give place to Labour; all these because the question of unemployment has not been solved. Yet what is the position in England? Out of a population of nearly forty millions, of which the able-bodied will be very nearly thirty millions of people, it only a million and odd who are out of employment. Yet the question is considered so grave that no politician to-day in the front bench of either parties in the House of Commons, no person who has taken a deep and active interest in the politics of the country, dares set aside the question of unemployment and relegate it to the background. That is the main question. The whole speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the other day in introducing the budget was practically devoted to the question of unemployment, widows' pensions, health insurance, and everything that concerns the labourer or the working man and helps him to earn a living wage and stabilise his position.

"In this country this is the first occasion, so far as my memory goes when this question has been publicly taken up and when this question has come before the Council. As I said at the beginning of my speech I am glad that the hon. Member has for the first time brought this question prominently to the attention of the Council. Let us not deal merely with the literate class. I believe they can look after themselves. After all, they can get jobs—jobs through the Staff Selection Board, that excellent institution which has been thrice blessed by the Treasury Bench. They can seek posts through other means also. Some may get employment; all of them cannot.

"There is no Staff Selection Board for the labouring class. That excellent institution does not find a place so far as the unemployment of the agricultural or the labouring classes is concerned. Has the Government bestowed any attention on that subject? Has the Treasury Bench ever cared to solve the problem of millions of people in this Presidency who cannot earn a decent living wage? Without earning a living wage how can they get on from day to day and keep not only their souls and bodies together but those of their families also? I think the time is come when even a conservative Government—and Governments in our country are always conservative—like the bureaucracy in India must face this problem. They copy several things from England. They look upon England as their pattern, as their master and as their model and example. Here is a question which must be solved in the way in which it has been rightly solved in England. When one considers that on this question so much potter is being made in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords and when one considers that the greatest war problems and problems concerning the colonies and India pale into insignificance before a two-pence reduction of duty on sugar or a two-pence reduction of duty on some other commodity, one wonders how it is in this country this problem did not come to the fore? We talk of the punitive police; we talk of law and order; we exalt them to the skies. After all, law is intended to promote the convenience and comforts of public life. I have no quarrel with law; I have no quarrel with order. But I do venture to think that apart from the question of special police, punitive police, armed reserve police and of all other police which a fertile imagination can invent, a question like this

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ought to be tackled by Members who have responsible places in the Government. I recognise that there are limitations to this Local Government, fettered as it is in some respects, in solving this problem. We have not got those hundreds of ways and means by which other peoples eke out their livelihood. We have not a mercantile marine and the ship-building yards. We have not got those avenues which are open to the fortunate people of Great Britain for going about and colonising in different places, unless the Andamans happens to be such an extremely fertile and attractive place as to send me and some of my friends for colonising in the islands. Take for example, Mr. President, a young man there, educated at their public schools, and see what avenues of employment are open to him. The Mercantile Marine employs hundreds of thousands of these people as engineers, first officers, as second officers, as doctors and in hundreds of different ways in the flotillas operating on behalf of the British Government. Then take the ship-building yards. How many engineers have been employed? Take the great factories; find out how many people have found employment and remember that the Government in England is not following the policy of *laissez faire* now. It is not following the policy of leave well alone.

"Now Sir, the other day when the coal-mines had to be closed and thousands had to be turned out of employment, the Government came to the help of the coal-miners temporarily—and I am not going to prove a bad prophet when I say that the help will have to be given permanently—and were prepared to give a subsidy to that particular industry and help the coal-miners so that the men employed could not be thrown out of employment. Such a suggestion has not been thought of either by our Local Governments or by those in the celestial heights. They do not think of these things. Therefore I do not expect much to come out of this resolution and the report which is to be published in six months; but a start has to be made; public opinion has to be roused and public opinion has to be concentrated and focussed on the consideration of this question. When men think in terms of Swaraj, in terms of self-government and in terms of those ideals which will be a panacea for all evils and when there are practical considerations and practical questions side by side, let us not lay the flattering unction to our souls that when Swaraj comes everything will be right in this place and that a new heaven on earth will be created. It will come and is bound to come. It is my hope and it is in that hope that every politician in this country lives. But apart from this question, apart from your concentration on or attention to these political ideals, a very legitimate and necessary thing to do is—I appeal not to the Government for I do not expect much from them, but I appeal to my hon. Friends who are politicians of all schools and on all sides of the House—to devote some little time to all such issues and also to these side aspects; and so far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing to confess that these side issues have much more attraction for me than electioneering issues which may help you in winning your elections but which will not help to make your people more healthy, more contented and more prosperous. These are things on which we should concentrate our attention. These are facts which we have to try and solve apart from the question of having a deputation for more self-government and for more political advance which are necessary things. But let us at the same time, side by side with that activity, concentrate our thoughts on these things also. Let us put our heads together. How many of us know about a mercantile marine? How many of us know about the

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development of industries? If the Cotton Press Act is in the air, it is only one or two Members who are specially interested in it. If it is Tuticorin Port Trust Bill it is only a few Members who take interest in it. If it is the Cochin Port Trust Bill, one or two Members are put on the Select Committee and their interest begins and ends with seeing that a few Indians are put on the Port Trust Board.

"We have to go about; we have to learn from other countries. We have to see what other men in other countries are doing; we have got to learn if we are to get on in this world and try to understand how these problems are solved.

"There is no question of unemployment in France. France has been good enough to suggest to England that it can take over a portion of their unemployed and get them some employment. I may inform the House that in France there is no such thing as colour bar. In the mother-country of the British, that country to which we owe so much politically, economically and commercially, it is impossible for a coloured man to get employment. I have seen hundreds of coloured men of all places employed in France. Therefore I venture to ask my hon. Friend the mover of this resolution—whatever may be the fate of the resolution which may very easily be carried, and the Government may very easily put it into the waste paper basket—especially as he belongs to a commercial community, whether the time is not come when the community should take more interest in these affairs and not be interested simply in questions such as income-tax here or an extra super tax there, but to concentrate its attention on the problem of how the commerce of the country should be improved, how trade facilities should be provided, and what avenues are open. Dozens of people from other provinces are going about and I have seen them in almost every continental country, seen them earning their livelihood, seen them establishing their agencies and entering into direct commercial relationship. But the Madras South Indian Chamber of Commerce has yet to think of this question. I am not a commercial man and I do not want to enter a field where angels fear to tread. But I do venture to think that the time is come when men who are more fit and who have better capacity should bestow their attention on these matters and they should try and solve the question of unemployment. I cannot bring to bear any expert opinion on the consideration of this matter. It only strikes me that we have to think of these things seriously and try to find out what can be done for the improvement of the masses."

Mr R. VEERIAN:—"I wish to remain mute but as the problem is a very serious one, I cannot remain mute. Sir, this is certainly a grave problem. Everything in this world is very difficult to solve (laughter). It is so. Is it possible for us, if we are not going to solve this simple problem, to solve any other complicated problem? Sir, eminent statesmen have pronounced that there would be unrest in the country if the unemployment question is not solved or if taxes are raised. I find, Sir, that at present there is so much unrest in this country because this unemployment question stands at the top; and if the people are not coming forward and if the honest citizens are not coming forward to solve this problem, I want to ask whether it is not the duty of the State to come forward to solve this simple problem. Sir, in olden days, kings were able to provide work for men who were not employed. On account of unemployment, I find that a lot of persons are joining with

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those who are against the activities of orderly Government. Don't we see that there is danger in not providing employment to those who are not employed.

"Well, Sir, as far as depressed classes are concerned, even punka-pulling work is not given. Owing to untouchability they are not provided even with that work. I have travelled in several districts. In the Salem district they have a separate agency, the Ceylon Agency. There I find that hundreds of coolies are being recruited to Ceylon on a pittance of 8 or 9 rupees. Therefore is it not the duty of Government to come forward and solve

4-15 p.m. this problem by appointing this committee? If they are not going to solve the problem in that way, I want to know in what other ways they are going to do it? It is not suggested here. It is simply suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar to consider this question very seriously. It would have been better, Sir, if he had suggested some other suitable method for solution of this problem and I would have admired him (laughter). In the absence of any such suggestion, his remarks are very deplorable."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I agree with my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar that the question of rural unemployment is even more urgent than the unemployment of the literate classes. The resolution, Sir, wants the whole question to be enquired into and a report to be submitted within six months from this date. If anything like the object contemplated in this resolution is to be achieved, I do not think, Sir, its operations can legitimately extend all over the Presidency. If anything useful is to be done, I think it can only be done by restricting our enquiry to a few select places and then after surveying the situation, arriving at some conclusions. With that object, I have tried to make the resolution more practicable and acceptable to the Government by inclusion of the words 'in one or two typical districts' after 'unemployment' and before 'in the Presidency'.

"Sir, this House may be aware that during the last one or two years, I have been trying to bring to the notice of the House the problem of unemployment in rural areas. For example, Sir, the number of those who are depending on agriculture is alarmingly on the increase, while that of those dependent on textile industries and other similar industries is also seriously on the decline. I brought the matter to the notice of the Development Minister and he promised a consideration of these questions. I do not know what progress he has made in this direction. The whole thing is this. India was formerly not only an agricultural country but also a manufacturing country. India was doing a great business in cloth. Owing to the policy which was pursued by the Government of the day, there has been a great decline, and almost an extinction of many of the industries like ship-building and iron manufactures. It is a very serious problem and requires serious attention, and I hope the Government will do something to tackle this question seriously and earnestly and try to do what they can to alleviate the difficulties connected with unemployment in the country.

"I have suggested, Sir, that instead of the enquiry being conducted all over the Presidency, it may be restricted to one or two typical districts, so that the question may be enquired into and a conclusion arrived at as early as possible."

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Mr. A. CHIDAMABARA NADAR :—" I second the amendment."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" May I point out to the hon. the Mover, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar that in my speech I made it clear that the enquiry should be started from the city and if possible may be extended to a few districts in the mufassal, so that we may apply the experience in the city to the mufassal? But I cannot accept the amendment of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar 'in one or two typical districts', because the conditions probably in Bellary may not be applicable to Madura, Tinnevely or Trichinopoly, and what is prevailing in some districts may not be applicable to others. I shall leave it to the discretion of the Government to select a few districts—it may be half a dozen."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" Sir, I think that it is quite unnecessary that there should be an amendment as suggested by my hon. Friend from Bellary, and I may also inform the House that the suggestion of my hon. Friend that it should be started in the city of Madras and extended gradually to other districts is also one that does not deserve to be accepted. Let it be remembered that this is a general question affecting the whole country, not merely this Presidency. It is not a new question at all, and it is incorrect to suppose that the public have not for some time past been seriously considering as to how this evil of unemployment could be remedied, if it can be remedied at all. Under these circumstances, the committee that is to be appointed must be one which should consider the situation in the whole Presidency and not confine itself to a few districts. Probably the mover of the amendment is under the impression that it is difficult to consider the question of general unemployment unless evidence is taken of witnesses in the manner suggested by him and that it is difficult to tour round all the 25 districts before coming to a conclusion. I do not think, Sir, that in matters of this description, such a sort of enquiry is possible. We know the usual method is to prepare a questionnaire and send it to the various officials and non-officials in the districts of the Presidency, and the information thus collected would be at the disposal of the committee to be appointed, and conclusions could then be arrived at.

" So far as the main question is concerned, while I agree with the hon. Member from Chingleput that the scope of the resolution is not to be limited within the narrow view of the question of unemployment of the literate classes, I must say at the same time that we cannot leave these classes out of account. We must consider the question of unemployment of both literate and illiterate of all classes of people. In a case of this description, I would request this House not to bring into it any question of political consideration. It is an economic question of unemployment. My hon. Friend from Chingleput pointed to the evils of unemployment, but he found it difficult to suggest practical remedies. In the nature of things it is difficult to suggest remedies at once. It is for that purpose a committee has been called for. So far as the Government are concerned, it must be admitted they have neglected this important duty. On various occasions, the attention of the Government has been drawn by interpellations put in this Chamber, but they have not themselves taken any definite lead in the matter. Among the remedies suggested, it is fairly well recognized that unless large engineering works or railway works or irrigation works are undertaken it will not provide employment for large

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numbers of people who are out of employment. If really we can provide labour to a substantial extent to remedy the existing evil, it is only by the Government coming forward with large programmes of works. In this connexion, I am tempted to point out that however much Government may have shown anxiety in recent years for the development of irrigation works, they have not really appreciated the scope of the works that they have proposed to undertake. They have been thinking more and more of productive works, and calculating like shrewd merchants whether the works undertaken will repay or not a proper interest on the outlay. So long as you look at these big irrigation problems from that standpoint, it is very difficult for any large irrigation work to be undertaken. The question of undertaking one such big project has been before the public for several years; investigations have been made; it is estimated the whole thing will cost 7 lakhs and odd. Still unless they change their policy and undertake some works as protective works, independent of their paying or not paying the interest on the capital outlay, the question of unemployment among the cultivating classes cannot be solved in a satisfactory manner. I have mentioned this as one of the various reasons which may be taken into consideration in solving the problem. We have also seen that, in a number of cases, we think of starting industries and experiments are made, but finally we have not succeeded in pushing through the work as satisfactorily as possible. Unless we had a sort of industrial survey carried on in the whole Presidency, instead of starting one industry in one corner and another industry in another corner, I do not think we can make much headway in the matter of providing employment by means of such industrial concerns. It is only by measures like this we can provide employment for the classes not belonging to the literate classes. So far as the literate classes are concerned, the hon. the Mover has referred to it at considerable length. Even the Andhra University Bill has provided for an employment bureau as an adjunct to the new University. It is a new departure and a welcome departure also, and it will be the duty of the University to take stock of the situation, to have the employment bureau attached to it and do all that it possibly can for the purpose of providing employment for those who get out of the portals of the University.

“Let us also realize that a solution of this problem will solve several of the political troubles which have grown in our midst. The question of unemployment is not one affecting one community only. It is a question which affects the Brahmans and the non-Brahmans, the Hindus and the Muhammadans, etc. It affects every one, because there are hundreds of thousands of people of every community and every class without employment all over the Province. Therefore this question has to be viewed from a very broad aspect and the responsibility for arriving at a proper solution of it is the primary concern of the State. It was suggested that the South Indian Chamber of Commerce could have done something in this direction. It is true, but it is equally the case with regard to various bodies and individuals. During the debate the hon. Member Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, by implication, said that public men have not done anything in the matter. It is true also, but there are local authorities and numerous private individuals capable of doing much more than what they have done. I do not agree with the view that the Government cannot give much greater opportunities for providing employment. It is a question,

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according to my opinion for the Government in the first instance, and for the local authorities in their own way, to solve. I believe that sufficient attention has not been paid to this question of providing employment.

"Now, Sir, regarding the remedies, these may vary according to the circumstances of each individual body or body of persons. It is for that reason that I suggest that the appointment of a committee is absolutely essential. We have asked only for the usual appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials - a thing which I see the hon. Members on the Treasury Bench have freely been giving of late. I found in the old days more opposition to a suggestion such as that. Perhaps the present Members have been thinking that probably one of the easiest ways of satisfying the Honourable House is this. Probably so. I only gave my interpretation of it and I do not suggest that they have it in their minds. When I compare the attitude of the officials of former days with the readiness of the Members on the Treasury Bench now in acceding to the request for the appointment of a committee, I think it is only due to the fact that they believe that the easiest way of satisfying the hon. Members is by appointing a committee, leaving the decision in their own hands. Therefore, Sir, I suggest that in this case it is absolutely essential that we should appoint a committee as suggested in the resolution."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, with regard to this question I would like to say a few words. I am very much indebted to my hon. Friend Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar for the practical manner in which he has spoken and pointed out the difficulties in the way of accepting this resolution. The Government do think, Sir, that something ought to be done in order to solve this problem of unemployment. But the question is, can the Government solve it? That is the whole difficulty. There are also one or two points that have to be remembered in this connexion and they are whether we should make an investigation throughout the Presidency or whether the investigation should be confined to a district or two as has been pointed out by my Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar. Under these circumstances I may say that the Government do not intend to oppose this resolution. They would pay their earnest attention to the views expressed by the hon. Members on this question.

"Sir, unemployment can be classified under three heads : (1) agricultural or unskilled labour ; (2) industrial or skilled labour ; and (3) (as has been pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Menon) educated middle classes. In the Emigration and Migration report for 1924, the Commissioner of Labour explained that emigration to Ceylon from Tanjore and other districts was due to the fact that steady employment throughout the year was available on the estates in the colony, while in their own districts the labourers did not get continuous work. There was thus emigration of unskilled labour alone. Even with regard to this class of men, employment will be available in connexion with the Mettur project and other similar works and various harbour works now in progress. Sir, my Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar speaking on the resolution for the stoppage of emigration to Assam said :

'We all know that in our presidency, especially in the flooded areas there is dearth of labour. We know that industries are springing up in this Presidency and we want more men for the improvement of those industries. For all these purposes more labour is needed in this

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Presidency alone. It is therefore submitted that in respect of agricultural and industrial labour the question of unemployment does not arise. Therefore, I do not know whether a committee will do any good in this direction. But as I have said I leave this problem in the hands of my hon. Colleagues and if the House comes to some conclusion, the Government will pay their earnest attention to it and do what they can to solve this problem."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"As one who had given notice of an amendment to this resolution, I may be permitted to say that when I gave notice of that I had in my mind a somewhat thorough enquiry, such as taking a census of the population and seeing how many of them really had enough to maintain themselves, how many were able to do so only partially, how their indebtedness had increased, etc. It was with that idea that I thought it would be well to restrict the enquiry to select districts. But if the hon. Mover of the proposition thinks that his purpose would be served better by leaving his motion as it is, I have no objection to withdraw my amendment."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, it has been pointed out that I have narrowed down the limits of the resolution; but what I had in mind was not a very ambitious programme. My ambition was to find out the extent of unemployment among the educated middle class men and by and by to ascertain the extent of unemployment in the rural areas. It is not only the literate classes that are unemployed but also the illiterate classes are unemployed. But there are also, among the unemployed, men who have got technical qualifications skilled and unskilled. It is the duty of this committee to find out how we can find employment for them. If we go into the question of rural unemployment we have to go into the question of the indebtedness of the agricultural and landless tenants. This is growing from year to year. In regard to this question we have to see what measures should be adopted in order to induce the educated young men to take to agriculture and what incentive should be offered to them."

"Then, Sir, there are only two measures which the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government have in their view. The hon. the Minister for Education has put forward a scheme to induce these young men to start elementary schools and settle down in villages. The hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government has got a scheme of rural medical relief to induce doctors to settle down in the villages. It should be our aim to find out how these measures could be improved so as to induce the educated young men to take to them. Of course if we want an ambitious programme we have got the programme of Captain Pettival of Calcutta. We should find out how the measures suggested by Captain Pettival could be adapted to our conditions and needs."

"It has been pointed out that the Indian Chamber of Commerce has not anything in the direction of preventing unemployment. But I may say that it is a question not only for the Indian Chamber of Commerce but for all public men and public bodies. It is the duty of every public man to find out means for alleviating the distress of the poor unemployed. In any case, unemployment is increasing and is becoming a menace, and the sooner we find some measures to relieve the situation, the better I think for all concerned."

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* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :— “ Sir, I beg to withdraw my amendment.”

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The main motion was put and carried.

COMMITTEE ON THE WORKING OF THE RUSSELLKONDA SAW MILL.

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—“ Sir, I beg to move the following resolution which stands in my name :—

‘ That this Council recommends to the Government that a mixed committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to go into the questions of the prospects and working or otherwise of the saw mill at Russellkonda in the Gunjam district thoroughly and submit its report within three months for consideration of the Government and the Legislative Council to enable them to arrive at a final decision before the budget session for 1925-26. ’

“ Sir, in commending this resolution to the sense of this Honourable House I would like to place certain facts before it, and, before doing so. I think I would do well to give a short history of the installation of the saw mill at Russellkonda. Sir, the scheme for the installation of a Saw Mill at Russellkonda was devised in the year 1919. The Government prepared a scheme and then sent an expert to the European countries to study the condition of saw mills in those countries. Afterwards they placed a demand in the budget for 1920-21. On my motion that demand was rejected by the Legislative Council, but it was restored by His Excellency the Governor. Sir, as I submitted to this Honourable House, the whole scheme was from the beginning an ill-devised one. Sir, it was thought that the saw mill would be begun with a building at a cost of Rs. 50,000, and the cost of installation would come to about 1½ lakhs. It was later found that the estimates had to be revised and the building for the saw mill cost more than Rs. 75,000. It was not all. Misfortunes still dogged its steps. The cost of installation which was at first thought would come to Rs. 1,43,600 eventually cost the Government about 2½ lakhs.

“ Then, Sir, Government entered into a contract with Messrs. Parry & Co., who were to manage the Saw Mill and the Company was given an initial amount of Rs. 40,000 to begin the work. Government on their part undertook to supply log timber at a rate to be fixed by the Chief Conservator of Forests. The best quality of timber possible and available were kept ready for the use of the Mill from 1920. In spite of the fact that the choicest timber was kept ready for the use of the Mill, the Mill authorities never lost any opportunity to reject as much as possible with the result that it brought a heavy loss to the Government on account of the logs being stamped ‘ rejected ’. These rejected logs had to be sold in auction at much lower rates than what was usually paid for timber of that quality. I do not know why the Government who undertook to supply log timber for the Mill fixed the rate at such a low figure as 4 annas per cubic foot. I would invite the attention of the House to the answer given to an interpellation by my hon. friend M. Sasibhushan Rath in which it was stated that Government incurred an expenditure of 5 annas per cubic foot in felling

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and carting alone. If to this amount the seigniorage charges are added the rate would come to not less than 8 annas per cubic foot. If I am wrong, I wait to be corrected.

"The accounts of the concern were not brought under the commercial system till 1922. After that it was brought under that system and the Council had an opportunity of going through the reports. If we go through the profit and loss account we find that the concern has been showing a continuous deficit and bringing loss to the Government in spite of the fact that the saw mill was supplied with logs at much lower rate than what they would have fetched in the open market.

"I would not be justified in taking up the time of the House in referring to the detailed accounts of these audit reports. But I would draw the attention of this House to the important observations made by the Public Accounts Committee for 1923-24—page 16.

"The cost of extraction still remains considerably higher than the rate at which the wood extracted was sold to the mill and the Committee desire to emphasise the fact that, as the full cost of extraction of the wood in log is not recovered from the mill, the loss shown in the balance sheet does not represent the real loss on the working of the saw mill. The Committee therefore recommend that the full cost of extraction and transport should be ascertained and charged to the saw mill and that the profit or loss of the undertaking should be based upon the full cost so ascertained. The Committee further desire that a detailed examination should be made as to the future working and management of the enterprise and that the desirability or otherwise of the abandonment of the undertaking should be reported."

"Unfortunately, Sir, Government thought that they had a comparatively large stock of logs in the Gumsur salwood forests. But from the report of Mr. Tireman for the year 1923-24 it is very clear that the expectations are falsified. I would refer hon. Members of this House to page 13 of the Report.

"Although the quality of logs cut during the last quarter improved considerably, their girth and most particularly, their length left much to be desired, the average size of log being under ten cubic feet. Logs of such small cubic contents caused a considerable loss of time in conversion owing to the fact that so many of them had to be handled to make up a reasonable day's work."

"Again at page 14 the same report says:

"As regards the size of logs, it is impossible to obtain large logs in any quantity and there is no getting away from the fact that the Gumsur forests contain little timber of the size for which the machinery was designed, while much of it is unsound."

"Under these circumstances, I submit, Sir, that the scheme has been ill-devised. It has been causing a continuous loss to the general finances of the country. I earnestly implore the hon. the Home Member to accept the resolution, to go seriously into this question, and decide one way or the other."

Sriman SAS'RBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo:—"In seconding the resolution, Sir, I do not want to make any speech in view of the fact that I understand that the hon. the Home Member is going into the question. I only wish that the committee is appointed so that he will have the assistance of that body in coming to a conclusion in this matter. As I said once before, failure is writ large on the Russellkonda saw mill and it is better that it should be closed. Before closing it, it is necessary that the committee should be appointed so that all the facts and figures may be placed before it and they may see whether it is not time to close it."

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* Mr. G. T. H. BRACKEN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Mover of the resolution has given the House a history of the saw mill. There is not much to quarrel with many points that he raised. But there are a few points with regard to which he is under a misapprehension and I think the House ought to know the real facts. The hon. the Mover of the resolution suggested that Messrs Parry & Co. had liberty to reject the logs that were brought to the mills for their own purpose. I do not quite understand why he should think that Messrs. Parry & Co. want to reject anything. As a matter of fact the only logs that were rejected were those that were unsuitable for sawing.”

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—“ I never said that they purposely or willingly rejected the logs. All that I said was that it showed that the Gumsur forests were not producing the desired quality of timber ”

* Mr. G. T. H. BRACKEN :—“ The hon. the Mover of the resolution raised a point that the wood was supplied to Messrs. Parry & Co., at below cost price. That point was raised in the form of a question to the House and it has been explained more than once that the wood is not supplied to Messrs. Parry & Co. at all; it is supplied to the mill which is a Government concern. Messrs. Parry & Co. are not in the least interested in the price at which wood is supplied to the mill. The profit or loss in the transaction belongs to Government only. Messrs. Parry & Co. are remunerated by commissions on sales. That is the extent to which the company is interested in the profit or loss of the concern. The hon. the Mover of the resolution suggested that the loss on the mill has been continuous. Unfortunately the balance sheet for the last official year 1924-25 has not yet been placed before the House. As a matter of fact in that balance sheet the concern shows a profit of about Rs. 1,800. I do not however want to lay much stress on that point, because as the hon. Member pointed out the wood was supplied to the mills at a price which was below the cost of extraction and carting. That is perfectly true and this will affect the profit and loss. Government do not wish to conceal the fact that if the balance sheet is worked on that basis the small profit would turn into a small loss.

“ There is only one other point the hon. the Mover raised and that is that sufficient quantity of salwood is not available in the Gumsur forests. He read some extracts from the Chief Conservator's report. What the Chief Conservator said was that there was insufficient supply of logs for the kind of machinery that had been bought. The hon. Member pointed out that the machinery was very expensive. Practical experience has shown that the type of machinery bought was too large. But there is in the Gumsur forests a very large supply of sal timber and quite enough to keep the mill running or any mill going with a smaller type of machinery. I have nothing else to add except to say that the hon. the Home Member will inform the House as to how he proposes to deal with the resolution.”

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“ Sir, with regard to this resolution I may say that my hon. Friend Mr. Moir and myself are going to inspect the mill in October or November. After doing so we are going to place the question of the future of the mill before the Forest Advisory Committee. We have already got a committee of this House and before that committee we are going to place the question and

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the recommendations of the committee will be considered by the Government. In view of the fact that we are going to take action in the matter, I think the hon. the Mover of the resolution will withdraw his resolution."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Sir, I understand that the contract with Messrs. Parry & Co. is terminated or is about to be terminated very shortly. Before the matter is finally settled by Government I do not think that Government will enter into any fresh contract and then raise the legal question that they should honour their contracts. The same issue was raised once before. I hope Government will not enter into any fresh agreement with Messrs. Parry & Co. or with any other person before finally settling the question very soon."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Of course that will be done."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasaya :—" With the assurance given by the hon. the Home Member and with the hope that the two hon. Members of the Treasury Bench will go and see the concern and come to some conclusion very soon, I have very great pleasure in withdrawing the resolution."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The House adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 367 asked by Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th August 1925, page 654 supra.]

From the Registrar, University of Madras, No. 4354, dated the 7th May 1925.

With reference to your letter No. 693-C/25-1, dated the 14th March 1925, forwarding copies of a draft Bill providing for the establishment of a University for the Telugu districts, I am directed to inform you that the Bill was placed before the Senate at its meeting held on the 17th March 1925 and that that body has approved in principle the establishment of the proposed University.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 375 asked by Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th August 1925, page 663 supra.]

List of members on the District Board, South Arcot.

Number and names of members.	Community to which each member belongs.	Elected or nominated.	Date of appointment or election.
M.R.Ry. K. Sitarana Reddiyar Avargal, B.A., B.L., M.L.C., President, District Board, South Arcot.	Reddi ..	Elected President and ex-officio member.	26th February 1924.
1. „ V. J. Samu Pillai Avargal, B.A., B.L., Vice-President, District Board.	Indian (Christian).	Nominated.	31st July 1923.
2. <i>Vacant.</i>			
3. M.R.Ry. K. Venkatachala Padayachi Avargal.	Vannia ..	Nominated.	3rd June 1924.
4. „ G. Devanayagam Avargal ..	Adi-Dravida.	Do.	23rd September 1924.
5. „ D. M. Vrishubadosa Nayanar Avargal	Jain ..	Do.	10th March 1923.
6. Rev. Father P. Verdure	European..	Do.	23rd September 1924.
7. M.R.Ry. A. T. Muthukumaraswami Chettiyar Avargal.	Chetti ..	Do.	8th August 1922.
8. „ Paul Pushpanadhan Avargal, B.A., B.L.	Protestant Christian.	Do.	23rd September 1924.
9. „ M. C. Muthukumara Pillai Avargal.	Vellala ..	Do.	8th August 1922.
10. „ I. M. Jambulinga Mudaliyar Avargal.	Sengun'ala ..	Do.	6th February 1923.
11. „ M. G. Parthasarathi Mudaliyar Avargal, President, Taluk Board, Vriddhachalam.	Vellala	Ex-officio	
12. „ S. Vadivelu Pillai Avargal, President, Taluk Board, Chidambaram.	Do. .	Do.	
13. „ R. K. Venugopal Nayudu Garu, B.A., B.L.	Baliya	Do.	
14. „ K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar Avargal.	Reddi ..	Do.	
15. „ A. V. Srinivasulu Reddiyar Avargal	Do. ..	Do.	
16. „ B. Butcha Reddi Garu alias Muthurama Reddi Garu.	Do. ..	Elected ..	16th June 1925.
17. „ P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi Avargal.	Vannia ..	Do. ..	Do
18. „ P. M. Dandapani Nayudu Garu.	Kammavar.	Do. ..	Do.
19. „ N. A. Rajagopala Chettiyar Avargal.	Chetti ..	Do. .	Do.
20. „ M. R. Sadasiva Reddiyar Avargal.	Reddi .	Do ..	23rd June 1925.
21. „ K. Vaidyanatha Mudaliyar Avargal.	Vellala ..	Do. ..	Do.
22. „ B. Varadarajulu Reddiyar Avargal.	Reddi ..	Do. ..	Do.
23. „ G. Ramachandra Reddiyar Avargal.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do

[25th August 1925]

List of members on the District Board, South Arcot—cont.

Number and names of members.	Community to which each member belongs.	Elected or nominated.	Date of appointment or election.
24. M.R.Ry. T. Muthumalla Reddiyar Avargal.	Reddi ..	Electel ..	23rd June 1925.
25. „ V. Maniswami Mudaliyar Avargal.	Kaikola ..	Do. ..	Do.
26. „ K. Sambasiva Reddiyar Avargal.	Reddi ..	Do. ..	Do.
27. „ N. P. Venkatakrishna Reddiyar Avargal.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
28. „ M. Kunjithapatha Pillai Avargal.	Vellala ..	Do. ..	Do.
29. „ V. Pattuswami Sethuvarayar Avargal.	Vannia ..	Do. ..	Do.
30. „ V. Sundara Reddiyar Avargal ..	Reddi ..	Do. ..	Do.
31. „ S. Swamikannu Padayachi Avargal.	Vannia ..	Do. ..	Do.
32. „ V. Arunaohala Chettiyar Avargal.	Chetti ..	Do. ..	Do.
33. „ C. Dharmalinga Padayachi Avargal.	Vannia ..	Do. ..	Do.
34. „ Venkatarayalu Reddiyar Avargal.	Reddi ..	Do. ..	Do.
35. „ M. Chinneswami Reddiyar Avargal.	Do. ..	Do. ..	12th June 1923
36. „ T. A. Tathachariar Avargal, B.A.	Brahman ..	Do. ..	21st July 1925
37. „ T. P. Selamba Odayar Avargal.	Vathammar.	Do. ..	Do.
38. „ E. A. Muthukumarappa Reddiyar Avargal.	Reddi ..	Do. ..	Do.
39. „ Rao Sahib Kulandaivelu Odayar Avargal.	Mulimannar.	Do. ..	Do.
40. „ S. Tyaga Pillai Avargal ..	Vellala ..	Do. ..	Do.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 380 asked by Khan Bahadur Haji Abdulla Haji Qasim Sahib at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th August 1925, page 666 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 610, Finance, dated 20th July 1925

Read—the following :—

Memorials from non-gazetted officers of the Revenue, Forest, Registration and other departments for an improvement of their pay and prospects on the lines of the revision sanctioned for the subordinates of the Postal department.

25th August 1925]

Order—Mis. No. 610, Finance, dated 20th July 1925

The memorialists should be informed that the Government are unable to accede to their requests for an improvement in their pay and prospects.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. B. BROWN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Revenue Department.

„ Development Department.

„ Law (Registration) Department.

„ Law (Education) Department.

Copy to other Departments of the Secretariat.

„ the Board of Revenue (all Departments).

„ the Chief Conservator of Forests.

„ the Director of Public Instruction.

„ the Inspector-General of Registration.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 383 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th August 1925, page 667 supra.]

G.O. No. 214, Finance (Marine), dated 3rd April 1925.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 945, Revenue, dated 12th June 1923.

G.O. No. 1647 „ „ 23rd October 1924.

Memorandum to the Collector of Malabar and South Kanara, No. 1066 D-2, dated 30th June 1924.

From the Collector of South Kanara, L. Dis. No. 6699/24, dated 24th July 1924.

From the Collector of Malabar, L. Dis. No. 6058/24, dated 28th July 1924.

Memorandum to the Presidency Port Officer, No. 1438 G/24-1, dated 28th October 1924.

From the Presidency Port Officer, No. 3021-G1, dated 12th December 1924.

Order—No. 214, Finance (Marine), dated 3rd April 1925.

The Government direct that the coir accepted on the Laccadive and Amindivi islands under paragraph 1 (1) of G.O. No. 945, Revenue, dated 12th June 1923, and the rice purchased for distribution on the islands in exchange for coir be treated as Government stores for the purposes of fixing the amount of landing and shipping dues payable at the port of Mangalore. Dues should therefore be levied on these articles at one-third of the ordinary rates and are payable by Government.

2. No recovery must be made from the Mangalore Landing and Shipping fund in respect of any excess dues hitherto collected on these articles.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. B. BROWN,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Presidency Port Officer.

„ Accountant-General.

„ Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

Copy to the Revenue Department.

[25th August 1925]

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 386 asked by Mr. R. Veerian at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th August 1925, page 669 supra.]

Serial number and appointments.	Number registered.						Number selected by the Staff Selection Board.						Number appointed.					
	Non-Brahmans.	Mahammadans.	Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes and others.	Non-Brahmans.	Mahammadans.	Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes and others.	Non-Brahmans.	Mahammadans.	Brahmans.	Indian Christians.	Anglo-Indians.	Depressed classes and others.
1. Sub-Inspector of Madras City Police.	155	53	126	28	18	3	10	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	2		1	..
2. Probationary Sub-Registrars, upper grade.	88	22	99	13	1	..	4	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
3. Probationary Deputy Tahsildars.	107	22	100	25	3	15	3	2	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
4. Clerical staff in Government offices in the City of Madras.	31	3	94	8	2	2	15	2	16	6	1	* 1	15	2	14	6	1	..
5. Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police.	80	18	142	26	..	8	4	2	2	1	..	1	Appointments not made yet.					..
6. Clerks for the Compilation branch of the Finance Secretariat.	5	..	29	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
7. Probationary Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	125	14	154	41	2	5	8	4	4	2	..	2	4	1	1	1	..	1

* Depressed class candidate joined Law College.

25th August 1925]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 389 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th August 1925, page 674 supra.]

List of the names of the villages in the taluks in which the collection of the suspended revenue of fasli 1333 has been postponed to fasli 1335.

Villages.	Average estimated outturn.	Villages.	Average estimated outturn.
<i>Alur taluk.</i>			
	AS.		AS.
1. Hebbatun	7.2	15. Bevinahal	5.1
2. Joharapuram	7.0	16. Khajipuram	5.1
3. Bantanahal	7.0	17. Sidarhal	4.5
4. Kammanchadu	6.3	18. Honnur	4.1
5. Sirugapuram	7.0	19. Nagarakanivi	4.2
6. Kurukundi	7.8	20. Kotihal	4.1
7. Chakibanda	7.0	21. K. Sugur	4.4
8. Kokkarchedu	7.0	22. Saligamur	4.6
9. Chippigeri	7.0	23. Hirahal	4.4
10. Machanur	7.3	24. Mudayanur	4.6
11. Chintakunta	5.5	25. Gazzihalli	4.7
12. Gummanur	5.8	26. Bandrahal	4.8
13. Nemakal	5.2	27. K. Balagal	4.5
14. Degalahal	5.5		
<i>Bellary taluk.</i>			
1. Sanavasapuram	7.5	34. Patnasaragu	5.5
2. Daruru	8.0	35. Voravayi	5.5
3. Uttaruru	8.0	36. Chitikinahal	5.5
4. Hagalur	7.3	37. H. Virapuram	5.5
5. Uluru	6.2	38. Mushtigatta	5.5
6. H. Hoosahalli	6.8	39. Kurugodu	5.5
7. Karuru	5.2	40. Ganakhalu	6.0
8. Kuriganuru	5.8	41. Sindigei	5.5
9. H. Hadagalli	5.5	42. Bailuru	5.5
10. Basarahodu	5.5	43. Dammuru Kaggallu	5.5
11. Goturu	5.5	44. Dammuru	5.5
12. Kallukutikinahalu	5.5	45. Koluru	5.5
13. Masudipuram	5.5	46. Somasamudram	5.5
14. Banapuram	5.5	47. Vadiahatti	5.5
15. Vananuru	5.5	48. Eadanahatti	5.5
16. Karichadu	5.5	49. Siddamanahalli	5.5
17. Sindavalem	5.5	50. Yelubanchi	5.5
18. Benikal	5.5	51. Timmapuram	5.5
19. Yerragudi	5.5	52. Kudatini	5.5
20. Moka	5.5	53. Venivirapur	5.5
21. Banadevanahalli	5.5	54. Yireingili	5.5
22. Karikallu	5.5	55. Handihal	5.5
23. K. Virapuram	5.5	56. Chanahalu	5.5
24. Sidiginamal	5.5	57. Gudadur	5.5
25. Chaganuru	5.5	58. Kollgundi	5.5
26. Paramadevanahalli	5.5	59. Aladahalli	5.5
27. Minahalli	5.5	60. Homnahalli	5.5
28. Joladarsi	5.5	61. Balagallu	5.5
29. Chellagurji	5.5	62. Mundugi	5.5
30. Rayapuram	5.5	63. Haragandona	5.5
31. Nalludi	5.5	64. Janikunta	5.5
32. Yeminiganur	5.5	65. Kappagallu	6.0
33. Guttigurum	5.5	66. Jubibanchi	6.0

(a) One-half of suspended revenue of fasli 1333 to be collected and collection of the other half postponed to fasli 1335.

(b) Collection of suspended revenue of fasli 1333 postponed to fasli 1335.

(c) One-half of suspended revenue of fasli 1333 remitted and collection of the other half postponed to fasli 1335.

[25th August 1925]

List of the names of the villages in the taluks in which the collection of the suspended revenue of fasli 1333 has been postponed to fasli 1335—cont.

Villages.	Average estimated outturn.	Villages.	Average estimated outturn.
<i>Bellary taluk—cont.</i>			
	AS.		AS.
67. B. Ghonahallu	5.5	82. Sidaragadda	5.5
68. Andrahala	5.5	83. Bellary	5.5
69. Bisalahalli	5.5	84. Godahalu	5.5
70. Haddinagundi	5.5	85. Tagginabudihalu	5.5
71. Bevinahalli	5.5	86. Amrapuram	5.5
72. Sankarabanda	5.5	87. Kakkabevinahalli	5.5
73. Bobbakunta	5.5	88. Halakundi	5.5
74. Ibrahampuram	5.5	89. Patrabudihalu	5.5
75. Sirivanam	5.5	90. Tolamamidi	5.5
76. Sanganakallu	5.5	91. Yettinabudihalu	5.5
77. Kolagallu	5.5	92. Chandur	5.5
78. Asundi	5.5	93. Kammarohadu	5.5
79. Mincheri	5.5	94. Budiguppa	4.9
80. Sanjivirayani Kota	5.5	95. Motasugur	5.0
81. Buvranayakannahalli	5.5		

Rayadrug taluk.

	AS. P.		AS. P.
1. Hulikera	6 to 8	11. Meenahalli	5 10
2. Kalakurthi	4 to 6	12. Garudachadu	6 1
3. N. Hanumapuram	7 3	13. Thumbiganur	6 1
4. Sollapur	7 0	14. Malyam	5 11
5. Pulakurthi	6 9	15. Kowkuntla	6 1
6. Elangi	6 4	16. Ramapur	5 6
7. Udegolam	6 4	17. Haresanrudram	6 1
8. Biahmasamudram	6 4	18. Kananahalli	5 8
9. Bidurukunta	5 10	19. Rakatla	3 6
10. Vyasapur	6 2		

(a) One-half of suspended revenue of fasli 1333 to be collected and collection of the other half postponed to fasli 1335.

(b) Collection of suspended revenue of fasli 1333 postponed to fasli 1335.

(c) One-half of suspended revenue of fasli 1333 remitted and collection of the other half postponed to fasli 1335.

25th August 1925]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 391 asked by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th August 1925, page 675 supra.]

I

G.O. No. 504, Public, dated 27th June 1923.

The Government sanction the payment to the Government servants named in the annexure to these proceedings of the amounts specified against their names as compensation for loss of property during the Mappilla rebellion.

The expenditure amounting to Rs. 42,811-12-2 will be met from the provision of Rs. 1,51,600 made under 47-D. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1923-24.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Accountant-General.

„ Finance Department

„ Inspector-General of Police.

„ „ Registration.

„ Chief Conservator of Forests.

„ Director of Survey.

„ Surgeon-General.

„ Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Separate Revenue)

„ District and Sessions Judge, South Malabar.

„ Collector of Malabar.

Copy to the Revenue Department.

„ Public Works Department.

„ Development Department.

„ Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department

„ Law Department.

[25th August 1925]

ANNEXURE.

Police Department (Malabar).

Name and designation.		Amount.		Number.	Name and designation.	Amount.	
		RS.	A. P.			RS.	A. P.
Mr. R. H. Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police ..	120	0	0	1325	Chathu Nayar, P.C. ..	6	9 0
M.R.Ry. M. Narayana Menon, Inspector ..	511	2	9	940	Cherukutti Nayar ..	7	15 6
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur K. Neelakantan Nayar, Inspector ..	2,113	8	0	189	Rariohan ..	10	14 0
T. A. Sumner, Sergeant ..	32	8	0	963	Krishnan ..	7	11 0
A. J. Bailey ..	30	10	6	58	Chekku ..	6	15 9
V. Krishnan, Sub-Inspector ..	420	14	0	1063	Ahmad ..	10	6 6
K. Ahmad Kutti, Sub-Inspector ..	24	12	0	1016	Ramunni Nayar ..	7	8 9
V. P. Karunakara Menon, Sub-Inspector ..	582	2	0	251	Kunhi Rarian ..	21	14 0
A. C. Govindan Nambiyar, Sub-Inspector ..	1,130	4	0	328	Narayanan Nayar, H.C. ..	10	5 0
T. Madhavan Nayar, Sub-Inspector ..	1,033	12	0	256	Choyi Kutti, P.C. ..	13	2 0
C. Achutha Warriar, Sub-Inspector ..	526	8	0	98	Ahmad ..	6	7 6
T. Venkiteswara Ayyar, Sub-Inspector ..	534	7	6	1219	Shaikh Ahmad ..	10	8 0
K. Karunakara Nayar, Sub-Inspector ..	850	0	0	692	Kuttan Nayar ..	9	3 0
Number.				1166	Krishnan Nayar ..	9	12 9
830	Kalanthan, P.C. ..	35	10 6	705	Rairu Nambiyar ..	10	1 0
212	Madhavan Nayar ..	6	12 0	1051	Narayanan Nayar ..	10	8 0
119	Govindan Nayar ..	251	2 6	503	Govindan Nayar ..	5	15 0
1136	Mammad ..	5	11 6	81	Gopalan Nayar ..	7	8 6
258	Narayanan Nayar ..	11	10 0	885	Krishnan Eradi ..	9	9 0
145	Ahmad ..	8	2 6	201	Ambu ..	13	5 0
402	Appu ..	15	0 0	1256	Anandan ..	16	8 0
1205	Unnian ..	6	7 8	723	Raman Ambalavasi ..	9	1 6
612	Unni Kurup ..	10	11 9	804	Konthunni Nayar ..	11	13 0
414	Muthu ..	6	10 11	45	Krishna Panikkar ..	13	8 0
53	Velayuthan Nayar ..	6	7 6	1068	Achuthan Nayar ..	14	7 0
995	Raman Nambiyar ..	8	8 2	672	Sanku Nayar, H.C. ..	36	0 0
37	Narayanan Nayar ..	16	0 6	507	Velu Panikkar, P.C. ..	8	7 0
239	K. Mammad ..	9	3 0	882	Rappu, H.C. ..	29	10 6
789	Narayanan Nayar ..	4	15 6	284	Chandu Nayar, P.C. ..	15	4 0
624	Kunhi Moideen ..	8	13 0	363	Munnan ..	11	7 0
219	Achuthan Nayar ..	9	15 5	271	Narayanan Nayar ..	14	7 0
1046	Krishnan Nayar ..	9	10 6	87	Kunhamad ..	10	14 0
609	Kitta ..	5	0 0	463	Mammad ..	7	9 6
247	Kumaran ..	11	1 0	1296	Kunhi Moideen ..	13	6 0
92	Kunhamad ..	5	11 11	499	Raru Nayar ..	7	14 0
1054	Raman Nayar ..	17	11 6	799	Chorukoman Eradi ..	7	0 0
257	Raman Nayar ..	12	9 0	1146	Chakkappan ..	11	14 0
1357	Rama Kurup ..	12	4 0	670	Ramotti ..	13	8 0
490	Krishnan Nayar ..	6	6 9	1027	Chathu Nayar ..	5	14 0
525	Rozario ..	8	14 6	62	Narayanan Nayar ..	7	8 0
775	Achuthan Nayar ..	8	6 8	6	Sankaran Nayar ..	8	13 0
1282	Ramunni Nayar ..	7	11 9	1302	Koyakutti ..	2	1 0
1079	Kunhamad ..	6	9 9	1106	Ukkappan Nambiyar, P.C. ..	7	14 0
690	Hydross ..	14	4 0	1265	Karunakara Menon, P.C. ..	8	8 0
1089	Rama Kurup ..	17	13 5	738	Kunhi Kuttan ..	11	6 0
155	Ambu Menon ..	10	1 3	1031	Narayanan Nayar ..	9	14 0
1064	Ahmad Kutti ..	15	9 0	164	Karunakaran Nayar ..	7	11 6
411	Mannan ..	12	1 6	631	Govindan Nayar, H.C. ..	27	14 0
596	Ithuvan ..	5	15 8	543	Kumaran Adio'i, P.C. ..	7	0 0
585	Krishna Kurup ..	10	7 3	837	Kunhunni Nayar ..	10	0 0
479	Govindan Nayar ..	10	8 6	366	Chathu Nayar ..	9	4 6
1132	Perachan ..	8	12 0	594	Krishnan Nayar ..	14	4 6
1198	Sankunni Nayar ..	7	6 0	703	Anantan Nayar ..	15	14 0
				51	Gopalan Nayar ..	13	1 0
				823	Chathu Nayar ..	5	13 0
				795	Achutha Kurup ..	11	8 6
				757	Chandukutti Kurup ..	7	12 6
				230	Arumugam ..	5	3 3
				44	Kunhamba ..	25	13 3
				105	Raghavan Nayar ..	6	15 0
				841	Appu Nayar, H.C. ..	10	6 6

25th August 1925]

POLICE—cont.

Number.	Name and designation.	Amount.	Number.	Name and designation.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
962	Muhammad Khan, H. C.	32 6 3	555	Kunharmu, P.O. ..	2 4 0
50	Alavi, P.C. ..	8 3 3	126	Madhavan Nayar	2 1 0
1271	Kunhi Koru	13 5 0	1041	Kunhi Marakkar	5 10 0
120	Imbiehi Nayadi	5 10 0	107	Makku	4 7 3
1049	Kelappan Nayar	13 12 6	1360	Kunhamad	6 8 0
1192	Easwara Moored	7 11 0	298	Raman Nayar	1 10 3
1084	Raman Nayar	7 8 0	791	Govindan Nayar	0 6 0
1220	Kuttan Nayar	9 0 0	1020	Narayanan Nayar	1 15 0
333	Achuthan Menon	5 4 0	915	Pokku	3 2 8
1059	Velandy	9 1 6	785	Ahmad	2 4 2
538	Ramunni Nayar	7 11 0	154	Sankunni Nayar	2 10 6
546	Krishnan Kutti Nayar	8 7 9	888	Johnson	3 8 3
1070	Karunakaran Nayar	7 14 9	1050	Moiddeen	4 1 3
504	Alavi	7 4 3	901	Marakkar	0 15 0
237	Kunhi Raman	7 2 6	1294	Alavi	5 8 6
57	Ahmad Kutti	6 6 0	859	Moiddeen Kutti	6 8 0
125	Abdulla	7 15 6	1076	Padmanabhan Nayar	
670	Ali	5 4 0	P. C. ..		6 8 0
262	Ahmad Kutti	7 12 6	35	Gopalan Nayar, P.C. ...	4 2 5
729	Muhammad Kunhi	11 14 6	898	Narayana Panikkar	4 3 0
591	Achuthan Nayar	14 13 9	498	Govindan Nayar, P.C. ..	3 9 9
1170	Appu Nayar	11 14 6	551	Sekharan Nayar	2 10 0
181	Thama	16 9 6	1307	Govindan Nayar	4 5 0
1143	Saidali	7 5 0	1130	Achuthan Nayar	3 10 6
136	Raghavan Nayar	17 10 0	1243	Velayudhan Nayar	2 15 0
193	Krishnan Nayar	7 5 0	839	Krishna Menon	3 3 0
1042	Sankaran	7 6 6	1350	Thama	87 0 0
440	Saidu, H. C.	34 10 6	194	Madhavan	1 6 6
1066	Athan, P.C.	6 6 0	17	Damodaran Nayar, H.C.	12 8 3
917	Krishnan Nayar, H.C.	16 10 6	1131	Madhavan Nayar, P.C. ..	14 10 6
147	Narayana Menon, P.C. ..	6 8 0	699	Sankaran	69 9 0
450	Alavi	5 12 0	255	Moyan Kutti	6 0 0
310	Rama Kurup	14 10 9	1272	Karunakaran Nayar, H.C.	128 13 0
1320	Gopalan	12 8 3	392	Cherukutti Nayar, P.C. ..	56 13 0
816	Kuttan Nayar	35 4 0	1155	Narayanan Nayar	16 2 0
1331	Odonan Nayar	4 15 9	1116	Narayanan Nayar, H.C. ...	28 2 0
1141	Narayanan Nayar	9 14 3	1030	Narayanan Nayar, P.C. ..	23 0 0
73	Raman Nayar	8 3 6	822	Raman Nayar	23 0 0
1039	Krishnan Nayar	14 0 0	421	Gopalan Nayar	53 5 0
60	Narayanan Nayar, H.C.	70 11 0	1135	Sankuni Nayar	33 0 0
593	Eroman Nayar, P.C. ..	69 12 6	1177	Kunhi Koru	42 0 0
815	Ramunni Pillai	59 7 0	833	Krishnan Nayar, H.C.	403 10 6
842	Achuthan	120 0 0	1167	Govindan Nayar, P.C. ..	20 4 0
722	Alu	77 4 0	1160	Raman Nayar	96 9 0
936	Krishnan Nayar	54 12 0	982	Ramunni Nayar	48 5 0
103	Koru	2 14 6	69	Sekharan Nayar	55 8 0
243	Sankunni Panikkar	6 13 6	1344	Raman	49 12 0
726	Krishnan Nayar	54 12 0	1122	Pokkan	386 10 0
759	Ambu Ezhuthassan	94 8 0	36	Achuthan Nayar	89 0 0
1093	Kutti Krishna Menon	25 14 0	158	Raman Nayar, H.C.	538 5 0
811	Chandu Kutti Nayar	18 15 0	408	Kendra Nayar, P.C.	108 5 0
47	Sankaran Nayar	28 0 0	878	Cheriyomana Nayar, P.C.	155 4 0
801	Sankunni Nayar	10 8 0	561	Govindan Nayar, H.C. ..	163 9 0
244	Saidali	1 12 0	317	Raman Ezhuthassan, P.O.	81 9 0
156	Koya	7 12 0	83	Kesavan Nayar, H.C.	180 0 0
680	Alivi	1 12 6	135	Raghavan Nayar	87 5 6
1240	Sankunni Nayar	4 3 6	80	Kunhi Kannan Nayar, H.C.	16 8 0
1316	Kunju Nayar	3 10 6	1236	Madhava Menon, H.C.	7 10 0
629	Narayana Panikkar	4 8 0	38	Krishnan Nayar	29 3 0
736	Bairu	1 14 0	493	Krishna Menon, P.C. ..	17 0 0
1333	Gopalan Nayar	1 7 3	825	Kunhambu	40 14 0
			75	Narayanan Nayar	6 12 0
			948	Krishnan Nayar	7 5 0
			856	Velu Nayar	50 12 6

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POLICE—cont.

Number.	Name and designation.	Amount.	Number.	Name and designation.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
710	Sankaran Nayar, P.C. ..	79 13 0	300	Raman Nayar, P.C. ..	42 0 0
887	Raman Nayar " ..	72 3 0	33	Achuthan Nayar " ..	16 7 3
240	Vythinathan " ..	30 12 0	500	Govindan Nayar " ..	52 1 6
1060	Ramunni Nayar " ..	135 4 0	1327	Karunakara Menon " ..	24 12 0
1818	Kandapan Nayar " ..	144 0 0	388	Kunju Nayar " ..	57 12 0
894	Achuthan Ambalavasi P.C. ..	9 3 0	1196	Sekharan Nayar " ..	30 0 0
22	Krishnan Nayar, P.C. ..	11 3 0	1090	Raman Nayar " ..	36 0 0
1822	Krishna Poduval " ..	17 11 0	1075	Krishna Kurup " ..	68 14 9
448	Krishnan " ..	18 3 0	280	Moideen " ..	32 8 0
486	Chandapan Nayar " ..	29 13 0	564	Marakkar Haji " ..	20 4 0
1267	Achuthan Nayar " ..	57 9 0	505	Assan " ..	18 0 0
517	Moideen " ..	57 2 0	897	Moideen Haji " ..	19 11 0
933	Gopalan " ..	85 0 0	209	Kannan Ambalavasi " ..	37 3 0
809	Kesava Menon " ..	26 5 6	789	Raru Nayar " ..	44 11 6
1207	Kunhi Raman " ..	37 8 0	611	Ahmad " ..	21 4 6
947	Chami Pillai " ..	22 2 0	510	Koran " ..	18 7 9
779	Krishnan Nayar " ..	31 11 0	279	Raman Nayar " ..	125 15 0
1291	Velu Nayar, H.C. ..	30 11 0	391	Damodaran Nayar, H.C. ..	549 1 0
281	Krishnan Nayar, P.C. ..	42 8 0	346	Krishna Kurup, P.C. ..	225 11 0
813	Raghavan Nambiyar, P.C. ..	21 4 0	296	Achuthan Nayar, H.C. ..	28 1 0
1096	Sankunni Nayar, P.C. ..	48 9 9	14	Achuthan Nambiyar, P.C. ..	40 14 9
583	Theyyuni Nayar " ..	8 13 0	1151	Sankaran Vydier " ..	30 1 6
71	Madhavan Nayar " ..	18 3 0	271	Konhalan " ..	23 4 0
627	Govinda Ezhuthassan, H.C. ..	18 0 9	1004	Krishnan Nayar " ..	35 12 6
370	Sankunni Pannikkar, P.C. ..	8 11 6	1351	Narayanan Nayar " ..	117 15 0
949	Govindan Nayar " ..	74 7 6	1036	Balakrishna Menon " ..	25 14 0
782	Krishna Kurup " ..	64 15 6	696	Kelappan Nayar " ..	4 2 9
444	Narayanan Nayar " ..	111 5 6	1241	Unneri " ..	6 3 9
1155	Narayanan Nayar " ..	23 14 6	347	Madhavan Nayar " ..	7 2 0
638	Bava " ..	38 1 0	556	Velu Kutti " ..	35 4 9
211	Govindan " ..	38 14 0	269	Narayanan Nayar, H.C. ..	7 0 0
788	Chandukutti " ..	22 14 0	1126	Koru Kutti Nayar, P.C. ..	38 12 0
403	Kunhi Ahmad " ..	17 7 0	384	Hama Kurup, P.C. ..	39 15 0
552	Imbiohutti " ..	42 9 0	621	Kutti Krishnan Nayar, P.C. ..	111 12 9
1175	Govindan Atiyoti " ..	40 6 6	143	Kunhan Nayar, P.C. ..	75 5 6
196	Govindan Nayar " ..	21 8 0	121	Krishnan Ambalavasi P.C. ..	46 11 0
104	Kunhi Krishnan Nayar " ..	83 3 7	20	Madhavan Nayar, P.C. ..	67 10 0
874	Krishnan Nayar " ..	18 1 0	664	Achuthan Nayar " ..	26 9 0
1061	Sankunni Nayar, H.C. ..	78 6 0	454	Gopala Menon " ..	55 2 0
418	Raman Nayar, P.C. ..	81 13 3	217	Kunhunni Nayar " ..	79 15 6
160	Govindan Nayar " ..	49 5 0	930	Krishna Panikkar " ..	13 8 0
1389	Achuthan Nayar " ..	78 5 0	234	Raman Kutti Nayar, P.C. ..	11 0 0
649	Kannan Kutti " ..	75 6 0	1833	Karunakaran Nayar, P.C. ..	31 18 0
586	Saidali Kutti " ..	33 4 6	427	Krishna Kurup, P.C. ..	40 5 0
709	Govindan Nayar " ..	7 2 0	987	Appukutti Nayar, H.C. ..	96 1 6
660	Ramunni Nayar " ..	368 12 9	831	Sankaran Nayar " ..	125 7 0
158	Ramunni Nayar " ..	109 7 9	855	Karunakaran Ambalavasi, H.C. ..	99 7 0
918	Moidu " ..	36 9 3	1229	Koru Nayar, H.C. ..	118 8 6
874	Krishnan " ..	122 8 0		V. Achutha Menon, Sub-Inspector " ..	22 14 6
59	Krishnan Nayar " ..	217 8 6	878	Raman Moothan, P.C. ..	18 12 0
242	Gopalan Nayar " ..	86 4 6	961	Kelu Nayar, P.C. ..	35 13 0
482	Raman Nayar " ..	154 5 0	827	Govindan Adiyoti, Ag. H.C. ..	15 4 6
652	Sankunni Kurup " ..	85 3 0	400	Gopalan Nayar, P.C. ..	22 8 0
1149	Narayanan Nayar " ..	134 5 0	113	Kunju Nayar " ..	60 15 0
1268	Sankaran Nayar " ..	32 10 0		Pathumakutti Amma, wife of late H.C. 183 ..	807 3 9
100	Kundu " ..	271 2 0	853	E. Moideen, P.C. ..	30 0 0
958	Eman Nayar " ..	199 8 0	163	Avar " ..	120 0 0
711	Krishnan Nayar " ..	54 3 0			
4	Changaru, H.C. ..	80 13 0			
1001	Sankaran Nayar, P.C. ..	27 7 6			
407	Raman Nambiyar " ..	201 12 0			

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POLICE—cont.

Number.	Name and designation.	Amount of compensation recommended.	Number	Name and designation.	Amount of compensation recommended.
<i>Trichinopoly.</i>			<i>Trichinopoly—cont.</i>		
		RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.
975	Kuppuswami, H.C. ..	21 14 0	668	Shaik Mohideen, P.C. ..	30 0 0
1294	P. Sankara Kurup, P.C. ..	11 6 0	639	Ratnam	23 0 0
264	Ramachandran ..	12 8 0			
346	Pachayappen ..	5 0 0	<i>Salem.</i>		
897	Mahadevan Singh ..	12 0 0			
466	Syed Naku ..	8 4 0	966	Sankunni Nayar, P.C. ..	23 12 0
172	Veeraswami ..	6 0 0	73	Tatha Nayudu ..	4 8 0
477	Govindan Nayar ..	8 0 0	337	Kutbiappa Kurup ..	51 10 0
868	Rangaswami ..	6 2 0	768	Mariappa Pillai ..	10 0 0
786	Ramaswami Nayudu ..	10 0 0	165	Syed Peer Sahib ..	13 12 0
694	Shaik Imam ..	11 0 0	361	Achuthan Nayar ..	12 2 0
835	Muhammad Sheriff ..	10 0 0	463	Raru Nayar ..	19 8 0
893	Chakkappa Nambiyar, P.C. ..	10 0 0	964	Padmanabha Panikkar, P.C. ..	15 8 0
705	Govinda Pillai, P.C. ..	7 0 0			
945	Onichaman ..	7 0 0			
871	Ramaswami ..	10 12 0			
1351	Shunmugam ..	10 0 0			
				Total for Department ..	21,808 14 8

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Designation.	Amount of compensation.
		RS.
M.R.Ry. K. Govinda Kurup ..	Sub-Registrar, Mannarghat ..	130
„ A. M. Verghese ..	Do. Kottakkal ..	100
„ T. P. Philips ..	Do. Codaal ..	40
„ T. Ramar ..	Do. Kondotti ..	300
„ A. V. Karunakara Menon. ..	Do. Chevayur ..	450
P. K. Sankuni Menon ..	Head-clerk, Sub-Registrar's office, Mannarghat. ..	850
T. V. Srinivasa Ayyar ..	Clerk, Sub-Registrar's office, Chathamangalam. ..	300
C. P. Komu Menon ..	Do. do. ..	45
T. K. Ayyappan ..	Do. Walluvanad ..	45
K. O. Krishnan Nambiyar ..	Do. Mannarghat ..	160
K. Krishna Menon ..	Do. do. ..	50
M. R. Ramaswami Ayyar ..	Do. Etappal ..	230
E. K. Kuttappa ..	Do. Perintalmanna. ..	1,200
P. Bahiman Sheriff ..	Do. do. ..	40
P. Vasudevan Nambissan ..	Do. Malappuram. ..	75
K. Damodara Menon ..	Do. Tirurangadi ..	150
P. N. Jacob ..	Do. Codaal ..	20
M. Krishnan Nayar ..	Do. Tamarasseri ..	50
P. S. Visvanatha Ayyar ..	Do. Tanur ..	50
M. R. Krishna Ayyar ..	Do. Tamarasseri ..	40
V. Gopala Menon ..	Do. Kondotti ..	15
K. R. Kunhiraman Nayar ..	Do. Koduvalli ..	40
T. Velukutti ..	Night watchman, Sub-Registrar's office, Kondotti. ..	30
E. Raman Nayar ..	Peon, Sub-Registrar's office, Chathamangalam. ..	100
M. Sankuni Nayar ..	Do. Tirurangadi ..	50

Total for Registration Department .. 4,610

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Designation.	Amount.
		RS.
M.R.Ey. K. Kunhi Krishnan	Tahsildar, Walluvanad	600
Nayar.		
P. V. Venkateswara Ayyar	Revenue Inspector, Mar narghat	110
K. Vasudevan Nayar	Do. Wandur	100
T. Gopalan Nayar	Head clerk, Taluk office, Walluvanad	35
V. Krishna Menon	Clerk, Taluk office, Ernad	80
C. Perumal Pillai	Do. Walluvanad	20
K. Raman Nayar	Clerk, Divisional office, Malappuram	120
P. Cheriakan Nayar	Peon, Taluk office, Walluvanad	25
K. Sankunni Nayar	Do. do.	20
P. Kasim Khan	Do. do.	20
K. Velu Kutti	Do. Manjeri	40
Total for Revenue Department ..		1,170

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Designation	Amount.
		RS.
Mr. G. C. Robinson	Late District Forest officer, Nilambur ..	65½
Mr. J. S. Rowland	Range officer, Nilambur	3,000
M.R.Ey. K. Baghavan	Do. Kannothe	1,500
„ C. Vasu	Assistant Ranger, Nilambur	1,200
C. N. Krishna Ayyar	Head clerk, District Forest office, Nilambur.	8½
C. S. Anantanarayana Ayyar	Camp clerk, District Forest office, Nilambur.	40
N. A. Govindan Nayar	Clerk, Nilambur Range office	250
N. Govindan Pillai	Clerk, Nedungayam Range office	250
K. Narayanan Nayar	Clerk, District Forest office, Nilambur ..	70
P. V. Gopalan Nayar	Do. do	60
P. Sankaran Nayar	Checking office, Mundayathodu Mukku ..	1,500
K. E. John	Do. Pandikad Bridge	300
A. P. Krishnan	Typist, District Forest office, Nilambur ..	200
K. P. Ramau Nayar	Draftsman, District Forest office, Nilambur.	150
A. S. Kalyanarama Ayyar	Forester, Chaliyam	120
A. Kunhappan	Do. Nilambur	125
P. Narayana Menon	Do. do.	100
A. Govinda Menon	Do. do.	55
K. Koru	Do. do.	25
K. Kesavan Nayar	Do. Amarampalem	250
K. Nanu Pattar	Do. Nilambur	50
N. Kunhunni Nayar	Do. do.	75
M. Kanari	Do. Amarampalem	150
A. Chami	Do. do.	20
V. Venkatrama Ayyar	Do. do.	75
V. Mahadeva Ayyar	Do. Dhoni	225
K. Ayamad	Forest Guard, Nilambur	100
Baghavan Nayar	Do. do.	25
P. Velayudhan Nayar	Do. do.	20
A. K. Unnecri	Do. do.	40
P. Velu	Do. do.	20
K. Velayudhan Nayar	Do. Amarampalem	30
P. Raman Nayar	Do. do.	20
O. Narayanan Nayar	Do. do.	15
P. Choyi	Do. do.	20
N. Rama Panikkar	Do. do.	45
K. Ramunni Nayar	Do. do.	25
A. Velu Nayar	Do. do.	30
Chatha	Do. do.	20
K. Gopalan	Do. do.	25
K. Chandu	Do. do.	15
P. Gopalan Nayar	Do. Nedungayam	60
Ayyappan	Maistri, Nilambur	20

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FOREST DEPARTMENT—cont.

Name.	Designation.	Amount.
		RS.
K. Velu	Maistri, Nilambur	20
M. Gopalan Nayar	Do. do.	75
C. Krishnan Nayar	Do. Amarampalem	25
Muhammad Hussain	Elephant Jamadar, Nilambur	30
N. Gopala Panikkar	Thana watcher, Pandikad	30
K. Krishnan	Peon, District Forest office	30
Madhavan Nayar	Do. do.	20
C. Mammutti	Do. do.	225
K. Sami	Do. do.	20
Total for Forest Department ..		16,934

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Designation	Amount.
		RS.
T. K. Kelappan	Postmaster, Tirurangadi	210
O. Kunhamed	Do. Kottakal	300
P. Mukundan	Do. Parappanangadi	400
S. N. Sankara Ayyar	Branch Postmaster and Vendor, Wandur	200
M. Peter	Branch Postmaster, Codacal	75
K. P. Abdur Rahim	Do. Pullengode	15
K. Purushothaman Moosad	Do. Pandikad	33
S. Gopala Ayyar	Sub-Postmaster, Tirur	250
M. Thama	Runner, Tirur-Kuttippala	40
V. Kannankutti Nayar	Postman, Wandur	35
A. Kutti Krishnan Nambiyar	Do. Tirurangadi	25
K. Ramunni	Do. Manjeri	45
N. Krishnan	Do. Mannarghat	15
P. V. Velayudhan Chettiyar	Do. Nilambur	15
Total for Postal Department ..		1,658

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Designation.	Amount.
		RS.
M.R.Ry. P. Kunda Panikkar	District Munsif, Manjeri (Quilandf)	40
Avargal.		
M.R.Ry. V. K. Krishnan Nambiyar	Do. Parappanangadi	50
Avargal.		
T. S. Narayana Ayyar	Head clerk, Munsif's Court, Parappanangadi	15
K. M. Krishnan Nayar	Deputy Nazir do.	35
K. S. Venkatarama Ayyar	Clerk, Munsif's Court, Coimbatore (late of Walluvanad).	100
E. Kanaran Nayar	Clerk, Munsif's Court, Parappanangadi	45
T. K. Narayanan Nayar	Do. do.	17
S. K. Ramaswami Ayyar	Do. do.	15
V. Kanaran	Do. do.	25
T. M. Subashmnya Ayyar	Do. Manjeri	140
T. G. Gopala Ayyar	Copyist, Munsif's Court, Tirur	250
K. Govindan Nayar	Do. Manjeri (now Tellicherry)	30
N. N. Venkateswara Sastri	Do. Tirur	30
D. Sivarama Sastri	Do. Perintalmanna	35
O. Krishnan	Amin, Munsif's Court, Parappanangadi	40
M. Koru Nayar	Court-keeper, Munsif's Court, Parappanangadi.	30
B. Govinda Kurup	Peon, Munsif's Court, Parappanangadi	15
K. Appu	Do. do.	75
M. Chathu Nambiyar	Do. do.	10
Total for Judicial Department ..		940

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SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Designation.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.
M. R. Ry. C. H. Raman	111 8 4
V. N. Velu Nayar (deceased)	79 10 0
K. Karuvan	Field Surveyor	83 4 0
E. Govindan	Do.	42 4 0
P. Chathu Kutti	Do.	17 4 0
P. P. Sankaran Nambiyar .. ..	.. ..	11 4 0
C. Achuthan .. ..	.. ..	87 15 4
V. Govindan Nambiyar	Peon	37 11 9
P. Kannan Nayar	Do.	12 14 0
C. Govindan Nayar	Do.	11 4 0
M. Sankaran Nayar	Do.	31 0 0
Pothodi Kanaran	Do.	95 3 4
Total for Survey Department ..		600 13 9

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Designation.	Amount.
		RS.
M. R. Ry G. R. Parasuraman ..	Assistant Surgeon, Manjeri (now at Cuddapah).	325
„ P. K. Gopala Panikkar.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Mannarghat ..	550
Total for Medical Department ..		875

SALT DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Designation.	Amount.
		RS.
M. R. Ry. P. Krishnan	Sub-Inspector, Malappuram	90
K. Kannan Nayar	Peon, Malappuram	15
Ramunni Nayar	Peon, Kondotti	15
Total for Salt Department ..		120

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Name	Designation.	Amount.
		RS.
M. R. Ry. P. Sabhanachalam ..	Overseer, Tirur	100
Grand total, all departments ..		42,811 12 2

II

G.O. No. 505, Public, dated 27th June 1923.

The Government sanction the payment to the village officers named in the annexure to these Proceedings of the amounts specified against their names as compensation for loss of property sustained by them as village officers during the Mappilla rebellion.

2. The expenditure will be met from the provision of Rs. 1,51,600 under '47-D. Miscellaneous—Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges' in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1923-24.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

E. S. LLOYD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Accountant-General.

„ Collector of Malabar.

Copy to the Finance Department.

„ Revenue „

[Annexure.]

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ANNEXURE.

*List of village officers who suffered as village officers in the
Mappilla rebellion.*

Number and name.	Occupation.	Estimated loss incurred. rs.
1. Kizhakkapat Krishna Menon	Adhkari, Kumaramputhur ..	3,500
2. A. K. Sankaran Nayar	Acting Adhikari, Kalukavur ..	290
<i>Walluvanad taluk.</i>		
3. A. K. Kuttikrishnan Nayar	Adhikari, Marayamangalam ..	60
4. V. V. Narayana Menon	Menon, Marayamangalam ..	50
<i>Ponnani taluk.</i>		
5. K. Govindan Menon	Menon, Trikandiyur	20
6. V. Narayana Nambudiri	Adhikari, Trikandiyur	35
7. K. Veeravunni	Menon, Perumanna	25
<i>Ernad taluk.</i>		
8. P. M. Sankaran Nayar	Menon, Areakode	115
9. K. Govindan Nayar	Do. Kizhuparamba	60
10. K. Alavi	Do. Vaniaumbalam	250
11. K. Velayudhan Nayar	Adhikari, Trippanachi	50
12. K. K. Achutha Menon	Menon, Tirurangadi	150
13. M. Ramen Nayar	Do. Kavanur	130
14. Kundunni Unni Nayar	Adhikari, Cherur	60
15. P. Korukutty Nayar	Menon, Melmuri	85
16. K. Ayyappan	Do. Trikolam	230
17. K. Narayana Panikkar	Adhikari, Amarambalam	85
18. P. Govindan Panikkar	Menon, Amarambalam	30
19. K. Karunakara Menon	Do. Kannamangalam	200
20. T. Velu Nayar	Kolkaran, Cheekode	135
21. M. Ahmad	Do. Tirurangadi	40
22. K. Unneri	Do. Trikolam	35
23. K. Appu Nayar	Do. Puthur	70
24. P. Karappu Nayar	Do. Amarambalam	40
25. Vela Nayar	Do. Valakulam	70
Total ..		<u>5,815</u>

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, the 26th August 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. Deputy President (M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal, C.I.E.) in the chair.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No. 15 on the 4th December 1924—

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The Secretary shall call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. If a member responsible for a starred question happens to be absent when it is called, it will be open either to him or to any other member to put supplemental questions thereon after the other starred questions for the day have been answered, provided question-time is not thereby exceeded.

3. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Renewal of licence to the Coimbatore Power Syndicate.

* 400 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have renewed the licence issued to the Coimbatore Power Syndicate, Ltd., and if so, on what conditions; whether it is a fact that the company is incurring a loss now by supplying power to Ootacamund under the licence and if so whether the Government have any intention of compensating them and if so in what way; and

(b) how many companies have been given licences for supplying power in the Nilgiris and how many licences are now in force; whether the Government have done anything to purchase the rights of any of these companies as suggested by the hon. the Law Member just before the close of the last session of the Council?

A.—(a) The licence issued to the Nilgiri Power Syndicate has been extended up to 19th October 1925 on the original conditions. The Government believe that the Syndicate is incurring some loss under the arrangements under which power is supplied for lighting Ootacamund; but they hope that matters will be satisfactorily adjusted when they can get on with their Pykara scheme.

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- (b) The Nilgiri Power Syndicate has a licence to supply electric energy to Wellington, Ootacamund, Coonoor and within 5 miles outside Coimbatore. The Syndicate had also a concession for the development of power from the Kundah river, but that has lapsed. Another syndicate in England has had a concession for the generation of power from the Pykara river; but as stated in the answer to question No. 399 the Government have been negotiating for the purchase of this concession and have recently brought the negotiations to a conclusion.

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"With reference to the answer given in clause (b), may I know whether there are only two companies to whom licences were issued? I thought there were three."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"At the present moment it is only the Pykara concession which has been purchased."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"The Syndicate is outstanding."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Yes."

THE RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"These are all yesterday's questions and answers. Most of the Members have not got copies of them. If there are spare copies we shall be obliged if they are supplied to us."

Irrigation.

Irrigation in Palayakayal village, Tinnevely district.

* 401 Q.—RAO BHADUR CRUZ FERNANDEZ : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Palayakayal village, Srivaikuntam taluk, Tinnevely district, have memorialised Government regarding the irrigation of the lands under Palayakayal tank in their village; and

(b) if so, what has been done with the said memorial and whether any orders have been passed to inquire into the statements contained therein?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The memorial has been sent to the Chief Engineer.

Separate channel for Palayakayal tank.

* 402 Q.—RAO BHADUR CRUZ FERNANDEZ : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Palayakayal tank was originally designed to be fed by the North main channel system and whether the ryots of the said village have contributed a sum of Rs. 1,420 in the year 1869 with an express condition that a separate channel would be given to the Palayakayal tank from Peikulam tank;

(b) whether it is a fact that their village tank was originally fed through a separate sluice No. 4 of Peikulam tank which is still called 'Kaya! Mada!' in the bed of which the North main channel runs;

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(c) whether it is a fact that the supply from the sluice does not now reach the Palayakayal tank owing to the gradual conversion of dry lands into wet to the extent of 550 acres between Iruvappapuram—Kumarapuram ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Palayakayal tank has now to depend solely on the scanty supply available from the Arumugamangalam tank surplus, which has a direct irrigation of about 350 acres and which also scarcely reaches the Palayakayal tank ; and

(e) whether it is a fact that this source is both precarious and unsatisfactory on account of its faulty situation ?

A.—(a) & (b) The registered source of supply to the tank is sluice No. 4 of the Peikulam tank under the North main channel of the Srivaikuntam anicut system. No information is available about the alleged contribution from the ryots in 1869.

(c) Yes.

(d) & (e) The tank now gets its supply from the Arumugamangalam tank surplus ; the question whether further improvements are necessary has been referred to the Chief Engineer as stated in the answer to question No. 242.

Remission of land revenue on lands under Palayakayal tank.

* 403 Q.—Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the lands under the Palayakayal tank have suffered periodically for want of sufficient supply of water and that, in consequence, Government have been granting remission of land revenue, year after year, on account of failure or poor outturn of crops ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a conference of the ryots was held at Iruvappapuram on the 18th May 1925 under the direction of the Sub-Collector, Tuticorin ;

(c) whether it is a fact that at that conference it was proposed by the Sub-Collector that a separate supply channel should be provided from sluice No. 1 of Peikulam tank to ensure a regular and sufficient supply to Palayakayal tank and that the ryots have agreed to bear 20 per cent of the cost of the proposed new supply channel ; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to carry out or investigate the above proposal ?

A.—The Government have no detailed information on the points raised ; but as stated in their answer to question No. 242 they have received a petition in which reference is made to the meeting with Sub-Collector and the proposals made at it, and they have referred the matter to the Chief Engineer.

Irrigation in Nellore district.

* 404 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether it is a fact that during the investigations of the Irrigation Commission, 1901–03, Nellore district was included in the famine zone of the Presidency along with the Ceded districts ?

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A.—Nellore was included amongst the districts 'more or less liable to famine,' but was differentiated from the Ceded districts which were considered to be the 'most insecure'.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"In view of the answer given to the succeeding question No. 407, may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he will take steps to see that the interests of Nellore district will not be overlooked? I am putting this supplementary question because the answer given in the succeeding question is rather discouraging."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"In answer to that question, I may say that the hon. Member from Nellore did me the honour of sending a memorandum on the possibility of development of the irrigation projects in the Nellore district which I have forwarded to the Irrigation Committee and they will have to consider it. I believe, judging from what I have informally learnt from the President of that Committee, that there are two alternative proposals, one of which will include Nellore in the scheme of development of irrigation projects."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"That is the very point to which I wanted to draw the attention of the hon. the Law Member and that is why I asked him whether in view of the very discouraging answer given in the succeeding question, he would not take steps to safeguard the interests of the Nellore district."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"It is earnestly hoped that the Irrigation Committee will not also discourage the hon. Member from Nellore."

Tungabhadra project.

* 405 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU : With reference to the answer given to question No. 379 put by me at the meeting held on the 21st August 1924, that the Tungabhadra project is being examined and revised and that it provides for about 340,000 acres of first crop and 60,000 acres of second crop in the Nellore district, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state if the revision of the project is in any way calculated to affect the provision made in the original estimate for the extension and improvement of irrigation in the Nellore district?

A.—The project as revised in 1924 was found to be financially impossible; and an alternative with a reservoir at a higher site is under consideration. Until this has been investigated further by a special staff it is impossible to say how it will compare with the original scheme so far as concerns Nellore.

Sangameswaram project.

* 406 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU . Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the progress made in the investigations and negotiations made in regard to the Sangameswaram project?

A.—The Government are still engaged in considering the question of transfer of territory in compensation for the land that will be submerged in Hyderabad.

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Vengalapuram project.

* 407 Q.—Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the further progress made in the investigation of the Vengalapuram project in the Nellore district?

A.—A report on the financial prospects of the project has just been received. It shows that it will be unproductive and it must be dropped.

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—“With reference to the answer given to this question, may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether he has considered the conditions of the tract covered by the Vengalapuram project in the Nellore district and if so, whether it is not one of the worst portions of the district subject to famines, scanty rainfall and so forth?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“I am not aware of it. The whole point is that the amount available for what may be called protective works is strictly limited to the famine insurance fund and the help that we get from the Government of India. In order to obtain a proper solution of this question, we have to bring about the inauguration of a scheme which will certainly bring both productive and protective works within its ambit so that the sum total of the whole commitment might come within the rules framed by the Government of India as to the interest derivable from the undertaking.”

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—“Will the hon. Member be pleased to have this report published?”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—“Yes.”

Breach of Konakarai, a flood bank in Trichinopoly municipality

*408 Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the breach of Konakarai, a flood bank within the precincts of the Trichinopoly Municipality during the floods of 1924;

(b) whether it is a fact that the breach has not yet been closed;

(c) whether it is a fact that the breach in its present condition is a source of serious danger to the Trichinopoly town and its residents;

(d) whether the Government and the Collector have received memorials from the residents requesting the Government to close the breach immediately; and

(e) what action has been taken in respect of the breach; if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

A.—The Government do not know exactly what part of the flood bank is referred to: the Chief Engineer has called for a report.

Irrigation in drainage channels in villages Nos. 104 and 105 in Tanjore district.

* 409 Q.—Mr. V. PANTULU AYYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether any petition or memorial was sent by the mirasidars of No. 104 Jambuvanodai and No. 105 Thillaiwilagam vattams, Tirutturai pundi taluk, Tanjore district, to the District Collector of Tanjore and the Engineering department requesting them to dig out irrigation and drainage channels for the said two villages and, if so, what action was taken upon it?

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A.—The matter has been referred to the Superintending Engineer for report.

Irrigation of Soda Sudamani, Nannilam.

* 410 Q.—Mr. V. PANTULU AYYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether any petition was received from the Secretary of the Mirasidars' Association, Nannilam taluk, regarding the defective irrigation of the Kodamurti called the Soda Sudamani, east of Kodavasal, and, if so, whether any action was taken upon it?

A.—No such petition can be traced in the Government records.

Levy of penal water-cess in East Godavari district.

* 411 Q.—Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector levied penal water-cess on consolidated wet lands in the East Godavari district in the year 1924-25, simply because the lands were irrigated before 15th June 1924; if so, whether the Government authorized the same and for what reasons; and

(b) what was the amount so collected in the said year?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for a report.

Irrigation advisory boards.

* 412 Q.—Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government passed any orders regarding the formation of separate Irrigation advisory boards for each of the districts in the Godavari and Kistna deltas; and

(b) if so, for which districts?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 273 J., dated 3rd July 1925, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Sangameswaram and Kistna reservoir projects.

* 413 Q.—Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned a separate establishment for the investigation and preparation of estimates for the Sangameswaram project and the Kistna reservoir project; and

(b) if not, whether the Government intend to do so?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Not at present.

Silt clearance and conservancy in Godavari delta irrigation channels.

* 414 Q.—Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have called from the local officials for a programme of work with reference to silt clearance and conservancy of the irrigation channels in the Godavari delta as promised by the hon. Member at the time of budget discussion in 1924;

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(b) if so, whether the Government have received any programme from local officials regarding the same;

(c) if the answer to question (a) is in the negative, whether the Government will be pleased to call for the same at once and to appoint an advisory committee to advise the local officials with respect to the same; and

(d) whether the Government will be pleased to appoint a special staff for investigation and report regarding the said necessary requirements?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) & (d) As was explained in the discussion of the resolution moved last February the Government think that the boards that may be formed under the provision of the Irrigation Bill should be used for the purpose of advice on this matter, and they do not propose to constitute a special advisory committee. The Government now await detailed proposals from the Chief Engineer for the constitution of a special division for the investigation of the remodelling of channels and the improvement of drainage in this delta.

Improvement of drains in Godavari and Kistna deltas.

* 415 Q.—Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have called for any proposals from the Superintending Engineer, Bezvada, for the improvement of drains in the Godavari and Kistna deltas as promised by the hon. Member at the time of budget discussion; and

(b) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to call for the same at once and to appoint an advisory committee to assist the local officials?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 414.

Work on the Yenamadurru drain.

* 416 Q.—Mr. P. PEDDIRAJU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of work turned out by the drag line excavator on the Yenamadurru drain during the last two years in view of the answer given by the Government to question No. 113 on 5th February 1925;

(b) whether it is not a fact that it is lying idle; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to furnish the amount incurred for its maintenance during the last two years ending with 30th June 1925, and if figures are not available, whether the Government will be pleased to call for the same?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

Repairs to the anicut of Rampur channel.

* 417 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the work of repairs to the anicut crest of the Rampur channel, Bellary district, which had to be stopped owing to the early freshes in 1921 have since been taken up and thoroughly completed, and if so, when; and

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(b) whether anything has been done to divert the silt which is brought into the channel by the Gangaraddivanka ?

A.—(a) It is believed so, but the Government have no definite information ; they have called for it.

(b) The matter is under investigation by the Tank Restoration Scheme party now working there.

Judicial and Executive Functions.

Separation of judicial and executive functions.

* 418 Q.—RAO BAHADUR A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU : With reference to the statement made by the hon. the Law Member at the meeting held on the 6th February 1925 in regard to the separation of judicial and executive functions, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government of India have come to any and if so, what decision in regard to that matter ?

A.—No communication has reached this Government regarding this question and presumably therefore no decision has been arrived at.

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—“ With reference to the answer given to this question, may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether any reminder has been sent to the Government of India ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Yes.”

Separation of judicial and executive functions.

* 419 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR. With reference to the previous debates in the Council, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) if any final order has been received from the Secretary of State for India or from the Government of India about the separation of judicial and executive functions and if so, to what effect ;

(b) if no final orders have been received, whether the Government sent up any recommendations or asked for liberty of action in the matter ; and

(c) when the Government intend to take any action in the matter ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) When final orders on the subject have been received.

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ In view of the fact that the Government have not asked for liberty of action in this matter, and in view of what the hon. the Law Member said at the time of the debate of this question, may I ask whether this Government will not ask for liberty of action now ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ This Government will not take any action until the question has been decided by the Secretary of State and the Government of India. ”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Will this Government ask for liberty of action ? ”

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" We were explicitly told that separate action should not be taken until the Secretary of State and the Government of India come to a decision on the matter. No local Government will go forward with any scheme until the policy is settled by the Government of India. "

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" That is what we were told at the time when this question was discussed on the floor of this House. But in view of the long delay that has occurred, will this Government address the Secretary of State or the Government of India for liberty of action in the matter ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" We are awaiting a pronouncement from Simla. "

Marine.

Indian Chamber of Commerce at Tuticorin.

* 420 Q.—MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any knowledge of the working of the Indian Chamber of Commerce at Tuticorin ; and

(b) whether it is in the contemplation of the Government to introduce a Bill to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act so as to give the Chamber representation in the Tuticorin Port Trust Board ?

A.—(a) The latest information available with Government was obtained last March.

(b) Not at present.

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" With reference to the answer given in clause (a), may I know whether the information obtained was favourable or otherwise ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" As the hon. Member may easily realise from the answers furnished by Mr. Graham, it is not wholly favourable. "

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" Have not the Government received any information till now regarding the Indian Chamber of Commerce ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" If the hon. Member is anxious to know how the Indian Chamber of Commerce has worked I will call for the information. "

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" I suppose a Bill will be introduced this year if the information received is favourable. "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" We are awaiting the report of the working of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and when that report is received, it will be placed on the table of this House. Then it will be open to discussion. "

MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" Last year it was said that a Bill would be introduced this year or something of that sort. So I request the hon. Member to call for the information and if possible to have a Bill introduced before the end of this year. "

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" So far as I remember, subject to verification, what was said with regard to this question was that the Indian Chamber of Commerce had been started for some particular purpose, namely, with reference to the then impending Bill, that it had not been in existence for a long time, that it was not known whether it was transacting commercial or any other business, and that it was started merely to get the right of representation on the board. Now whether it has done anything more or whether it has transacted any business afterwards is a matter on which I will have to satisfy myself. So after looking into the whole matter if the Government are satisfied with the purpose for which the Indian Chamber was formed and if they also find that its scope has been extended, then the matter of introducing a Bill will be considered."

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" So far as my information goes, it seems to me that the Chamber has addressed the Government on certain matters concerning the trade at Tuticorin and the Tuticorin Port Trust Board. If so, the Government may have some knowledge of the activities of the Chamber. In such a case a Bill may be introduced."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That will be considered."

Landing and shipping dues at Tuticorin.

* 421 Q.—Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of landing and shipping dues for coal at Tuticorin Port is six annas per ton, while the rate for other goods is eleven annas three pies generally ;

(b) if so, the reason for the same ; and

(c) whether the difference in rates obtains also in other ports in the Presidency ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The rate was reduced in 1924 on the recommendation of the Port Conservancy Board in view of the decrease in revenue from coal since the rate was enhanced.

(c) Yes.

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" With reference to the answer given in clause (b), may I know whether the desired effect has been obtained ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" So we are told."

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" Is it with a view to getting more coal or getting more revenue the Government reduced the tax ?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I take it that both the motives animated those responsible for the action."

Motor Vehicles Act.

Alleged refusal of a bus service company to convey an Adi-Dravida.

* 422 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pachayappan Motor Service Company running from Tiruvannamalai to Samalpatti refused utterly to take into the

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bus on 21st May 1925 even Adi-Dravidas holding tickets, and the Chengam police, Tiruvannamalai, tried to get back the ticket amount from the proprietor of the Motor Service Company; and

(b) whether any inquiries were made regarding the matter on a reference being made by me to the Government on 30th May 1925?

A.—(a) It is a fact that two Adi-Dravidas were required to leave the bus after purchasing tickets. The fare paid by them was, however, refunded through the local police officer.

(b) Yes.

MR. R. VEERIAN :—“ The answer given in clause (a) is that ‘ it is a fact that two Adi-Dravidas were required to leave the bus after purchasing tickets ’. Now, Sir, they were asked to get down even after purchasing the tickets. This is a damage done not only to the particular Adi-Dravidas but it is a damage to the whole of the Adi-Dravida community. In the rules published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* relating to the Motor Vehicle Amendment Act it is stated that the motor man or the driver should not act in the manner he did. May I know therefore whether the Government will now recommend to the President of the *quasi* Government for the cancellation of the licence ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ There is no President of any ‘ quasi Government ’ so far as I am aware.”

MR. R. VEERIAN :—“ I mean the District Board.”

11-15 a.m. The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I see. The Government view with great regret such action. It is quite against the spirit of rules published under the Motor Vehicles Act and such steps as the Government is called upon to take to discourage such practices in regard to the issue and the cancellation of licences to these persons, will be adopted. Government are perfectly willing that such cases should be brought to their notice to see that licences are not issued to the managers of those buses who act in this arbitrary and highhanded manner.”

MR. R. VEERIAN :—“ I want to know why in this present instance the matter was left alone. Will it be possible to get such an important chance as this.”

MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know whether the conditions of the licences granted to them give them discretion to choose their passengers ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ No.”

THE RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ May I ask the hon. Member what is to happen if twenty persons refuse to travel in case two Adi-Dravida passengers are taken in the bus ? Is the proprietor to take the two Adi-Dravidas and send away the twenty others ? I would also like to know how the Motor Vehicles Act will solve all these social disabilities.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The answer is not simple ; it seems to me that if twenty people have purchased tickets and they get

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in and two Adi-Dravidas come in and offer fares, and if on that the twenty previous passengers get down, the bus will travel with the last mentioned two persons."

The **RAJA OF RAMNAD**.—"I do not suggest any such thing. I wanted to know the effect if twenty people refuse to purchase tickets in case there were two Adi-Dravidas who had already purchased tickets."

The hon. Sir C. P. **RAMASWAMI AYYAR**.—"In such a case, I consider it is not open to the bus driver so long as the number of persons entitled to travel is not exceeded to refuse money for tickets from any one; supposing for instance that two persons who wanted to purchase tickets are Adi-Dravidas, and twenty persons stand there instead of getting in, it will be the look-out of the bus driver to start or not."

Mr. R. VEERIAN.—"When they themselves had admitted that what they did in the matter was wrong, I want to know why now at least the Government cannot come to the rescue of the poor depressed classes by cancelling the licence of the bus company so as to teach them a lesson?"

The hon. Sir C. P. **RAMASWAMI AYYAR**.—"It is not a question of coming to the rescue of the depressed classes. I hope it will be admitted that these things cannot be done all at once. Of course, Government have impressed upon all these persons and upon all District Magistrates and other functionaries who are authorized to issue licences that very strict and stern notice will be taken of such conduct. Hon. Members cannot expect persons to change their manners and modes of life and of conduct all of a sudden. The Government will take care to see that such things do not recur."

Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR.—"Is it not a fact that at present the district boards do not issue licences to bus-owners unless they agree to the insertion of a clause that they will not refuse to carry Adi-Dravida passengers. I believe in the North Arcot such is the case."

The hon. Sir C. P. **RAMASWAMI AYYAR**.—"The Motor Vehicles Rules framed by the Government, I believe, have got such a provision."

Newspapers.

Publication of Government advertisements.

* 423 Q.—**Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR**: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the names of newspapers in which Government advertisements are published;

(b) whether all the Madras Dailies are given such advertisements and if not, what are the reasons for excluding some; and

(c) whether any orders have been passed regulating the publication of advertisements by subordinate officers and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay them on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The Government have not prescribed a list of newspapers in which Government advertisements should be published.

(b) Such newspapers only as are not unsuitable in the opinion of the Government are given advertisements.

(c) The Government are not prepared to publish their orders on the subject.

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MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As regards clause (a) will the Government be pleased to state whether a list of newspapers in which Government advertisements should not appear, has been prescribed? The main question asks for a positive answer as to the names of newspapers, but the answer given is a negative one."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" There is such a list."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" As regards (b) the answer is a little defective. The question is whether all the Madras Dailies are given such advertisements and, if not, what are the reasons for excluding some. For that there is no answer. I wanted to know the reasons for excluding some papers, but the reasons given in the answer are for including some newspapers."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is obvious from the answer given that all the Madras Dailies are not given advertisements."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Therefore I take it that the Government does not object to give us the list. I want a specific answer to my question. May I take it that it is correct to say that some newspapers are not given advertisements? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" That is a fact."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" If so, will not the Government tell us what those dailies are for our information? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is very difficult to say any such thing. Government advertisements cover a very wide field. Take for instance the High Court. It is open to the parties to ask the Court that advertisements should be inserted in paper A, paper B, or paper C, and sometimes individual Judges of the High Court have declined to insert advertisements in paper A or B as required. Other hon. Judges have said that they would issue advertisements only to some papers presumably acting on principles which they have laid down for themselves. Where the Government comes in such matters it is not easy to see. Whenever Government have to advertise they select some newspapers and send them to such papers."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" My object was only to ask for information about Government advertisements. The High Court advertisements are private advertisements which are disposed of according to the discretion of the Judges. I am referring to Government advertisements, and I ask if there is any rule governing the selection of these newspapers and if so what those rules are? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" There is no rule except the discretion of the Government having regard to the circumstances of each case."

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Is the rule applicable to each case or is there a general rule? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" It is more or less general."

MR. M. RATNASWAMI :—" May I know if the politics of a paper has anything to do with the suitability or unsuitability for Government advertisements? "

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Not solely."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Is that one of the reasons for giving advertisements or not ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" May be."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—" Are they given an opportunity of explaining their position ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Their leading articles explain their position."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—" Is not the circulation of a newspaper the main consideration ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mainly, Sir."

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I know whether the Government Order has been circulated to the local bodies so that it may be followed by them ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I am not aware of it."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—" May I know, Sir, if the politics of a paper in its leading articles is not to some extent guided by the amount of advertisement they get from Government ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Newspapers do not seem to think so."

Mr. C. RAMALINGA REDDI :—" Will the hon. Gentleman lay the Government Order on the table ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" No, Sir."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Education.

Concession fees to girls' school pupils.

424 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government are aware that the Proceedings, Dis. No. 2623/24, of the Director of Public Instruction cancelling the half-fee concession to pupils in girls' schools and directing the collection of fees from the girls according to standard rates with retrospective effect for about six months, has caused considerable hardship to the guardians of these girls ?

A.—The Government have perused the Director's proceedings. Under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules fees have to be levied at standard rates only from girls whose parents or guardians are not so poor that the grant of half-fee concession is necessary to enable the pupils to continue their studies.

Levy of fees in Madrasa-i-Azam.

425 Q.—Mr. MUHAMMAD MOOSA SAIT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the practice in the two Muslim High schools in Madras, viz., the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the late Harris High School, up to its abolition by the Mission authorities in 1923, was invariably to levy school fees at half the standard rate from all Muslim boys ;

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(b) whether the same practice was followed in the school year 1923-24 in the Harris High School while it was under the direct management of the Government Educational department, as also in the Government Madrasa-i-Azam ;

(c) whether since the transfer by Government of the management of the late Harris High School to the managing body of the Muslim High School the Director of Public Instruction issued orders to the said managing body placing restrictions in the practice of levying the fees at less than the standard rates and extending similar restrictions to the Government Madrasa-i-Azam with effect from the beginning of 1925 ;

(d) whether the order of the Director referred to in (c) was issued in spite of the previous representation of the managing body of the Muslim High School and the Board of Visitors of the Madrasa-i-Azam emphasizing the necessity of continuing the long-standing practice and the set back of the educational progress of Muslim youths likely to ensure from its discontinuance ; and

(e) whether the pace of new admission has slackened and the strength is falling off ?

A.—(a) to (d) The hon. Member is referred to the reply given to his question No. 513 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 18th March 1925.

(e) The Government have no information

Excise.

Licence fees for vending foreign liquor.

426 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether licence fees of vendors of foreign liquor are proposed to be enhanced ; and

(b) what the present scale of fees is and how it compares with fees levied in Bombay and Bengal ?

A.—(a) The fee for foreign liquor-1 (wholesale) and foreign liquor-7 (hotel) licences in the Madras City was enhanced from 1st April 1925 as shown below :—

Foreign liquor-1 from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 per annum.

Foreign liquor-7, 1st class, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500 per annum.

Foreign liquor-7, 2nd class, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per annum.

The question of enhancing the other foreign liquor licence fees will be considered when proposals for the next lease are received.

(b) A comparative statement* showing the present scale of fees in Madras, Bombay and Bengal is appended.

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Public Works.*Construction of Coleroon bridge.*

427 Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state when the Government intend building the Coleroon bridge at Trichinopoly; if the answer is in the affirmative, why no work has yet been begun; whether at least any estimates have been prepared and steps taken to acquire any new sites that may be required for the purpose?

A.—Detailed plans have been prepared and tenders have been called for. The detailed estimate is under preparation. No proposals for the acquisition of any site for the work have been received.

Retrenchment in Public Works Department.

428 Q.—Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo. Will the hon. the Minister for Education and the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what are the orders passed by the Government for carrying out retrenchment in the Public Works Department;

(b) whether it is a fact that irrespective of seniority and merit subordinates in the Public Works Department are being ousted and in preference juniors without merit are retained in service on communal grounds;

(c) whether there is any uniformity in the method of securing retrenchment of Public Works Department subordinates or whether it is left to the discretion of individual superintending engineers to adopt their own methods; and

(d) what is the procedure adopted in the Waltair Circle and whether it is consistent with the orders of the department?

A.—(a) Copies of the orders have been sent to the hon. Member.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have no reason to believe that their orders have not been followed but will enquire into any specific case that the hon. Member may wish to bring to their notice.

Labour.*Alleged grievances of labourers in plantations.*

429 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether when entering into contracts with labourers in the South Kanara district, maistris and other agents of planters frequently take thumb impressions of illiterate labourers mostly of the Adi-Dravida communities to documents which bear no date or to stamp papers without any writing except the entry made by the stamp vendor as to the sale of the paper;

(b) whether it frequently happens that in such cases documents are ante-dated or written afterwards to enforce contracts which never took place;

(c) whether it frequently happens also that widows, children, and even grandchildren of labourers are detained like slaves in plantations on the hill, in Malabar, Coimbatore and Nilgiri district for enforcement of contracts real or fictitious of such labourers; and

(d) what steps Government have taken and propose to take to inquire into and remedy these alleged grievances?

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A.—(a) to (d) The hon. Member's attention is invited to rules 2 and 3 of the rules framed under sections 4, 13 and 42 of the Planters' Labour Act, 1903. The former rule prescribes that "every labour contract shall be written in a language understood by the magistrate or other person authorised under section 4 of the Act and shall contain," among other particulars, "the signature of the labourer or if the labourer is unable to sign his name, the impression of his left thumb. . ." and "the signature of the magistrate or other persons before whom the contract is signed". Under rule 3, a certificate should be given by the magistrate or other person before whom a contract is signed to the effect "that the terms of the contract have been fully explained to and are understood by the contracting parties." The proper observance of these rules would make it impossible for such abuses as those referred to by the hon. Member to occur and the Government have no information that they are prevalent. If the hon. Member will give any specific instances of such abuses that may have come to his notice, the Government will be prepared to make the necessary enquiries.

Madras Children Act.

Scope of provisions of the Madras Children Act (IV of 1920).

430 Q.—MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the district or local area to which the provisions of the Madras Children Act (IV of 1920) has been extended; and

(b) to lay on the table the rules, if any, framed by the Local Government under the said Act?

A.—(a)—

Provisions of the Madras Children Act, 1920	Area to which applied.	Extent of application.
Whole Act	Madras City, Chingleput and North Arcot districts.	Children, young persons and youthful offenders of the male sex.
Do.	Municipalities of Cuddalore, Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Madurai.	Do
Do.	Within the jurisdiction of the Railway Police.	Do.
Sections 4, 5, 18, 14, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 31, 37, 40, 41, 42 and 44 of the Act. }	Rest of the Presidency	Do
	Whole Presidency of Madras.	Children, young persons and youthful offenders of the female sex.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to Law (Education) Department Notification No. 234, dated the 5th June 1923, as amended by Notification No. 178, dated the 8th August 1925, published at pages 633, 644 and 319-320 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th July 1923 and the 11th August 1925, respectively.

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Srirangam Temple.*Repairs to Srirangam temple.*

431 Q.—Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the urgent need for repairs in the Srirangam temple;

(b) what became of the committee appointed; and

(c) whether any report has been submitted; if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place the report on the table?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answers to question No. 310 asked at the present meeting of the Council and to clause (d) of the question asked on 16th October 1924.

Civil Justice.*Memorial of copyists of Judicial Department, Calicut.*

432 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have now received the memorial sent to them through the High Court by the copyists of the Judicial department, Calicut?

A.—No.

Un-expended witness batta.

433 Q.—Mr. G RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether he would be pleased to place on the table of this House the figures regarding unexpended witness batta as promised on 3rd February 1925 in answer to question 6, clauses (a) and (b); and

(b) the actual amount of profit to the Government since the issue of Circular R.O.C. No. 3848/24 of 25th March 1924 till the end of March 1925?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a containing the information available is laid on the table of the House. The Government are not in possession of figures up to the end of March 1925.

Criminal Justice.*Alleged quadruple murder of a whole family in Bhimavaram taluk, West Godavari.*

434 Q.—Mr. K. SARVARAYUDU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the horrible quadruple murder on 9th November 1923 by one Kalidindi Bangarraju of Pedapulleru, Bhimavaram taluk, West Godavari, of his only brother and his family consisting of his pregnant wife and two children;

(b) what steps were taken by Government to trace the murderer;

(c) whether the murderer has been notified in 'A list'; if not, why not;

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(d) what is the worth of the property—both movable and immovable—of the accused ;

(e) whether his property was attached and sold to compel his attendance ; if not, why not ;

(f) whether it is a fact that the Government have resorted to the dilatory procedure of a civil suit involving a lot of expenditure to Government instead of bringing the accused's interest in the property to sale ; if so, what are the reasons for it ;

(g) why a special officer has not been appointed to inquire into this horrible murder which resulted in the extermination of a whole family ; and

(h) if the Government have no information on the above points, whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—The Government have no information but have now called for a report.

Electricity.

Alleged negotiation in London for tapping hydro-electric resources in the Presidency.

435 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether this Government have authorized a retired official of the Indian Civil Service (Madras) to negotiate as its representative in London to form an English Syndicate for tapping the hydro-electric resources of this Presidency ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to clause (a) of question No. 136.

Irrigation.

Repairs to Viyam dam in Malabar.

436 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Viyam dam in Malabar has been recently repaired ;

(b) whether, even after the repairs, there is leakage of salt water and consequent injury to crops ; and

(c) whether the Government will take steps to prevent the leakage and the resulting injury ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) The Government will inquire whether there is still leakage.

Washing away of anicuts in Malampuzha, Palghat.

437 Q.—Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether two anicuts known as 'Nanu Patter's anicut' and 'Pattani's anicut' in Malampuzha in the Palghat taluk in the district of Malabar, which were irrigating comparatively large tracts of land, were washed away by the floods ; and

(b) whether the Government propose to reconstruct these anicuts ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) No—they are not Government works.

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Condition of the bank adjoining Melur.

438 Q.—MR. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the bank adjoining Melur (near Srirangam) is in a dangerous condition and that the whole of Srirangam is seriously threatened ;

(b) whether it is a fact that one of the banks was severely damaged by the floods of last year—1924 ;

(c) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, why it has been allowed to continue in that dangerous condition, so as to endanger the safety of Srirangam ; and

(d) what are the steps taken by the Government in respect of Melur ?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise

(d) Groynes and other protective works are being constructed.

Drainage of Gaunzu Tampara lands in Ganjam district.

439 Q.—SRIMAN SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage are the proposals to drain and improve Gaunzu Tampara lands (Ganjam district) ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that some natural drains to the sea have, of late, been formed and whether any use and improvement to these drains have been effected and if so, with what result ?

A.—(a) They are still under the consideration of the Chief Engineer

(b) The Government have no information but will refer the point to the Chief Engineer.

Maintenance of main canals in Godavari delta.

440 Q.—DIWAN BAHADUR K. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the amounts for which estimates have been made for the maintenance of the main canals in each of the divisions of the Godavari delta in the working season of 1925 and the two preceding years ?

A.—Detailed information is not available.

Marine.*Marine survey of the Port of Mangalore.*

441 Q.—MR. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to make a marine survey of the Port and Harbour of Mangalore ;

(b) what will be its cost ;

(c) who will contribute the money required to meet the cost ; and

(d) what purpose the survey will serve ?

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A.—The Government are investigating the possibility of improving facilities at the port of Mangalore. The exact method by which such improvement should be effected has not been decided.

Railways.

Location of a pumping station near Vaniyambadi town by Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

442 Q.—Diwan Bahadur W. VIJAYARAGAVA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company are contemplating to locate a pumping station in the bed of the Palar river near Kodaiyangi village near Vaniyambadi town in North Arcot for taking water to Jalarpet and other railway stations;

(b) whether such pumping will not adversely affect the irrigation of lands now being irrigated by river channels on and about the bunds of the river on either side, by drawing off the underground flow of water of the existing irrigation channels;

(c) whether the Government were consulted by the Railway Company on this matter, and, if not, whether the Government will call for information;

(d) whether it is a fact that on a former occasion, some 15 years ago, a similar proposal on the part of the Vaniyambadi municipality to put up a pumping station at the site in question had to be given up owing to the opposition and protest of the above land-owners;

(e) whether the Government have received memorials from the ryots of the villages likely to be affected by the proposed pumping, protesting against the proposal; and

(f) if the Government are not in possession of information now, whether they will call for information on the matters stated above and take necessary action before it is too late?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 14.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Jails.

Settlement of Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans.

* 442-A. Q.—Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether a number of Mappilla prisoners have agreed or have been persuaded to migrate to Andamans;

(b) if so, how many; and how many of them have already been taken to the Andamans;

(c) whether it is a fact that a batch of these prisoners is to be taken very shortly and if so what is the strength of the batch;

(d) what are the special reasons that induced these prisoners to agree to migrate to the Andamans;

(e) whether it is a fact that Government are doing a propaganda among Mappilla prisoners to persuade them to go to Andamans; if so, whether they have placed the Jails Committee Report of Sir Alexander Cardew before the prisoners;

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(f) whether it is a fact that the Government officials in Malabar are carrying on vigorous propaganda to induce the families of these prisoners to accompany them to the Andamans;

(g) whether it is a fact that a number of these prisoners are to be taken to Malabar shortly to persuade their families to accompany them;

(h) whether a batch of Mappilla prisoners have been brought to Madras to be embarked to Andamans;

(i) how many Mappilla free women and children have up till now been sent to the Andamans; and

(j) whether Government have received any report about their condition in Andamans?

A.—(a) Two hundred and seventy-eight Mappilla prisoners in the Alipuram Jail have agreed to proceed to the Andamans with their families. None have been *persuaded* to migrate.

(b) Two hundred and seventy-eight; none of them have gone to the Andamans yet.

(c) One convict with the members of his family—four in all—will sail shortly.

(d) Most of the prisoners are related to or friends of prisoners already in the Andamans who have settled down as self-supporters. These convicts prefer to settle down with their families in the Andamans more or less like free men on holdings of their own in villages composed of Mappillas or on forest or other work.

(e) The Government do not do any propaganda work in this respect. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the supplementary answers to question No. 653 given by the hon. Sir Arthur Knapp at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 26th March 1925 which give information which the hon. Member seeks and in which reference is made *inter alia* to the views expressed by the Indian Jails Committee on conditions that were found in 1919.

(f) No. Facilities are given to the convict to ascertain the wishes of the members of their families about settling down in the Andamans.

(g) There is no such proposal.

(h) Yes.

(i) The number of women and children who belong to the families of convicts already in the Andamans and who have proceeded to join them in the years 1923 to 1925 is about 500.

(j) Yes; the Government have received a report on conditions in the Andamans. The hon. Member's attention is invited to two notes by Major Barker which are being placed on the table.

Criminal Justice.

Free fishing in the Bhavani river.

* 443 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that free fishing is prohibited by the Fisheries Inspector of Nilgiris in the Bhavani river flowing through the Attapadi valley in Malabar where the river is admittedly a private property; if so, under what authority it is done;

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(b) whether some of the ryots living there were recently prosecuted for the offence of fishing and fined ;

(c) whether Attapadi in Malabar is within the territorial jurisdiction of the Sub-Magistrate of Palghat ; if so, why they were prosecuted before the Sub-Magistrate of Avanashi in Coimbatore district ; and

(d) whether Government have framed the rules contemplated in the Nilgiris Games Prevention Act II of 1879 and whether they are for sale ?

A.—(a) Fishing in the waters referred to is regulated by the Nilgiri Fishing Rules published at pages 1429–30 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 11th August 1925.

(b) The Government understand that one man was recently prosecuted for fishing at Vellamari and that he was acquitted.

(c) Yes ; but offences committed in this area against the rules are triable by the Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Mettupalayam, who has been specially appointed a Magistrate of the second class for the purpose. The Government understand that the case against the man referred to in clause (b) was transferred to the Taluk Second Class Magistrate of Avanashi.

(d) The Nilgiri Fishing Rules are published every year in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ With regard to (c), there is no answer to the question as to why that particular individual was prosecuted before the Sub-Magistrate of Avanashi ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ The case was transferred to Avanashi, though it was first filed before another magistrate.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ Why was it transferred ? ”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“ They laboured under a mistake that as the Sub-Magistrate was not a second-class magistrate the case should be transferred. But the rules specifically say that the Sub-Magistrate of Mettupalayam has all the powers of a second class magistrate in so far as these cases are concerned.”

Use of the word ‘ Parian ’ in Summons forms in Ambur Sub-Magistrate’s Court.

* 444 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that the word ‘ Parian ’ is used before the names of all Adi-Dravidas in writing while issuing summons to Adi-Dravidas to attend the Sub-Magistrate’s Court at Ambur, North Arcot district ; and

(b) if they have no information, whether they will be pleased to make inquiries into the matter ?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) The attention of the District Magistrate will be drawn to hon. Member’s statement.

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Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ Sir, with reference to clauses (a) and (b), not only in issuing summonses to the members of the depressed classes is such objectionable language being used, but also in calling the names of the members of the depressed classes before the Court. The Court duffadar or peon uses the objectionable word before the name of the member of the depressed classes. May I respectfully request the hon. Member in charge to kindly call for the information or a report from the Sub-Magistrate of that place ? ”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I am prepared to go further ; I am prepared to issue instructions that the duffadar should not do so.”

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I am in a difficulty in regard to this matter. I have to distinguish between two sub-sects of the depressed classes, and then it is inevitable that I should use the words ‘ Mala ’ or ‘ Madiga ’.”

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ The word used here is only ‘ Parian ’, and it was only with regard to that that I was answering ”

Honorary Magistrates.

Election of a member of the depressed classes to the Vadakarai Village Panchayat Court

* 445 Q.—**Mr. R. VEERIAN**. Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any member belonging to the depressed classes was duly elected to the Vadakarai Village Panchayat Court during the election which took place on 30th July 1924 in the Vadakarai village, Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot district ;

(b) whether a copy of the resolution, dated 24th May 1925, of the Vadakarai Adi Dravida Conference has been received by the Government requesting them to exclude the depressed classes from the operation of the Panchayat Court ;

(c) whether it is a fact that no announcement was made among the depressed classes regarding the date of election of members to this Panchayat Court which took place on 30th July 1924 ; and

(d) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a) to (c), whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—(a) No

(b) No.

(c) Announcement of the intended election was duly made by beat of tom-tom in the portion of the village occupied by members of the depressed classes and a few Adi-Dravidas attended the election.

(d) Does not arise.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“ Sir, with reference to clause (a), I have got with me a mahazar submitted by the members of the depressed classes living in that village wherein it is stated that when they went to take part in election for the panchayat court they were actively prevented, abused and driven out by the caste people living in that locality in the presence of the then tahsildar who was conducting the election. May I therefore now request the hon. Member in charge to kindly call for a report so as to put a stop to similar unhappy incidents or occurrences ? ”

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ As stated in the answer, the resolution was not received. Apparently the copy of the resolution must have been mislaid in the Post office or somewhere else *en route*. But now that the hon. Member has made a responsible statement, I shall cause inquiries to be made as to whether the depressed classes were actually excluded in the manner alleged.”

Mr. R. VEFRIAN :—“ Thank you, Sir. I have no objection to hand over this mahazar to the hon. Member later on.”

Irrigation.

Baling cases in the channels of the Periyar system.

* 446 Q.—MR. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in cases where baling is allowed as a matter of practice in Periyar system, any penal assessment or any special rate is imposed ;

(b) if so, on what basis the assessment is raised ;

(c) whether the theory mentioned in connexion with the supplementary question to question No. 111, dated 5th February 1925, has been investigated by the Chief Engineer ; and

(d) the number of baling cases in the different channels of the Periyar system including Tenkasi channel ?

A.—(a) & (b) All irrigation of dry lands whether by baling or not requires permission : and if it is allowed, no penal assessment is charged—the charge is three-fourths of the ordinary water-rate.

(c) The Chief Engineer is still awaiting a report from the Superintending Engineer.

(d) 72.

Deputy Collectors.

Special Deputy Collectors to try revenue suits.

* 447 Q.—MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) on how many occasions Special Deputy Collectors have been appointed to try revenue suits from the year 1915 to 1924 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that all these officers were appointed to help only I.C.S. officers in charge of Revenue divisions ; and

(c) whether any one of these Deputy Collectors at any time helped as a matter of fact any Deputy Collectors in charge of Revenue divisions and, if so, how many and in what years ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) Additional Deputy Collectors for the disposal of revenue suits are usually appointed with reference to the amount of such work in a district as a whole rather than in a particular division. The indexes therefore show only the districts where such officers are appointed ; and to compile the

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information desired by the hon. Member it would be necessary to examine the records in each case. As the average number of suits in an Indian Civil Service division according to the latest statistics is twice as many as in a Provincial Civil Service division it is probable that the additional assistance was most required for Indian Civil Service divisions, but this has not invariably been the case.

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ May I know whether the Government can give us some idea of the number of cases in these divisions? The answer contains such vague phrases such as ‘ large number of cases,’ ‘ double the ordinary number,’ ‘ it is not invariably the case ’. My suggestion is that whatever may be the division, whether it is Indian Civil Service division or Provincial Service division, the deputy collectors in charge of such divisions have not had any assistance.”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ When the question was sent in the records were looked into, and out of some dozen cases taken out, there were three or four in which assistance was required in Provincial Service divisions.”

MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I want to know whether deputy collectors in charge of Indian Civil Service divisions were at any time given this assistance? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ It is difficult to say, Sir, because when an additional man is posted to the district it is possible that the division might or might not have been in charge of a deputy collector. We have to look up the records and I could not say off-hand.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ Sir, in the pre-reform Council I moved a resolution that only deputy collectors who are B A.'s and B L.'s, should as far as possible be posted for doing this work of special deputy collectors for trial of suits under the Estates Land Act, and the Government gave an assurance that they would try to post such people as far as possible. May I know whether this wholesome principle has been kept in view as far as possible, for I have seen that there are number of qualified deputy collectors available and yet I have not seen them appointed to these places? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I do not know, Sir, and I would require notice of the question.”

The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—“ Will the hon. Member look into the matter and see what can be done in the matter? ”

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ If the hon. Member will put down a question, yes.”

Economic Condition.

Destruction of houses by fire in Kalambur.

* 448 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that almost the whole of the Vanniar street in Kalambur, near Arni, in North Arcot district, consisting of 44 houses was completely burnt down recently ;

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(b) whether the local union sent up a report of the same to the authorities concerned ;

(c) whether a mahazar was submitted by the sufferers as well as the people of the village to Government praying for relief measures for the people rendered destitute and homeless by the fire ;

(d) whether this mahazar was submitted to Government on 9th June through the local Revenue authorities ;

(e) whether these poor people are now living under temporary ' tattis ' and shelters which do not afford any protection from wind and rain ; and

(f) whether Government are issuing any orders as to free issue of palmyra stems, bamboos and thatching materials to these people ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No report from the Union authorities was received by the Collector.

(c) & (d) The Government have not received any mahazar from the sufferers or from the people of the village.

(e) The Government have no information as to this.

(f) The Collector has sanctioned a free supply of two palmyra trees, two bundles of bamboos and two cart-loads of thatching grass to each of 42 individuals.

Damages due to floods of July and August of 1924.

* 449 Q.—Mr. S. SATYAMURTI: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state —

(a) whether the Government have received further details of damages in the affected districts by the floods of July and August of last year ;

(b) whether the Government will place those reports on the table of the House ; and

(c) the amount and nature of relief granted so far by the Government ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The latest information available is appended.* The Government have also supplied tram lines and trucks for the use of the Co-operative Societies at Maruvur, Edayathumangalam and Murungapettai.

In Trichinopoly district, the Government have given the choice to the holders of wet lands covered with sand to a depth of over one foot between having the land reclassified as dry for the period of the resettlement to be introduced in fasli 1335 and retaining it as wet with remission until the sand is removed.

The Government have also directed that a new village-site measuring about 11 acres should be acquired and paid for at the cost of Government and sites therein assigned free to 140 families of Murungapettai and have sanctioned a compassionate grant of not exceeding Rs. 100 per house to the poorer families and loans not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case for building new houses to the more well-to-do ryots at the concession rate of 4 per cent for the first five years.

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Land Revenue.*Compensation to Mr. E. Madhava Menon for losses during Mappilla rebellion.*

* 450 Q.—Mr. K. PRABHAKARAN TAMPAN: Will the hon. Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorial from one E. Madhava Menon, once acting adhikari of Thachambara amsam in Walluvanad taluk, praying that he may be reinstated in his office and granted compensation for the destruction of his house by the rebels in the recent Mappilla outbreak; and

(b) whether the Government have passed any orders on his application; if so, whether they will be pleased to lay it on the table with the memorial and other connected papers?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Board of Revenue was requested in April last to consider and dispose of the case on its merits as the appeal made to the Board was dismissed on a technical ground. The Board accordingly arranged for a fresh enquiry, an opportunity being given to the memorialist to defend himself. This enquiry has been completed and on the evidence, the Board considered that the memorialist deserved the punishment of removal from service and has accordingly declined to interfere on his behalf. The Government do not propose to publish the papers.

As regards memorialist's claim for compensation, it was not admitted as it was not recommended by the District Magistrate on the ground apparently that memorialist did not suffer the loss by reason of being the adhikari; but further enquiry has been made of the District Magistrate on this point.

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"May I know why this adhikari was dismissed from service?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I am afraid I do not remember."

Assignment of waste lands as darkhast in certain villages.

* 451 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place before the House a statement showing the area of waste lands assigned as darkhast within the last ten years to adjoining or neighbouring pattadars apart from their kumki lands in the villages of Maral, Padavu, Derebail, Bolur, Padhakodi, Bangrakulur, Kavur, Panjimogar, Kunjathbail, Markada, Padushedde, Pachenadi, Kannur, Alape, excluding the area within the municipality of Mangalore and state—

(a) for what purposes these assignments were made;

(b) what portion of this area has been cultivated in each of the villages;

(c) whether it is a fact that as a result of these assignments and reservation of lands to Adi-Dravidas and assignments to ex-service men there is scarcely any land left in these villages for grazing purposes;

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(d) what is this 'sivayi-jama' system prevailing in the South Kanara district and how far it has been tolerated or recognized by Government in the abovementioned villages;

(e) whether the cultivators have been encouraged to cultivate cheaper dry grains for their food like cholan, kambu, groundnuts and ragi in the waste lands assigned to pattadars and sivayi-jama lands in these villages; and

(f) whether there has been any correspondence in the Revenue or Agricultural departments locally in the district of South Kanara or with Government from local authorities or bodies on the subject; and

(g) with what result?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information but will enquire

(d) The hon. Member possibly refers to 'hakkal' or temporary cultivation of dry land without patta (which corresponds to sivayi-jama on the East Coast). The orders on the Settlement did not prohibit the practice though they assimilated the charges made to those on other dry lands

(e), (f) & (g) It is not understood to what the hon. Member refers. It is not the practice to interfere with pattadars as to what cultivation they should or should not make in their patta lands

Area of assessed waste lands in certain villages in South Kanara.

452 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the extent of the area of assessed waste lands in the villages mentioned in the last question (question No 369) granted for house-sites to poorer classes in the villages within the last ten years;

(b) in how many of the plots in the abovementioned villages houses were erected; what facilities these cultivators had for digging wells within a small depth, say of 60 feet in those plots;

(c) whether it is a fact that in most of the plots granted in those villages no water could be struck within 60 feet;

(d) in view of the difficulties of the people getting water within a small depth whether it is a fact that a large number of grantees of these lands have not been able to erect houses; and

(e) further having regard to the poverty of most of these people, whether Government were justified in fixing so short a period as six months or twelve months within which they should build houses in the plots allotted?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information.

(d) No complaint has been made to Government. In other parts of the Presidency, a well in every backyard is not considered a necessity.

(e) The periods mentioned are the usual periods fixed in the rules for the grant of house-site in villages.

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Invitation of remission applications from Tanjore mirasidars.

* 453 Q.—Mr. V. PANTULU AYYAR alias VENKATARAMA AYYAR : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the date when the District Collector of Tanjore issued general information to the district inviting remission applications from the mirasidars ;

(b) the period within which such applications were invited ;

(c) the number of applications received so far or within the prescribed period, if any ;

(d) in how many cases were final orders passed and with what effect ;

(e) whether any kist was demanded or collected from the mirasidars who had applied for remissions ;

(f) if the answer to (e) be in the affirmative, the proportion of the amount so collected to the total demand ;

(g) whether any collection was made from remission applicants after the passing of the Tanjore adjournment motion in the Council during February last ;

(h) whether the Government communicated, after the adjournment motion in the Council, any order to the District Collector for stopping demand in the case of remission applications ; if not, why not ;

(i) the total collection made in the face of remission applications before and after the adjournment motion (separate figures for ' before ' and ' after ') ; and

(j) whether Government will refund the amount collected from those entitled to remissions after final orders are passed on them, and if so, when ?

A.—(a) & (b) It is not the rule or practice to invite remission applications and no such invitation was issued by the Collector of Tanjore. The latest dates for the presentation of such applications are prescribed in district standing orders and dates prescribed in Tanjore district are stated below :—

Nirarambam parts.

Part of Tanjore and Mannargudi taluks and the whole of Kumbakonam and Nannilam taluks.	} 15th January.
Mayavaram, Shiyali, Tiruturaipundi and Negapatam taluks.	

Kadarambam parts.

Part of Tanjore and Mannargudi taluks and the whole of the Pattukkottai taluk.	} 15th February.
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In the exceptional circumstances of last year, these dates were not adhered to under the Collector's orders and applications were freely admitted after the due date.

(c) Many thousands of applications were received but the Government do not know the exact number of such applications.

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(d) The extent of remissions granted up to the dates shown is given below :—

— (1)	Up to 31st March 1925. (2)	Up to 15th April 1925. (3)	Up to 30th April 1925. (4)	Up to 15th May 1925. (5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tanjore	26,913	26,913	61,540	61,540
Papanasam ..	2,635	6,000	No report.	21,233
Kumbakonam ..	5,000	11,009	18,062	26,034
Mayavaram ..	No report.	2,330	3,940	4,889
Shiyali	2,797	11,128	23,324	26,292
Nannilam	3,152	5,423	19,028	19,028
Negapatam ..	27,963	35,436	36,228	36,228
Tiruturaipundi ..	No report.	180	No report.	28,959
Mannargudi ..	5,610	5,702	No report.	6,040

—	Up to 31st May 1925. (6)	Up to 15th June 1925. (7)	Up to 30th June 1925. (8)	Up to 31st July 1925. (9)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tanjore	61,540	61,540	61,540	61,540
Papanasam ..	25,294	25,565	25,566	28,513
Kumbakonam ..	28,453	28,453	30,453	30,453
Mayavaram ..	9,588	18,112	36,315	63,967
Shiyali	36,867	36,867	40,284	45,643
Nannilam	19,028	24,386	25,268	25,268
Negapatam ..	87,532	87,547	87,547	87,547
Tiruturaipundi ..	28,959	34,241	34,241	34,241
Mannargudi ..	6,040	6,465	6,465	6,465

(e), (f) & (g) No coercive processes were issued in respect of areas on which remission had been applied for until inspection had been made.

(h) No orders of Government were necessary in view of the action taken by the Collector.

(i) & (j) Do not arise.

Pounds and Special Fund.

Penalty for illicit grazing of goats and sheep in Somandapalle reserve, Anantapur.

* 454. Q.—Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue and the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether goats and sheep grazing illicitly in the Somandapalle reserve (Anantapur district) are charged Re. 0-4-0 per head by the pound-keeper of Penukonda, whereas they are charged only at Re. 0-1-0 per head by the pound-keepers of surrounding villages;

(b) whether the 200 goats of N. Dasanna of Marvapalle, hamlet of Ramapuram, were charged at Re. 0-4-0 per head and similarly the animals of Ediga Rangappa of Hammanapalle;

(c) whether the rates prescribed for all pounds are not uniform, and if not, the reasons for the difference; and

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(d) if excess collections were made, what steps the Government propose to take to see that the practice does not recur, and whether it is contemplated to refund the excess collection?

- A. - (a) Yes. The rates of fine leviable on sheep and goats trespassing in the Penukonda reserve was increased in 1909 to four annas per head (under section 58 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882), while in the case of the Somandapalli reserve the fine remains at the rate of one anna (fixed in section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871). The Collector reports that the pound-keeper of Penukonda has been collecting fines at the enhanced rate on all animals impounded without ascertaining whether they were found grazing in the Penukonda reserve.
- (b) 182 goats of N. Dasanna and 18 goats of Ediga Rangappa trespassing in Somandepalli reserve were charged at the enhanced rate of four annas each.
- (c) The enhanced rates for Penukonda reserve were imposed to protect the reserve while it was under cultural operations.
- (d) The Collector has ordered the refund of the excess amount collected. It is proposed to levy uniform rates in both reserves in future as the cultural operations have ceased.

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"As regards the last part of the answer to clause (a), are any steps taken to prevent such occurrences?"

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"Yes, Sir. The step taken is stated in clause (d), and I think it is the most effective step."

Depressed Classes.

Alleged interference of caste people with the depressed classes in Kuditini village.

* 455 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state whether a copy of mahazar, dated 4th June 1925, submitted by the members of the depressed classes of Kuditini village, Bellary taluk, regarding the interference of the caste people in their religious rites has been received in the Law (General) Department?

A.—Yes.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"May I know what steps the Government have already taken in the matter?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The Government are awaiting the report from the Collector of Bellary."

Need of house-sites, etc., for Adi-Dravidas of Perungalur cheri, Chidambaram taluk.

* 456 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Adi-Dravidas of Perungalur cheri, Chidambaram taluk, are very badly in need of house-sites, a well and a school, and

(b) whether it is a fact that a special overseer ordered the Adi-Dravidas on the 19th May 1925 to dig a pit near their Marriamman temple

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premises which lies in the cheri site itself with a view to test the water before actually sinking a well for them and the same action was prevented by the village munsif including a mirasidar of the place ?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—“In this case also, may I know what steps have already been taken ?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“With regard to clause (a) I understand that the District Labour Officer is making arrangements to provide house-sites, well and school, and as regards clause (b) I understand that the order has been withdrawn on the intervention of the Collector and the well will be completed as soon as possible.”

Forests.

Indianization of the Service of Conservators of Forests.

* 457 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what steps Government are taking to indianize the Forest Conservative service ; and

(b) (i) whether Government have made or contemplate making any appointments for that purpose ; and

(ii) if so, who have been appointed and what are their qualifications, place of birth, religion and antecedents ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the classified list of Forest Officers in the Madras Presidency (with Coorg) corrected up to 1st July 1925 from which it will be seen that of the last 11 officers appointed to the Indian Forest Service, 10 are Indians. Information as to their qualifications is appended.^a

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“Mr. Saldanha's question, as I understand, is as to how many Forest Conservators were Indians but here the numbers given relate to the whole Forest service, both European and Indian. May I request the hon. Member whether he will be pleased to look into the matter and, if there is absolutely no Indian Conservator appointed, to see that one is appointed next time ?”

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“I will look into it, Sir.”

Jails.

Alleged rape of a female prisoner in the Adoni Jail.

* 458 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mastan Sahib, Sub-Jail Warder, Adoni, Bellary district, was transferred to Alur as a punishment for failing to report to the Sub-Jail Superintendent at Adoni that a female prisoner complained of rape by a police officer ;

(b) whether the Divisional Officer, Adoni, held any inquiry into the alleged complaint and if so, with what result ;

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 846 infra.

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(c) whether the female prisoner was sent to any of the medical officers at Adoni for examination as to marks of alleged violence to her on the part of the said police officer; and if so, with what result; and

(d) whether, and if so, what action has been taken as regards the conduct of the police officer complained against?

A.—(a) The warder not only failed to report but gave a false statement that he had reported the matter to the Sub-Jail Superintendent.

(b) Yes. The Divisional Officer's inquiry showed that there was no truth in the complaint.

(c) Yes. The prisoner was sent to the lady doctor at Victoria Memorial Women's Hospital at Adoni and certified to have no injuries or alleged marks of violence.

(d) In the circumstances, there was no need to take any action.

Settlement of Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans.

* 459 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table of this House the evidence or summary of the evidence of the witnesses, with their rank and qualifications, who support the project of the settlement of the Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans and state—

11-30 a.m.

(a) who is the officer who was on special duty in the Andamans (see Legislative Council Proceedings, Volume XXIII, page 1024), on what duty he had been deputed there and under what circumstances he told the people of the conditions of life in the Andamans;

(b) whether he placed his statement in record before the official authorities;

(c) what he has to say about the Jail Committee's report on the conditions of life in the Andamans; and

(d) whether the report of that committee has been explained to the Mappilla prisoners who propose to settle there?

A.—(a) to (d) No witnesses have been examined.

Rao Sahib M. Kunhiraman Nayar, Deputy Collector, was the special officer. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the supplementary answers to question No. 653 given by the hon. Sir Arthur Knapp at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the 26th March 1925 which give the information which the hon. Member seeks and in which reference is made *inter alia* to the views expressed by the Indian Jails Committee on the conditions they found in 1919. Mr. Kunhiraman Nayar explained to prisoners the actual conditions of life in the Andamans.

As the hon. the Member refers to the report of the Indian Jails Committee in 1919, the Government place on the table of the House a description* of the conditions in the Andamans at present which has been prepared by Major Barker who only recently served there. The Government trust that this will be of interest to hon. Members.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I want to know why the report of Rao Sahib M. Kunhiraman Nayar is not laid on the table of this House, or at least why his views should not be placed before us."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Confidential reports sent by officers of the Government are not generally laid on the table."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Is there any report at all from this officer ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Am I to take it that the report of Mr. Kunhiraman Nayar regarding the conditions in the Andamans is confidential and cannot be shown to us ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The report contains many other things besides."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Why does it contain so many other things ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I am unable to answer it."

Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—" Will the Government publish that portion of the report which appertains to the conditions in the Andamans ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want notice of the question."

Labour.

Recruitment of coolies to Assam from the Presidency.

* 460 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state the number of coolies—men, women and children—recruited and sent month by month to the Assam Tea Estates from the beginning of this year from each of the districts of this Presidency ?

A.—A statement* is laid on the table.

Appointment of Special Superintendents to inspect the Labour schools.

* 461 Q.—Mr. R. VEERIAN : With reference to answer, dated 7th February 1925, to question No. 205, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Special Superintendents to inspect the Labour schools have already been appointed ; and

(b) if not, when they are likely to be appointed ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" With reference to clause (a), may I know how many Special Superintendents have been appointed to inspect the Labour schools, and to what community or caste they belong ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I understand that five Special Superintendents have been appointed for the districts of Chingleput, Godavari, Kistna, Tanjore and South Arcot. I have no information as regards the caste to which they belong."

[26th August 1925]

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.*Bounty of South Kanara District Board towards the Leper Asylum at Mangalore.*

* 462 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to his answer to question No. 409 (a) and (b) given on 21st August 1924 (Volume XIX, page 656) and state—

(a) what are the lines of distinction between 'national', 'non-national' and 'semi-national' institutions which regulate the bounty of local boards towards charitable institutions;

(b) for what reasons the District Board of South Kanara regards the Leper asylum at Mangalore as 'semi-national' which constitutes a bar to any grant-in-aid being given by it to that institution;

(c) whether it is a fact that the majority of the lepers in South Kanara (371 according to the last census) looked after in the Leper asylum at Mangalore (45) are natives of that district;

(d) whether Government consider the ground given by the District Board of South Kanara a valid one for stopping the contribution it used to grant formerly to the asylum (Rs 500); and

(e) how the Government propose to make up the contribution withdrawn by the District Board of South Kanara?

A.—(a) The Government have nowhere laid down any such distinction.

(b) & (c) The Government have no information. It is purely for the local body to decide to what charitable institutions it wishes to subscribe.

(d) The Government cannot compel a local body to subscribe to a charitable institution if it does not wish to do so. The question of the soundness of the reason given by the district board for stopping its contribution does not therefore arise.

(e) The Government already make a monthly capitation grant to the asylum of Rs. 4-8-0 per patient subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,670. There is no proposal at present to make up the contribution withdrawn by the district board.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA —“ In reply to question No. 409 I put last year in August, the answer was that the district board has stopped the contribution for the reason that the Leper asylum at Mangalore was a 'semi-national' institution. I was afraid to ask the question what 'semi-national' meant, because I would get the answer 'Look into the dictionary' (laughter). Yet I looked into the dictionary, and I do not find the word 'semi-national'. I do not know what the hon. the Chief Minister means by calling the institution 'semi-national', though he was kind enough to give that as the reason for stopping the contribution. With reference to clause (e), I want to know what the policy of the Government is at present as to helping charitable institutions like leper asylums, whether Government propose to concentrate in one colony near Chingleput all the lepers in the Presidency, or whether they want to foster local leper asylums.”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The question of locating the lepers in a particular place or places is still engaging the attention of the Government.”

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MR. M. RATNASWAMI :—" May I ask whether the Government approve of this policy of district boards refusing necessary help to leper asylums on the ground that they are semi-national institutions ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Sir, the Government will certainly be glad if the local boards make a grant to such institutions as leper asylums. As to the general policy of the district boards the Government do not propose to dictate."

MR. M. RATNASWAMI :—" Will the Government consider the question of making up for the deficiency if particular district boards do not consider favourably the question of making grants to such semi-national institutions ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The proposal is not before the Government. If there is any such proposal, the Government will consider it."

Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—" I find from the answer to clause (e) that the Government already make a monthly capitation grant to the asylum of Rs. 4-8-0 per patient subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,670. My information is to the effect that out of 371 lepers admitted into the asylum most of them are Christians. Will the Government be pleased to instruct the District Board of South Kanara to see that non-Christians are also freely admitted ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I am not sure that all of them are Christians. I have visited some of these asylums managed by the missions. Hindus and others also are admitted into those asylums."

MR. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I ask where my hon. Friend Mr. Gopalan got his information from. He said there were 371 patients in the asylum, whereas my information is that there are only 45, and that there are hardly 371 patients even in the whole district. I want also to know wherefrom he got the information that the majority of them are Christians "

Appointment, etc., of chairmen of municipalities as presidents of district boards, etc.

* 463 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) in how many cases the chairmen of municipalities have been appointed or elected as presidents of district or taluk boards ;

(b) if so, the names of those district or taluk boards whose presidents continue to be the chairmen of such municipalities ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to stop the continuance of the same gentleman functioning both as president of a district or taluk board and chairman of a municipality as the work of either body is sufficient to occupy his full time ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the latest Annual Civil List.
(c) There is no such proposal.

MR. R. VEERIAN :—" May I know, with reference to clause (c), whether at least for the efficient administration of the local boards and municipalities it is not better to have separate presidents for local boards and separate chairmen for municipalities so that they may function properly ? "

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The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" That is a matter left to the discretion of local bodies. Because if a man is elected president to a local board and if the same man is also elected chairman of a municipal council, the Government cannot interfere."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Am I to understand that the Government have never at any time appointed a man who was already chairman of a municipal council as president of the district board ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" That question does not arise."

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" May I know whether the headquarters for the board and the municipality are in the same place in such cases or in different places ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It may be in the same place. It is not unusual that the headquarters of a district board and the headquarters of a municipal council are in one and the same place."

Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" May I know a case where the same place happened to be the headquarters of both the bodies ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" My hon. Friend can easily get the information by a reference to the Annual Civil List."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" May I know whether complaints have been received from the citizens concerned in connexion with having one gentleman functioning in both capacities ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Sir, I have only to say that these complaints had better to be made to the electorates."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether the chairman of the Coimbatore Municipality was also nominated as district board president ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Yes. He was elected later on as chairman."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Was not the nomination made when he was chairman of the municipality ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" But he was also later on elected as chairman."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Was not the chairman of the Bellary Municipality similarly appointed president of the district board ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Yes."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" May I know whether it was the case with the president of the Coimbatore District Board ? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The president was nominated to the district board, and he was later on elected as chairman of the municipality."

The Coimbatore water-supply scheme.

* 464 Q.—Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received several memorials from the residents of Coimbatore objecting to the Coimbatore water-supply scheme as at present decided upon ;

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(b) whether the municipal council has sent up any resolutions regarding the scheme and if so to what effect;

(c) whether the Government have come to any final decision in the matter and if so to what effect;

(d) whether the municipal council has decided to reduce the property tax and if so to what rate; whether the Government have come to any decision on this matter; and

(e) whether there has been any proposal to the effect that the water-supply scheme may be worked under the management of the municipal council itself and if so whether the Government have any objection to agree to the proposal; what will be the approximate saving made by the change in the working expenses of the scheme?

4.—(a) Yes.

(b) The municipal council has submitted resolutions to the following effect:—

- (1) The municipal council went beyond its taxing capacity in agreeing to levy a water and drainage tax of $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Any excess expenditure on the scheme over and above 41 lakhs should therefore be entirely borne by the Government.
- (2) In case any water is taken for irrigation, the Council should be given the full benefit accruing therefrom.
- (3) The work should be commenced early.
- (4) A water and drainage tax of 8 per cent will be levied from 1st October 1925. The necessary notice inviting objections will be published.

Copies of further resolutions passed by the Council at its meeting held on the 30th July 1925 are also appended.*

(c) The Government have agreed to spend the whole Government grant before any municipal money is spent subject to the condition that any excess expenditure over the sanctioned estimate should be met entirely by the municipal council.

The question whether the scheme will benefit irrigation and whether any contribution can be made towards the cost of the scheme from irrigation funds on that account is under the consideration of the Government.

The chairman has promised to submit a report at an early date showing how the scheme can be financed with an 8 per cent tax. This report is awaited. The resolutions passed by the council on the 30th July 1925 are also under consideration.

(d) The Government are not aware that the Council has decided to reduce the rate of the property tax.

(e) The chairman has proposed that the centage charges on the scheme may be reduced or the council permitted to carry out the work through its own agency. This is under the consideration of the Government. It is not now possible to say what amount will be saved by the work being done by the council instead of by the Public Works Department, or whether there will be any saving.

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Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" With reference to the answer in clause (b) (1), may I point out that the municipality has resolved that any excess expenditure over Rs. 41 lakhs should be borne by the Government, as will be seen from the resolutions sent up to the Government and printed as appendix. The Government say that the municipality should spend the money necessary for any excess expenditure over Rs. 41 lakhs. May I therefore know if the municipality is going to be punished for not paying for any excess expenditure for the work? We know that the pipes have been ordered for the work and they are coming into the Coimbatore town. The municipality has repeatedly resolved that it will not pay one single pie towards any excess expenditure over Rs. 41 lakhs."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The only solution is that the work should not exceed the estimated amount."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Does the Government give that undertaking, that the amount will not be exceeded? In that case, we will be satisfied."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The question can only be considered when the work reaches that stage."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Unfortunately, Sir, in spite of that the Government go on saying that anything over Rs. 41 lakhs the municipality must pay. Are the Government going to keep the question pending?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The Government are quite right in giving that warning."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May I know the serious consequences that will follow if the municipality refused to pay for any excess expenditure?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" It is no question of punishment. The work will be stopped."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Am I to understand that the work will be left unfinished if the municipality cannot pay a small excess amount?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" That appears to be the only way open to the Government."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Is it charitable for the Government not to proceed with the work because of that reason?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The estimate has been made and the Government expect that the work should be completed within that amount."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" There are indications of the estimate being exceeded. Is it worthwhile stopping the work even if it exceeds by a few hundred rupees or by a thousand rupees? Is that what the hon. the Minister wants to convey?"

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I suppose there are ways by which the expenditure may be brought down and the work completed within the estimated amount."

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Medical.

Leper settlement in Tirumani.

11-45 a.m. * 465 Q.—Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Leper Settlement at Tirumani is situated in close proximity to Chingleput municipality and several healthy villages around, besides being very near the road leading to places of pilgrimage such as Tirukalikunram, Mahabalipuram and Tiruporur;

(b) whether the municipality of Chingleput and the adjoining villagers were consulted before the location of the settlement at Tirumani was decided upon;

(c) whether it is a fact that the buildings have not been completed as yet, and that no compound walls have been raised round the colony; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that lepers are straying about the streets of Chingleput and some of them are cooking on the banks of Thimmaraja tank, which is one of the two sources of supply of drinking water to the inhabitants of the town?

4.—(a) The Chingleput Municipality is at a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the settlement. There are no villages within $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile of it. The main road to Tirukalikunram, Mahabalipuram and Tiruporur from Chingleput town does not run near the settlement. The northern boundary of the settlement is formed by a branch road between the Madurantakam road and the Tirukalikunram road which is little used.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) The completed buildings were handed over to the Superintendent of the settlement at Tirumani on 2nd May 1925. An estimate for compound walls and wire fencing amounting to Rs. 14,000 has been approved by Government.

(d) Allegations of this kind have been made. Steps are being taken for the control of leper residents in the settlement.

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ With reference to clause (c), is it not a danger to public health to allow lepers to live in buildings having no compound walls around ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The question is being considered.”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ With reference to clause (b), the answer is in the negative. May I know the reason why the Chingleput Municipality was not consulted ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ The Government thought it was not necessary to consult the municipality. The settlement is not in the municipal area.”

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—“ Is it not in the interests of the municipality that it should be consulted ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“ Sir, as I said, it is outside the municipal area.”

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether this question of a leper settlement is not a matter of importance and whether this House should not be consulted before embarking on a scheme of concentrating all the lepers in one settlement which will cost something like Rs. 5 lakhs? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I am afraid, Sir, my hon. Friend is not accurate in his statement, because the question was placed before this hon. House and discussed during the budget time."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—" Have the Government taken the views of experts before they made up their minds to segregate the lepers in a place near Chingleput? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The answer is in the affirmative."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—" Is there any difference between the policy followed by Government at present and the policy followed by Government before the removal of the lepers to Chingleput? I understand what the Government has done is simply to transfer the Leper Asylum from Rayapuram to Chingleput."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" My question is whether the Chingleput Municipality and this Council should not have been consulted before embarking on a policy of segregating lepers at a particular asylum "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I am afraid, Sir, that my hon. Friend is not correct in his statement because this question was placed before the Council and it was discussed at the time of the budget."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—" May I know if the Government took the advice of experts before they made up their minds to segregate all lepers in Chingleput? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" The answer is in the affirmative."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—" May I know whether there is any difference between the policy followed by the Government now and the policy followed by the Government before the removal of the Asylum from Rayapuram to Chingleput? I understand that what the Government have done is simply to transfer the Leper Asylum from Rayapuram to Chingleput."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Yes; the Government have simply transferred the Asylum from one place to another."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know if the Government stated that this colony is intended for 2,000 lepers from all parts of the Presidency? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" If funds are available, the Government can afford to provide accommodation for these lepers."

Public Health.

Audit of accounts of the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Madanapalle.

* 466 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state when the reports on the audit of the accounts of the Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Madanapalle, for the years 1921-22 and 1922-23, respectively, were received by the Government and whether final orders thereon were passed by the Government, and if so, when?

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A.—The reports have not been received by the Government. The Surgeon-General has been instructed to submit them.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know the time when the audit report for the year 1921-22 was due in the office of Government? "

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I cannot exactly say when the report was received, but I think it was received as early as possible."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I wish to know which is the due date."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" There is no due date."

Personnel of vaccinators in the Presidency.

* 467 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to the remarks on page 226 of the Administration Report, Madras Presidency, 1921-22, that "personnel of vaccinators in the Presidency leaves much to be desired and it is impossible to improve it unless local bodies make up their minds to pay them adequately " and to state--

(a) whether there has been any improvement in this respect since 1921-22 throughout the Presidency ;

(b) whether Government have issued instructions for the employment of a certain percentage of first-class vaccinators in each district ;

(c) considering the importance of having as far as possible the best qualified vaccinators for efficient vaccination, (i) whether Government have taken steps to insist on local bodies carrying out their instructions, (ii) whether in case of default, Government have exercised powers (if any) to get the vaccinators' duties done by duly qualified men ; and

(d) (i) which of the local bodies in South Kanara have employed first and second class vaccinators or men not duly qualified as vaccinators, (ii) what action Government have taken or propose to take to see that the local bodies in South Kanara employ duly qualified men as vaccinators according to their instructions ?

A.—(a) There has been an increase in the pay of vaccinators since 1921-22. The average pay of a vaccinator (I class, II class and probationers combined) was Rs. 27-9-10 in 1921-22 and Rs. 31-1-4 in 1924-25. Proposals of the Director of Public Health for the revision of the pay of vaccinators are under the consideration of the Government.

(b) The Government have laid down the proportions of the various classes of vaccinators which they think should be maintained.

(c) (i) The matter is within the discretion of the local bodies employing vaccinators.

(c) (ii) & (d) (ii) The Director of Public Health is to submit a report on the vaccination staff in the Presidency with proposals for improving its efficiency, on receipt of which the action to be taken will be considered.

(d) (i) The Government have no information.

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Modes of killing dogs adopted by the various municipalities.

* 468 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the names of those municipalities which have adopted the method of killing dogs by means of clubs during summer season, once in a year ;

(b) the names of other municipalities which have adopted other kind of methods for killing dogs together with the method of catching or killing in each case ; and

(c) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a) and (b), whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have no information and do not consider it necessary to call for it.

The question of limiting the destruction of stray dogs to the Lethal Chamber method is under the consideration of the Government.

MR. R. VEERIAN —“ With reference to clauses (a) to (c) the Government have declined to call for the information. May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to allow people to kill dogs by means of clubs in these days of advancement and enlightenment ? ”

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL .—“ The Government have already issued instructions to adopt more humane methods.”

Education.*Admission of the depressed classes students in the Government College, Coimbatore.*

* 469 Q.—MR. R. VEERIAN : Will the hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that one Vellingiri, member of the depressed classes, was denied admission into the Coimbatore Government College, when he sought admission into the first form on producing the school-leaving certificate on the 9th June 1925 ;

(b) the number of pupils belonging to the depressed classes reading in the Coimbatore Government College in each form ;

(c) the number of teachers belonging to Brahman, Non-Brahman, Christian, Muhammadan and other communities employed in the Government College ; and

(d) if the Government have no information with reference to clauses (a) to (c), whether they will be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—(a) Yes ; the Government are however informed that the Principal subsequently wrote to the hon. Member informing him that as a vacancy had arisen in the class he would be prepared to admit the boy.

(b)—

							Number of pupils.
VI Form	1
V	5
IV	Nil.
III	2
II	2
I	8

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(c)—

			College department.	School department.
Brahmans	5	18
Non-Brahman Hindus	2	3
Christians	...	...	1	Nil.
Muhammadans	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
Other communities	...	...	Nil.	Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

MR. R. VEERIAN :—" I have got the letter written by the Principal of the Government College. He says :—' It is regretted that Vellingiri Pandaram cannot be admitted in the First Form '. After making representations to the Principal and to the higher authorities, the Principal came to the conclusion that the boy might be admitted. I want to know why that Adi-Dravida boy was not admitted originally. The Principal sent a note asking me to send the boy after making a good deal of agitation. Why should that be the case ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The Principal thought that the full complement of the class was there and that he could not admit any more boys. But afterwards some of the boys who were admitted did not turn up and there were vacancies ; and the Principal was glad to admit the Adi-Dravida boy."

MR. R. VEERIAN :—" He did not assign any reason in the note sent to me. May I take it that he coolly declined to admit the boy owing to caste prohibition ? "

The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I am not able to make the inference that it is owing to caste prejudice that the boy was excluded from the school."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

Affairs of the Tiruturaipundi taluk board.

470 Q.—MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the existence of an obstructionist party in the Tiruturaipundi taluk board ;

(b) whether it is true that by virtue of its numerical majority this party obstructs all business at the taluk board meetings solely with a view to ousting the present incumbent of the presidentship of the taluk board ;

(c) whether in the course of their obstruction these members were reported by the president of the taluk board to have behaved in a very objectionable and unseemly manner ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to interfere in the matter ; and

(e) if so, what action has been or is being taken thereon ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) to (e) The questions do not arise.

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*Construction of roads, etc., in the coast villages of Tonse East,
Badanidiyuru, etc., in Udipi taluk.*

471 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to ascertain and state—

(a) how many roads there are for traffic in the contiguous villages of Tonse East, Badanidiyuru, Kelarkabettu, Tenkanidiyuru and Kodavuru in the Udipi taluk ;

(b) what is the population of these villages as compared with the rest of the taluk ;

(c) whether it is a fact that these villages abutting as they do or being close to the seashore with a large fishing industry have long been in need of roads and footpaths and the demands of the people for them have been neglected by the taluk board ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that an excessive amount of the income of the taluk board has been spent on roads and other improvements in the town of Udipi to the detriment of the interests of the residents, fishermen and traders of the abovementioned coast village ?

A.—(a) The Government understand that Kodavuru is connected with Udipi by the Udipi-Malpe road and Tonse East by the coast road which also abuts the village of Kelarkabettu and that in Badanidiyuru and Tenkanidiyuru there are only tracks and footpaths.

(b) The population of these villages is 14,182 and that of the whole taluk 209,909.

(c) Kodavuru is said to be the only one of these villages with a large fishing industry. The Government are given to understand that provision has been made by the taluk board for the improvement of access to these villages.

(d) Of the 96 miles of road under the Udipi taluk board, Udipi town has only 5 miles.

Fisheries.

Control of the fisheries in the Nilgiris district.

472 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) under what authority, enactment of legislature or otherwise the fisheries in the Nilgiris district are controlled ;

(b) what powers the Collector of the district and the District Forest Officer, Nilgiris, exercise in connexion with the control of the fisheries in any capacity, and for whom or which body ;

(c) what staff and establishment are employed and with what salaries and allowances ;

(d) what is the financial position of the working of the fisheries and what control Government exercise over it ;

(e) (i) whether there is such an officer as Inspector of Fisheries in the Nilgiris district ;

(ii) whether he is treated as Government servant and subject to Public Officers' Conduct Rules ;

(iii) how he is paid and out of what fund ;*

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(iv) how long the present Inspector of Fisheries has been in the service and how long the one before him had been ;

(f) how many complaints were made against the Inspector of Fisheries within the last three years and how many of them were investigated into by the District Forest Officer or other officer and with what result ;

(g) whether the Collector has dealt with these complaints and with what result ; and

(h) whether it is in contemplation to place the Nilgiris fisheries under the direct control of the Madras Fisheries Department and, if not, under what control ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the Nilgiri Fishing Rules published at pages 1429-30 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th August 1925. The District Forest Officer assists the Collector in enforcing the rules.

(c) One Inspector of Fisheries on Rs. 125—5—180 plus a local allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem.

One peon on Rs. 13-8-0 plus a local allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem.

21 Fish watchers—

1 on Rs. 16-8-0 per mensem.

6 on Rs. 14-8-0 per mensem.

14 on Rs. 13-8-0 per mensem.

(d) The receipts and expenditure during the five years ending 1923-24 averaged Rs. 3,620 and Rs. 9,901 respectively. The accounts come under the scrutiny of the district treasury and the Accountant-General in the usual manner.

(e) (i) & (ii) Yes.

(iii) He is paid from Government funds.

(iv) Fourteen years and two years respectively.

(f) & (g) Seven complaints in 1923 and 1924. All excepting one were investigated by the District Forest Officer. The charges were held by the Collector to be not proved. The remaining complaint which was similar in nature was not investigated, pending orders in the other cases.

(h) The question of handing over the Nilgiri trout fishery to the Nilgiri Game Association and of transferring the conservation and protection of the upper waters of the Bhavani and the Moyar rivers to the Fisheries Department is under the consideration of Government.

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—“ I beg to move that Sir R. Venkataratnam Nayudu, Mr. J. Kuppaswami Chowdri and Rai Bahadur T. M. Narasimhaachari be Members of the Select Committee on the Andhra University Bill ”

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The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I second the motion."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I propose that Sriman Sasi-
bhushan Rath Mahasayo be also a Member of the Select Committee."

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" I second it."

Rao Sahib U. RAMA RAO :—" I propose that Mr. Satyamurti, who is a
representative of the University be a Member of the Select Committee."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I second it "

Rao Bahadur C. NATESA MUDALIYAR :—" I propose the name of
Mr. Madanagopal Nayudu."

Mr B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" I second it."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" I find that hon. Members are just
now suggesting names to be added to the list of Members of the Select
Committee. I think that Mr. Satyamurti may be there. That is my
opinion."

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" May I know if Mr. Satyamurti is willing to
serve on the Committee? "

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" I think that it would be better if
hon. Members discuss the matter with the hon. the Minister and then come
up before the House in the evening with a motion instead of each hon.
Member suggesting the names of other hon. Members."

The motion of the hon. the Minister for Education was put to the
House and declared carried.

Mr P. ANJANEYALU :—" I rise to a point of order. Certain names were
proposed and seconded. I want to know whether we should not dispose of
that matter. We can create a sort of convention by agreement. With all
respect I accept your suggestion, but I am now raising a point of order."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member may kindly
accept the suggestion and act up to it " (Laughter.)

III

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL Nos. 40 (2), 3 AND 49.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I formally move that the report* of the Select
Committee appointed to consider a draft amendment to Standing Order
No. 40 (2) of the Standing Orders of the Madras Legislative Council be taken
up for consideration and the amendment passed."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, I beg to second the
motion. A representative committee was appointed composed of the hon. the
President, Messrs. J. A. Saldanha, S. Satyamurti, C. Natesa Mudaliyar,
T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar, P. Kesava Pillai,

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G. Ramaswara Rao, Khalifullah Sahib and Ramaswami Mudaliyar, and they considered the whole question. The propositions they have put forward are these :—

‘The Member of the Government in charge of the department to which the Bill relates and the Member who introduced the Bill shall be members of every select committee.

‘The other members of the committee shall be named by the Council when the motion that the Bill be referred is made, or at any subsequent sitting. The number of such other members so nominated shall not, without leave of the House, exceed fifteen.’

“That is the main change that has been made.”

‘The President shall nominate one of the members of the committee to be its chairman.’

“It was considered that the normal procedure might be to have 15 members as the maximum number for these committees. If the House for special reasons want to increase the number, it may do so but with the consciousness that it is increasing that number.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“I doubt whether this amendment is quite necessary. As a matter of fact we find that the number of members appointed to select committees at present is very much more than 20. For instance, in the case of the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill it was more than 20; in the case of the Madras University Bill it was more than 20; with regard to the Irrigation Bill and Malabar Tenancy Bill it was more than 30. For the Borstal Bill that was introduced the other day it was 22. With regard to the Andhra University Bill, the hon. the Minister for Education says that the number of members already appointed to the select committee is about 34 and we saw to-day the desire of many hon. Members of this House to add to that number. Because a maximum of 15 or 20—whatever that may be—has been fixed, it does not follow that that maximum should be reached. It also follows that we can exceed that number with the leave of the House. What I submit is that asking the special leave of the House should not be made a normal feature of the appointment of select committees. I doubt the wisdom of limiting the maximum number. The Member of the Government in charge of the department to which the Bill relates and the Member who introduces the Bill shall be members of the select committee. In addition to them there will be 15 other members so that the maximum comes to 17. In any case, if the whole House considers that such a maximum is necessary, I submit that the number may be increased to 20. I have not given formal notice of any amendment. But if my hon. Friend, the Leader of the House, agrees to it, with the consent of the hon. the President, a formal amendment may be moved. My suggestion is that the number of members may be increased from 15 to 20.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“Mr. Deputy President, Sir,

12 noon.

I was not a member of this committee and I do not know what happened during the deliberations of this committee. But the facts however are these: that on account of large committees being appointed the expenses of select committees are mounting up tremendously. Each select committee of the Malabar Tenancy Bill costs four to five thousand rupees; each select committee of the Irrigation Bill costs six to seven thousand rupees. The idea with which this motion was brought forward was that these committees ought to be small businesslike bodies

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excepting where on account of the special importance of the subject or for other reasons the House applies its mind to the question of increasing the number. It is that which is at the bottom of this idea. It seems to me that it would be a wholesome rule in ordinary Bills of no particular complexity that some such maximum should be fixed. That is all I have to say. Hon. Members who are members of the committee may probably explain what exactly took place.

"I want to say one thing more. In the House of Commons which is composed of 670 members, no select committee shall, without the leave of the House, consist of more than 15 members."

Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"The select committee there is not the select committee as we understand it here."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"They have got different functions. I am only referring to the select committees such as they are under the parliamentary procedure. 'A select committee is usually confined to 15 members, but if, from any special circumstances, a larger number should be thought necessary, the House after notice previously given, makes the necessary order.' I shall not at present go into the question of what the functions of the parliamentary select committees are."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I rise to a point of order. I should first like to have information whether the conditions in Standing Order No. 44 (1) (i) have been fulfilled, namely, the Bill as reported by the select committee, be taken into consideration, but any member may object to its being so taken into consideration if the copies mentioned in Standing Order No. 42 have not been available for the use of members for fifteen days, etc. I have not received any copy."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Copies were banded over to hon. Members some months ago."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"As the original mover of this amendment, I would just say a few words as to on what grounds and under what circumstances this amendment was moved by me. Committees are called *select* and it is a matter for wonder to people outside as also to myself why a select committee should consist of 40 members, out of 125 Members of the Council as in the case of the Religious Endowments Bill and the Irrigation Bill. From the inquiries I have made and also from what I have seen myself of the deliberations of select committees and from what I have read of the reports of the proceedings of select committees, I could not make myself sure that all these 40 or 30 members did take the trouble to apply their mind to all the matters under discussion, with the necessary attention and care that was required of a member of the select committee. Now, it is natural for all members to be desirous of serving on every select committee. I am also anxious to be on select committees; I consider myself a very wise man and that I ought to be in every committee (laughter). But I want to know what is to be the limit to the number in select committees, what is the amount of attention the so-called members of the select committee bestow, and whether the general tax-payer should pay all the cost of these select committees for the trouble we take in the matters referred to us. From all these points of view, I think that the general tax-payer should not be burdened with this huge cost of select committees. Committees are select

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and I think that the number according to the parliamentary practice, should be limited to 15. We have considered the matter carefully and have placed our view before the House. I think this number would do as good work as 30 or 40. We come from long distances for the sake of our people. The people in the country wonder what we are all doing in this Council. After all, our work does not correspond to their wishes. Most of our resolutions supported by a large majority of the Council, have not been considered by the Cabinet.

"I can assure you that there is a great discontent among the people as to the work we do or are expected to do in the Council. Considering these facts, is it worth while that we should have committees of 40 and 50 for every Bill? My own humble opinion is, 15 should be the maximum for almost every Bill, including the wonderful Religious Endowments Bill and the Irrigation Bill, and, as for the other Bills that have recently come up, like the Borstal Bill, I would limit the number to 10. Therefore in the interests of efficiency and economy and the duty we owe to the people, I would urge that this amendment should be passed. According to parliamentary practice 15 is the normal number. In Parliament, there are standing committees for railways, for marine, etc., for which experts are necessary. So far as these things are concerned, there are what are called permanent standing committees. In ordinary matters, select committees are appointed. When we bear in mind that in a Parliament consisting of over 650 members the parliamentary practice fixes the maximum ordinarily at 15, I think this House ought to adopt that practice in the interests of efficiency as well as in the interests of the people."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI:—"I beg to give my hearty support to the amendment so ably moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha. It is preposterous that a small assembly like ours should in any one of its committees contain as many as 30 or 40 members. As the hon. the Law Member has pointed out the select committee is a very businesslike body, and I cannot understand how 30 or 40 members can be brought together in a businesslike body. The practice of the House of Commons has been quoted, and I think we shall be following very healthy traditions if we limit very rigorously the number on our select committees."

"There is one other reason on which I should like to urge the limitation of the number of members on select committees. There is a temptation that always presents itself to Members of Government Benches to increase the number of members of select committees, especially towards the lag-end of the session. That temptation ought to be taken away from before the minds of hon. Members in Government Benches, and if for very special reasons the number has to be increased, the remedy should be made to lie in the hands of the House. The House ought to discuss the question fairly and squarely whether the limit is to be exceeded, and if there are overwhelming reasons I am sure the House will come to the rescue and appoint a more numerous select committee. Therefore, in the interest of business, in the interests of purity of discussion in this House, I would recommend this amendment to the unanimous acceptance of the House."

Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU:—"I also am inclined to think that there must be a limit to the number of members of select committees; but, what creates difficulty is the way in which we have

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commenced our business in the case of select committees ever since we began the present sittings of the Council. This report of the select committee was published on or after the 1st April, and this Standing Order formed one of the subjects in the agenda for this meeting of the Council. Notwithstanding this fact, in the case of both the Borstal Bill and the Andhra University Bill, we had to create in the first instance large select committees, exceeding the number 15. In one case it was 25; in the other it was 35, and if the further additions proposed are taken in, it will go up to 40 and 50. So far as the House is concerned, they have found the necessity to increase the number to far more than the maximum fixed. This question having been raised, it is but necessary that we must make up our minds to fix the maximum at a reasonable figure. Following the parliamentary procedure, there are certain further restrictions. Fifteen here is the number fixed. If other names are suggested—we know it is not difficult to get the inclusion of other members—the leave of the House may be asked for with no previous notice, and so the figure 15 may not be adhered to. Suppose the hon. Member in charge of Education suggests only 15 for the Andhra University Bill, and immediately a member asks the leave of the House to add some other member, it will not be possible to refuse his request. I only wish it to be considered how far it will serve our purpose. It may be thought that the maximum of 15 is low. So I am inclined to agree with Mr. Krishnan Nayar that the maximum may be put at 20. I am afraid that the words ‘with notice previously given’ may create some difficulty. Therefore I suggest that it is difficult to accept the amendment in this particular form, and that further amendments are necessary before this report can be accepted. I think, Sir, because no notice has been given of amendments, that it is quite necessary before we meet next, some further amendments are considered by this House. In view of the necessity for giving notice of further amendments to the Standing Orders, I formally propose an adjournment of the consideration of the question to the next meeting of the Council.”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—“ I second the motion.”

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ Sir, I do not propose to object to the adjournment. I consider that the reasons that have been urged both by the hon. Member from Malabar and the hon. Member from Nellore are cogent. If there is to be a maximum at all, let it be a definite maximum, and let there be a procedure regulating any departure, not *ad hoc* with reference to each Bill, but a procedure which will make it possible for the House to fix its attention upon the question quite apart from the particular circumstances of each case.

12-15 p.m. “ For that reason, Sir, and inasmuch as hon. Members have stated that they want notice and further opportunities for tabling amendments I do not propose to stand in the way of the adjournment of this motion.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ Sir, may we not at this stage oppose the whole thing ? ”

Sriman SASIBRUSHAN RATH Mahasayo (from the Chair) :—“ Certainly.”

The motion was put and carried and the question was adjourned to the next meeting.

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* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, I move for leave to amend Standing Order Nos. 3 and 49 in the following manner :

' Paragraph (1) of Standing Order No. 3 shall be omitted, paragraphs (2), (3), (4) and (5) of the same Standing Order shall be renumbered as (1), (2), (3) and (4).

' In clause (3) of Standing Order No. 49 for the words " with or without further amendment " the words " with such formal and consequential amendments as may be necessary " shall be substituted.'

" Sir, I take it that you will follow Standing Order No. 76."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" I second it."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. Deputy President, I object to leave being given to amend Standing Order No. 49. Very few words are required from me to explain my object in doing so. Hon. Members will remember what. . ."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I rise to a point of order. Under Standing Order No. 76, no speeches are allowed at this stage. If there is objection, leave may be granted if 20 members rise in their places."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am aware of that Standing Order, Sir. May I ask you to put the two amendments separately ? "

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" As there is no objection taken to leave being granted to amend Standing Order No. 3, and as objection has been taken only to moving the amendment to Standing Order No. 49, I have now to ask such of the hon. Members as are in favour of the amendment to Standing Order No. 49, being moved to rise in their places.

[After a pause]

" More than 20 hon. Members having signified their assent to the motion being made, the hon. the Law Member has the leave of the House to make his motion."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. Deputy President, now I proceed to move that the draft amendments be referred to a select committee of which the President shall be the Chairman, and to which the Deputy President, the Advocate-General and a Chairman of the Council shall be nominated members. You will announce that there will be an election by the Council of the other six members."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" At 2 p.m. hon. Members may send in names for nomination. If there are more members nominated than are required then we would go for election and that would be final. The papers should be handed over to the Secretary before 5-30 p.m."

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—" I rise to a point of order. When you just left your Chair you called upon a junior chairman of the panel to occupy your seat during your absence when a senior chairman was physically present. I should like to know whether it is not the rule that the senior among the panel of chairmen should be asked to occupy the seat vacated by the President or the Deputy President."

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Mr. P. ANJANEYUDDU :—“ Sir, I should like to know whether there are junior chairmen and senior chairmen among the panel of chairmen.” (Laughter.)

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—“ I do not think it is in order for all to question the ruling of the chair on this matter. The Chairman has the right to select anybody to take his place from among the panel and, so far as I know, there is no seniority or juniority among these chairmen ”

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ I selected the gentleman who was near at hand. I wanted also to give a chance to each member of the panel of chairmen.”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I add that it would have been personally inconvenient to me if you had asked me to come and occupy the chair ? ”

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ Sometimes it may be very easy for young men to come and sit here for a few minutes. The hon. Member Sriman Sasibhushana Rath is rather an elderly gentleman and I thought, therefore, that he might have half an hour. The hon. Member Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliyar was in the chair half an hour yesterday.”

IV

RULES UNDER SECTIONS 3 AND 7 OF THE COTTON TRANSPORT ACT, 1923.

The discussion on resolution moved by the hon. the Minister for Development on 21st August 1925, viz : “ *This Council approves the notification and the rules which it is proposed to issue under sections 3 and 7 of the Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923) and recommends to Government that the said notification and rules should be issued in the form in which they have been submitted to the Council* ” was resumed.

* Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—“ Sir, I propose to move the following : —

‘ *In Schedule I, section 2, line 1 after the word “ Karur ” insert the words “ Musiri and Kulittalai ” and in line 2 for the word “ taluk ” substitute the word “ taluks ”.*

‘ *In Schedule II, section 2, line 3, for the word “ Ayyalur ” substitute the word “ Samudram ” and for the word “ Sanapiratti ” substitute the word “ Marudur ”.*’

“ Sir, I moved for the adjournment of this matter till the next meeting of the Council which was lost and that is why I have to move these amendments now. Either in the original resolution moved by the hon. the Minister for Development or in the amendment proposed by Mr Venkataramana Ayyangar the district of Trichinopoly has not been included in the Tiruppur cambodia cotton-growing area. The taluk of Karur alone has been included. As it is, Trichinopoly is a big cambodia cotton-growing area and most of the cotton grown there is sent to Tiruppur. We have not got ginning factories or cotton-presses in Trichinopoly and it would be hard to the ryots, if Trichinopoly has not been included in the Tiruppur cambodia cotton

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area. During the last two or three days, I have received several representations from my district asking me to move in the Council for the inclusion of my district also. I took those representations to the notice of the hon. the Minister for Development and he kindly agreed to give us two more taluks, Kulittalai and Musiri, which grow cambodia cotton largely. I move these amendments in the hope that when further representations are made on behalf of other taluks they will also be shown the same consideration."

* Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI:—"Sir, I beg to second the amendment. As pointed out, the amendment is absolutely necessary in the circumstances in which the application of the Act has been modified. When the Cotton Transport Act was proposed to be made applicable to this presidency we doubted the wisdom and propriety of the measure and some of us thought that it would not be in the interests of the cotton growers. But the Government came forward and said that the measure was absolutely necessary for the improvement of the cotton and so when that was put forward we had to yield. They have promised to examine the working of the measure for a year. The draft rule as proposed by the Government and amended on the motion of Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar do not take into account the Trichinopoly area at all. As my hon. Friend has pointed out, Musiri and Kulittalai both form part of the Tiruppur cambodia cotton area and till now the cotton grown in that tract has been taken to Tiruppur. Now, if you leave that area out of the Tiruppur cambodia cotton area you would place the cotton growers in that area at a disadvantage. They have not got ginning and pressing mills and they would not have a market. Under the circumstances, the amendment is absolutely necessary if at all the application of the Act is to be extended to any part of the presidency. Therefore I second the amendment and commend it to the acceptance of the House."

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI:—"Mr. President, I have had enquiries made and I found that the objections raised by my hon. Friends Messrs. Seturatnam Ayyar and Narayanaswami Pillai are real. Therefore I am quite prepared to include Musiri and Kulittalai in the protected area."

* Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ:—"Sir, I oppose this amendment. I congratulate the hon. the Minister for Development on having brought the resolution regarding the Cotton Transport Act now before this House although it was long overdue. As explained by the hon. the Minister, this Act is intended to protect the areas in which high class of cambodia is grown and thus make the buyers pay the actual price to the grower according to the quality of the cotton grown. As it is now, the grower of the best quality of cotton is not getting the real value of his cotton as it is adulterated with inferior classes of cotton by middlemen and sold as Tiruppur cambodia, which has its name for staple and colour. As you know, the adulterated cotton would not fetch the same price as the unadulterated cotton. If any hon. Member in this House has really the interests of the growers of cambodia cotton in general in the whole presidency at heart, he would not move any amendment to the original proposition of the hon. the Minister by which it is clear that the Department of Agriculture has carefully considered the question and chalked out the restrictions on the various areas producing various types of cotton from exporting to any area which has a separate type

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of cotton. Of course, by such restriction Tiruppur will lose a certain quantity of kappas and cotton that is now imported into it from other districts. But it is only the interests of a few capitalists who have erected ginning and pressing factories at Tiruppur and Coimbatore that will suffer.

“ But the numerous cotton ginners cannot suffer for profiting a limited number of capitalists. What was the state of Tiruppur and its cotton previous to 1914? All the kappas and cotton were 12-30 p.m. railed and even carted to Virudunagar and Tuticorin markets owing to inadequate number of ginning factories. It is only after erecting a sufficient number of ginning and pressing factories in Tiruppur and its suburbs that such cotton was not diverted to Tuticorin and Virudunagar. In my humble opinion by the application of this Act, as chalked out in the notification, the grower of cambodia cotton will get better prices for his cotton than what he is getting at present as he has now to rail or cart the cotton to Tiruppur and include such costs in the price he is getting. Whereas, if the Act is in force, as presented by the hon. the Minister, ginning factories and pressing factories will immediately be erected in suitable centres of Madura, Trichinopoly and Salem districts where cambodia cotton is grown and the grower will get much higher price for his cotton than he is getting at present as he will have no carting or railing charges which he will have to pay to take his cotton to Tiruppur or any other ginning factory outside his district. I know that certain capitalists of Tuticorin and Tiruppur are ready with plans and estimates for erecting ginning and pressing factories in suitable centres of Madura, Trichinopoly and Salem districts and they are only waiting for the passing of the Cotton Transport Act. If Government accept the amendments proposed by the hon. Member for Coimbatore to add further areas to the Tiruppur circle than the ones mentioned in the original motion of the hon. Member, it will delay such erection of new ginning factories in the districts mentioned above. What Tiruppur may lose by the enforcement of this Act will be gained by the other districts. Unfortunately, the Members for the districts of Madura, Trichinopoly and Salem are not as strong as the hon. Member for Coimbatore is and they think that by restricting their cotton or kappas from being imported into Tiruppur, they will lose. That is not the case. If it is restricted, the growers will gain and they will be getting higher prices for their cotton than what they are getting at present for reasons I have explained above.

“ The buyers will go to any place where they can buy. Besides, the Indian Cotton Committee is in favour of opening markets as in Berar and other centres where cotton can be bought in decent quantities. I have also to correct a few statements made by the hon. Member for Coimbatore in his speech on Friday last in respect of the exporters. He seems to run the exporters down as in his opinion they are taking away all the cambodia cotton to Europe, etc., which is not the case. Most of the cambodia cotton which is bought by the exporters, by whom I suppose the hon. Member for Coimbatore means the European firms, is sent only to the Indian mills at Bombay, Sholapur, Calcutta, Tuticorin and Madura. Very small quantity is taken to Europe and Japan, when such cotton is not suitable for the Indian mills and the mills are not able to pay the prices which the exporters can pay. Had it not been for the competition from the exporters, the Indian grower will not get the proper price for his cotton if the local mills alone are the buyers. It is the foreign exporter who fixes the price

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of cotton in accordance with the advices of the market rates ruling in New York and Liverpool markets. Although I am not in favour of the amendment accepted by the hon. Minister, still as it has been accepted only as a temporary measure and is subject to revision after a trial of, say, one year, I shall not oppose it for the present, so that the Act may be passed immediately.

"One word in explanation to the hon. Member Mr. Chidambara Nadar's fear, that the Virudunagar market will suffer. I have to give him the very same reason that what Virudunagar will lose the neighbouring districts will gain and my humble opinion is that this House should look into the general interest of the growers in the whole Presidency and not care for that of any individual district or market."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I move that the question be now put to the vote in view of the fact that we have a long agenda before us."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I want to speak a few words in order to defend myself from the 'personal attacks' made by the hon. Member from Tuticorin."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"Since the hon. Member is not the mover of the original resolution, I am afraid the Standing Orders do not allow him any opportunity to speak at this stage."

The motion for closure was then put and carried.

The four amendments that have been discussed were then put to the House and passed.

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—"Sir, I beg to move that the following sections be omitted, viz., Schedule I section (iii) and Schedule II section (iii).

"I opposed the amendment brought forward the other day by the hon. Member for Coimbatore and stated that at least the taluks of Palni and Dindigul of the Madura district should be included in the Tinnevely area. I understand that the people of Palni and Dindigul taluks want to be included in the Tiruppur area. At the same time in the amendment introduced by the same hon. Member the whole of the Madura district north of the river Vaigai is also included in the Tiruppur area. So far as this area is concerned, I have not received any representation as to how these rules will affect them. Perhaps they may also want to be included in the Tiruppur area. For Tiruppur is becoming the biggest cotton market and as such the people of the Madura district may want to be included in the Tiruppur area. Under these circumstances, I am forced to take the only course that is left open to me. I shall briefly trace the history of the cotton trade in Tinnevely and show the House how it stood in 1918 and how it stands now.

"Up to the year 1918 the whole of the trade was in the hands of three European firms, viz., the Bombay Company, the Balli Brothers and the Volkart Brothers. These people had the monopoly of the whole trade. They entered into contracts with these cotton dealers who were forced to take the kapas before the price for the lint is fixed. They had to get their cotton ginned in the ginning factories of the European firms and the firms fixed the price of the lint. By this means they were able to derive three benefits; they got their ginning charges; when kapas were brought to their mills they were able to distinguish the good variety from the bad one and make their choice; and they were able to prevent any other ginning factory from being

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started in that area. In 1918, some firm from Bombay—I think it was one Messrs. Gokuldas Madavajee—came to Tuticorin to purchase cotton for one of their mills in Colombo. They thought that they could get the best cotton in Tuticorin. They purchased the necessary cotton and took them to the European ginning factories and these European factories refused to gin the cotton for them and therefore they were obliged to start a ginning factory of their own as well as a pressing factory. In 1919 Japan came into the market and they wanted to purchase cotton direct from the Tinnevely area. They also started ginning factories and thus there grew a keen competition in the Tinnevely area on account of the innumerable ginning factories and pressing mills. The price of cotton began to increase. The European firms could not get their cotton as cheaply as they were getting before 1918. Therefore the European firms want once more to get their cotton as cheaply as possible in the Tinnevely area by putting an end to this competition. What I think is and what most people in our part think is this. This Act will help the European firms in getting what they want; for the licence will be issued to them very easily. They are exporters to Europe and therefore the local traders will be placed at a disadvantage; they will be at the mercy of the European traders. For if they want to export any cotton, they cannot do it directly; they must get the help of those European firms and ask them to obtain the necessary licences. Under these circumstances, the local trade will be crippled and the European firms will be able to dictate their own price and the competition in the trade market will go down. Moreover . . .”

Mr. G. T. H. BRACKEN:—“Sir, may I just interrupt the hon. Member to correct him on this point? The licence is issued to all exporters. The hon. Member said that it is issued only to Europeans. It is untrue. Licences are issued to exporters of all descriptions.”

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR:—“It may be, Sir. But so far as my experience goes, there is always that difficulty. During the war there was a restriction imposed on paddy. Then the European firms were able to get licences as easily as they wanted.

“On the other hand, the Indian traders are placed under a great difficulty.

12-45 p.m. So far as my experience goes, I may say the European firms will be able to get licences without any difficulty because they have got this excuse, namely, that they are directly exporting cotton to Europe. The Indian merchants cannot come forward with any excuse except the excuse of selling cotton to exporters. The object of these rules is to preserve the quality of the cotton produce in these areas. The hon. the Minister for Development when speaking on the subject spoke at some length with regard to Tiruppur area. He said he went there and inspected the cotton and found that there was mixture in it. He admitted that there was no mixture in Tinnevely cotton. In the press communiqué issued in August 1924, what we find is that in Tinnevely area Uppam cotton is mixed with Karunganni cotton and the mixture is sold as Karunganni cotton. This is all what I find with regard to Tinnevely cotton. Now, I ask whether under the rules which are going to be framed by the Government it will be possible to prevent this difficulty within the area. It may be that this cotton may not be exported to Tiruppur, and there sold as Karunganni cotton. But what I ask is whether it will be possible to prevent the dealers from mixing these two kinds. In all places of Tinnevely, Uppam and

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Karunganni cotton are sold side by side. Each ryot has so many polis of Karunganni and Uppam cotton, and is it not possible to mix them within the protected area ? ”

* Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ : —“ He should not mix it. Uppam is inferior to Karunganni. If once he mixes them and sells the mixture as Karunganni cotton, he may not get the same price as he will get for Karunganni cotton.”

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : —“ What I ask is whether these rules will prevent the mixture of Uppam with Karunganni ? ”

* Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ : —“ The rules refer only to Cambodia cotton.”

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : —“ Let me have that statement from the hon. the Minister for Development. Let the hon. the Minister for Development say that it is to prevent a mixture of Uppam and Karunganni cotton with Cambodia that these rules are introduced.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNAM PILLAI : —“ It is not to prevent Uppam and Karunganni cotton from being mixed that these rules are introduced. But it is to prevent a mixture of Uppam and Karunganni cotton from entering the Cambodia cotton area and be mixed with it that these rules are introduced. So far as the Madras Presidency is concerned, it is divided into three groups with reference to the kind of cotton grown in them, i.e., the Northern and Western districts where the Cambodia cotton is grown, the Coimbatore and Karur districts where the Karur cotton is grown and the Trichinopoly district where Musiri cotton is grown. Of all these varieties, the Cambodia cotton is the best and the object of this measure is to prevent the mixture of Uppam and Karunganni cotton from entering the protected area, so that people who purchase Cambodia cotton may get the right variety of that cotton.”

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR : —“ Sir, are these rules really intended to preserve these two crops pure in Tinnevely district ? Lastly what I wish to say is that all the districts north of Tinnevely area have been taken away and included in the Tiruppur area. When such is the case there is no necessity for the Government to apply these rules to the Tinnevely district. The Tinnevely area is, as it were, hemmed in the north and no other cotton can be imported into it. I submit that these rules should not be applied to the Tinnevely area.”

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : —“ I second it.”

The hon. Mr. T. N. SIVAGNAM PILLAI : —“ Sir, again I have to traverse the same ground. As I said, the Presidency has been divided into three important varieties of cotton groups and they should be protected. They are these : the northern and western districts of Tiruppur, Coimbatore and Karur, and Musiri. When the subject came up for discussion, hon. Members who come from Madura, Trichinopoly, North Arcot and Salem came to me to have a discussion on the subject. So far as North Arcot is concerned, the extent is so small, about 500 acres on the whole, that we have come to an agreement that these licences which are intended to be issued by the Director of Agriculture can be issued by an officer authorized by him. They have been telling me that their grievances should be rectified. Whenever objection is taken to me I shall only be too pleased to attend to it. As regards

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Salem there are three taluks which adjoin Coimbatore district, viz., Tiruchengode, Namakkal and Rasipuram. After going into the question we find that in these places there are not sufficient ginners and really no cotton presses. The representative of those taluks was fighting with us that if we were to enforce this order all the cotton dealers of those places would be subject to heavy loss. Therefore we admitted his objection. Now coming to Trichinopoly the same objection prevailed regarding Musiri and Kulittalai. Coming southwards we ourselves studied the case of Dharapuram near the border of Coimbatore district and thought it ought to be included. We found that Dindigul also needed inclusion. Looking at the question from a broad standpoint, we thought there was nothing bad in keeping the river Vaigai as a good barrier and including all tracts north of it in the protected area.

“So far as Tinnevely is concerned, the notification referred to by the hon. Member Mr. Chidambara Nadar was issued in August 1924. This notification has been before the cotton-growing people of the whole province. As a matter of fact when so much agitation had been made from the Coimbatore district, none was made from northern or western cotton districts or from Tinnevely area; and judging from my reading of the newspapers I find that there were certain meetings held in Tuticorin in which the people of that town expressed that it was absolutely necessary that Tinnevely area should be given protection. It is only yesterday that I heard that some meeting was held in Virudunagar under the presidency of one Mr. Ramalinga Chettiyar and a request was made for including the Tinnevely area in the Trichinopoly area. If our friends from Trichinopoly were given the choice, they would be willing to associate themselves with Coimbatore district and not with Tinnevely district. Equally so with Palni and Dindigul. They also would not like to go with Tinnevely. They would only like to go with Tiruppur. There is no volume of opinion that Tinnevely should be left as an unprotected area. Anybody who has experience of Tinnevely district can easily say that it grows two kinds of cotton which have to be protected. When I say that, I certainly do not pose as one who has seen the whole Presidency within the short time of my office here.

(At this stage the hon. the President took the chair.)

“However, I may say that I have seen other places also and I rely upon the information which has been given to me by cotton growers and also by the departmental officers and it is my firm conviction that Tinnevely should be constituted as a separate protected area for Uppam and Karunganni cotton. I am afraid my hon. Friend Mr. Chidambara Nadar has not fully grasped the importance of the importation theory. What we want to do is to prevent inferior cotton from going into the protected area. We do not care whether the cotton grown in that area is taken away elsewhere. It is for other people to think over the matter and find out ways and means for preventing it. As regards the allegation that all this is being done for the benefit of the European manufacturer, I must enter my emphatic protest against it. As a matter of fact it is only competition that will tend to bring a proper price to the actual cultivator. My friend said that for want of competition prices have gone down and the European manufacturer is becoming rich by it. It is not so. There is also a veiled insinuation, if I may so, that the officers entrusted with the grant of licences would favour more the European

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manufacturers than the Indian cultivator or the manufacturer and my hon. Friend relied upon his experience of restrictions at the time of the War on the transport of paddy.

“How far he is justified in that respect I cannot say, but I know my officers and I resent that it is possible for such an imputation ^{1 p.m.} to be made. I therefore oppose Mr. Chidambaram Nadar's amendment to exclude the Tinnevely area from the operation of these rules.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“I also want to oppose this particular amendment, Sir. If the hon. Member from Tinnevely had suggested that there should be no restriction at all and that these rules should not at all be brought into force, I can understand the object and the meaning of his proposition. But unfortunately that is not his proposition. Or he should have waited and voted against the whole thing. My friend says that that is his object, but that is not the wording of his proposition. As it is, supposing his amendment is carried, there will be restrictions regarding Northern Circars so far as the four districts are concerned; there will be restrictions so far as Tiruppur is concerned, but there will be no restrictions in regard to Tinnevely. With due deference to what has fallen from the hon. the Development Minister, I am not one of those who said that these rules are intended at present for the benefit of the exporters, but I do say solemnly that the rules as framed now will certainly benefit them. I suggest that the hon. the Minister, as he is always willing to be convinced, will find what I said to be correct if after one year he takes this statement of mine and the results into his consideration. Therefore, so far as the amendment of my hon. Friend is concerned, if he only carefully looks into it, I think he will have very great support from Mr. Cruz Fernandez who is representing, I believe, the exporting firms.”

The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNAMAM PILLAI :—“As regards the question of benefiting the European or Indian cultivator or manufacturer, I may give the benefit of certain figures which will be useful to my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar.

“The number of bales of Cambodia cotton pressed in Madras during the period from 1st September 1922 to 31st August 1923

...	...	...	...	...	100,000
“Exports—					
to Japan	...	...	...	...	22,000
to the United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	8,000
to Europe	...	...	...	...	6,000
Consumed in Madras	...	...	...	...	38,000
Consumed in Bombay, Ahmedabad and United Provinces	...	...	...	...	26,000
Total					100,000

“These figures will speak for themselves.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“Exactly, the inference from these figures is that without these rules the mills in Madras and Bombay will consume a large quantity of cotton, but the exporters will not be able to take away much cotton, whether they are Japanese, German or other

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exporters. The result of these rules will be that the mills and other manufacturers in India will get less and the exporters to Japan and other foreign countries will get more. I say this after careful consideration and I would leave it to the hon. Minister to see whether my statement is correct, namely, that the result of these rules if strictly enforced will be to enable the exporters to Europe or Japan to go into the unprotected places and take the cotton for the price that they like to offer. There will be no competition, no other persons coming and advancing money or purchasing cotton. And therefore the European and Indian exporters, it does not matter whether the export is to Japan or to Europe, will have a good chance.

"As regards Mr. Chidambara Nadar's amendment, he was saying something about the result of introduction of the new rules to the effect that it would help the exporter, etc. I would respectfully submit that it will help the European exporters much more if this restriction is taken away. It will mean that owners of the European ginning factories—and there are very few Indian ginning factories in that locality—can go anywhere without any restriction and purchase cotton and import it into Tinnevely. Therefore, there should be a limit fixed with a view to restrict the powers and activities of the exporters, chiefly Europeans, so far as this district is concerned. Mr. Cruz Fernandez no doubt said that several of my hon. Friends from other districts have been defrauded or rather misled by me."

* Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ:—"I have never said that."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"Or that we did it in our own interests. If the members from Trichinopoly had agreed with him that all their district should go to the benefit of the European factory owners of Tinnevely, they should only say 'save me from my friend'. And it is left to the Trichinopoly members to take the suggestion of Mr. Cruz Fernandez or consider the interests of the ryots in their district."

* Rao Bahadur CRUZ FERNANDEZ:—"My opinion was that each district must be protected. I did not want Trichinopoly cotton to go to Tuticorin."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR:—"It would have been very good if Mr. Cruz Fernandez had tabled a motion to that effect, but he opposed Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar's amendment. The result would be that the Trichinopoly area would be excluded from Tiruppur area and some exporters from Tinnevely would get the benefit, as I already said. Trichinopoly would have in due course to deal with the exporters of cotton, and therefore he very rightly wanted from the exporter's point of view that that amendment of Mr. Seturatnam Ayyar to be thrown out instead of proposing or suggesting at any time any amendment that Trichinopoly alone should form a separate area. I do not want to say much at all about details, but I have got figures to show that Tinnevely area has got 7 lakhs of acres of cotton cultivation, whereas Tiruppur area has only 3 lakhs. Of course I am giving rough figures. Though the area of cotton production of Tiruppur is only 3 lakhs of acres and Tinnevely area will have 7 lakhs, they are not satisfied, but want more. So, as I said, the result of the removal of this area as proposed by Mr. Chidambara Nadar will be that the European exporters will have the advantage. The fact is that the main body of the exporters are only Europeans, excepting a few Japanese agents that come and purchase cotton now at Tiruppur. Most of the main exporters are Europeans though

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their agents may be Indians. Therefore the result of removing all restrictions from the Tinnevely area will be to enable the 7 lakhs of acres of cotton area to have further benefits, and the exporters will go to Tiruppur or Salem or Northern Circars. Therefore I strongly oppose this amendment, and I would appeal to my hon. Friend to see whether it will serve the object he has in view. He says the object of this rule will be to help European exporters and European ginning factory owners in Tinnevely. I have in a way tried to convince him that its removal from this rule will help them further. If his object is that no rule should be there, I would perhaps have agreed with him, but as it is we have come to a certain understanding and the hon. the Minister has agreed to give a fair trial to this matter for one year and we have no doubt whatever that he will go carefully into the matter and if he thinks that these objections are valid I am sure he will revise the whole thing. It is in this view that I appeal to my hon. Friend to withdraw his amendment. If not, I appeal to the House to throw it out."

* Mr T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI — "Mr. President, Sir, there was a suggestion thrown out that Trichinopoly was defrauded either by people from Tuticorin or from Coimbatore. On behalf of Trichinopoly members I may be allowed to strongly protest against any such suggestion. (Hear, hear.) They are clever enough (laughter and hear, hear) and can look after their own interests. The position taken up by the Trichinopoly representatives was taken purely in the interests of the cotton-growers of Trichinopoly. We thought that if our cotton-growers were left in an unprotected area without the ginning and without the pressing factories, we will not be able to command a market and at the present temporary transitional period we thought it better to be allied to Tiruppur Cambodia cotton area with which we have much in common and with which we are already trading. That was our position. And now, with regard to the amendment, our policy was also dictated by the numerous representations and telegrams we received after the people in our electorate came to know of the progress of the application of this Act to this Presidency. Big cotton-growers have urged upon us that the Trichinopoly area should be attached rather to Tiruppur than to Tuticorin. That was the only thing wanted. We were not defrauded nor led into accepting Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar's suggestion.

"Then, with regard to the amendment now under consideration, that is the amendment of Mr. Chidambaram Nadar, it is to omit the Tinnevely area from the operation of the rule. I have listened to him carefully, but I am afraid he has not made out a case for the omission. The object of the Act is to prevent the adulteration of inferior cotton with superior cotton. That is the idea with which it is brought forward. The country is divided into separate areas according to the quality of cotton. Now it has been pointed out that every area has its own stock to maintain, and that Tinnevely with 7 lakhs of acres at its command should be protected, as it has Uppam and Karunganni varieties to maintain. Protection means favourable growth of superior cotton. There should be ginning and pressing factories and a large market. If so, the protected area will not suffer. There is a need, viz., the maintenance of the variety of Uppam and Karunganni, and at the same time there is no disadvantage. So, taking both these things into consideration, I would submit that the protection should be applied to

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Tinnevely area and it is in the interests of the growth of Uppam and Karunganni varieties. The absence of that protection means the deterioration of the varieties and inferior cotton being imported and mixed with superior variety. So I oppose this amendment."

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" Sir, the argument I brought forward that it is not possible to prevent the mixture of Uppam and Karunganni varieties . . . "

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—" Has he a right of reply, Sir ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" He can make a very short statement; I do not think he has a right of reply. "

* Mr. A. CHIDAMBARA NADAR :—" My argument that it is not possible to prevent the adulteration as stated in the press communiqué has not been met, either by the hon. Minister or by the other hon. Members who spoke against my amendment. In the press communiqué it is stated that Uppam and Karunganni are mixed together and sent to Tiruppur and sold there as Karunganni cotton. What I wanted to know was whether it would be possible under the rules to prevent such a mixture. I stated that it was not at all possible and so there was no need for these rules. Moreover even if we want to preserve the quality of Uppam and Karunganni varieties in Tinnevely area, now under the present circumstances seeing that almost all the districts in the north of this area are declared protected, it is not necessary that these rules should be applied to the area, for it is not possible to import any cotton now. If at all we import cotton we have to import it from Madura and Trichinopoly districts. These two districts now have been included in the Cambolia area, and as such it is not possible for us to import any other cotton and mix it with Uppam or Karunganni. So I say there is no necessity for these rules. Again, Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar said that if this area is not declared protected, the European firms will get the advantage and they will import a lot of cotton and the ryots will not be able to get the proper price. On the other hand I must say that if these rules are not extended to this area, our trade will increase.

" At the same time, we have got a lot of private ginning factories especially in Tinnevely and Ramnad. As we may not be
1-15 p.m. able to import very much cotton from other districts, we wish to go on with the cotton in our district without any hindrance, so that the ryots may be able to deal with the exporters directly and get the best price. So, Sir, I say that there is no necessity for these rules to be extended to the Tinnevely cotton area. With these words, I press my amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that section (iii) in Schedule I and section (iii) in Schedule II of the draft notification under section 3 of the Cotton Transport Act be omitted. "

The amendment was put and lost.

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I crave the leave of this House to move the following amendment to rule 1 in the draft notification to be found at the bottom of page 2 of the explanatory memorandum: after the words ' Madras Presidency ' insert the words ' or by such other officer as may be authorized by him in this behalf. ' "

The Council granted leave to move the amendment.

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* **Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR** :—“ My reason for moving this amendment is simply this ; to lighten the task of the Director of Agriculture and to avoid delay in the matter of granting licences. My amendment will enable the licences being granted more promptly. I do not think it necessary to add anything more to support my amendment. I do not want that in the matter of granting licences there should be only one central authority which I fear may not be able to deal with the large number of applications, so that the greater part of his time may not be taken over this matter. So, I suggest an alternative that such other officer as the Director of Agriculture may authorize may also grant the licence. I hope that due discretion and considerable latitude will be given in the matter of selecting the officers.”

Diwan Bahadur W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—“ I second the amendment. In doing so, I beg leave to point out that in the proposed notification the interests of my district of North Arcot have not been properly safeguarded. While the transport of cotton lint alone from the district has been allowed without restriction, there is restriction placed on the transport of kappas, seeds, etc. Now, Sir, in my district the industry of growing cotton has been introduced only very lately, and, as pointed out by the hon the Minister for Development, the area under cotton cultivation is comparatively little.”

The hon. the **PRESIDENT** :—“ What has that to do with the seconding of this amendment ? ”

Diwan Bahadur W. VIJAYARAGHAVA MUDALIYAR :—“ I beg leave to point out that the industry has been introduced into the district at the instance of the Agricultural Department, and as a result of propaganda work done by the Agricultural Department, and that, as this cotton has to be disposed of by the growers who have only recently taken to it, placing them under great restrictions and requiring them to apply to the Director of Agriculture for licences and all that, will only tend to discourage the spread of this cultivation. Apart from the trouble and cost involved in applying to the Director of Agriculture, I think the very idea of the ryot having to apply to some officer somewhere will only act as a deterrent to growing cotton on a large scale. I therefore think that taking the infancy of the industry into consideration, all sorts of facilities should be given to the grower and that he should be asked to apply to an officer who is nearer his home. So local officers ought to be authorized to issue these licences instead of the Presidency officer. I therefore second this amendment, and I hope that the hon. Minister will see that even officers of the lower grade like the tahsildars or the revenue inspectors are authorized to issue the licences.”

The hon. **Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI** :—“ I accept the amendment.”

The amendment was put and carried.

The resolution together with the draft notification as amended was then put and passed.

* **Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR** :—“ It is now 1-25 p.m., almost lunch time. I suggest that we adjourn now and go on with the Village Officers

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Restoration Bill immediately after lunch. The House is already thin and even the present 'thickness' of the House is due to the fact that much attention centres round that Bill."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" These motions for supplementary grants are very important motions."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" The hon. Minister can have the grants whether the House is 'thick' or thin."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There seems to be no general inclination to take up the Village Officers' Bill. Being Government business, it should be proceeded with as on the agenda, unless Government wish otherwise."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" May I point out, Sir, that the year is advancing and that unless these grants are made now, there will be no chance of their being spent during the year? Therefore we cannot wait till the October session and move these demands. I should very much like to have these demands taken up next."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is always left to the Government to arrange their business as they choose, and if they do not wish to disturb the order on the paper, we shall have to go on with it."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" I submit that the calamity which the hon. the Chief Minister evidently apprehends will not happen because the demands will come up after an hour or so." (Voices of 'No, no.')

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" I think it is necessary to go on with supplementary grants because there are large sums of money asked for."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes, I think, as the Treasury Bench perhaps dreads the consequences of the eloquence of the hon. Members over the Village Officers' Bill!" (Laughter.)

The House then adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

(The hon. the Deputy President in the chair.)

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Sir, in accordance with your suggestion I want to propose the name of Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo to be a Member of the Select Committee on the Andhra University Bill."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" Let the hon. the Minister for Education come"

V

EMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1925-26.

Grant IV.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Mr. Deputy President, Sir, I beg to move that—

'the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 12,000 under "Forest (Major head 8-c. Forests—Establishments—i. Panchayat Officer)—Reserved".'

"From the note that has been supplied, hon. Members will see that the action of augmenting the forest panchayat staff was raised during the

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budget discussion of 1923. The Government agreed with the Chief Conservator of Forests that it was necessary to increase the panchayat staff. The area under panchayat management at present is 984 square miles which is more than the present staff can manage. The additional area to be brought under panchayats is approximately 1,600 square miles which consists partly of areas in districts in which the staff is already working and partly of areas in the new districts to which it is proposed to extend the scheme. If they are handed over to panchayat management, it is anticipated that five Forest divisions and 11 ranges can be abolished with an annual saving of Rs. 1,00,000. It is not possible to state the exact dates from which they can be abolished as this is dependent on the time necessary for organizing new panchayats; but a saving of Rs. 2,500 is anticipated during the remaining six months of 1925-26. A sum of Rs. 12,000 will be required during the current year, deducting the anticipated saving of Rs. 2,500. From the note that has been placed in the hands of hon. Members they will see that the demand is to meet the cost of the minimum staff required. I hope that the House will sanction the demand."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" Sir, during the budget discussion I brought to the notice of the hon. the Home Member the necessity for establishing forest panchayats for the forest areas in the Ganjam district, and also the necessity of establishing ryots' forests as was announced by the Government. The hon. Member even went further and said that he would examine the question and look into the necessity of meeting the wishes of the people of Ganjam. In answer to a question I put the other day as to whether any panchayat has been started till now, the Government said that they would not extend the system of ryots' forests in the Ganjam district, specially in the Gumsur forests. I therefore request the hon. Member to go into the matter himself, see that forest panchayats are started in certain places at least as an experimental measure and that the establishment of ryots' forests be immediately given effect to in the district of Ganjam. With these words, I move that the grant be reduced by Rs. 10."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RAIH Mahasayo :—" I second it."

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" While speaking on this motion, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Member who moved this grant to the way in which the development of forest panchayats has been practically neglected so far as the Nellore district is concerned. I may point out that it was the pioneer district which started the system of panchayats. Two panchayats were started long before the Forest Committee was appointed and before it began its deliberations. But it is an irony of fate that in this very district there has been no development in forest panchayats when people are anxious to have panchayats. It is probably due to the want of special staff and I think this is the best opportunity for improving the forest panchayats. I wish to bring to the notice of this House that on various occasions proposals have been sent up by villagers. The hon. Home Member will see that the district that has been the pioneer has not been able to show any improvement and the people themselves have expressed their willingness to have forest panchayats and to have all possible facilities for the improvement of panchayats. I drew the attention of the Government to this question on various occasions and the hon. Sir Arthur Knapp said that the matter would be taken up. But nothing further took place. I was

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present on various occasions when the villagers waited in deputation on the Collector and submitted printed memorials. I do not know what became of them. The people expressed their desire to have forest panchayats. I do not regret what is past, in the hope of what is going to be done in the future. To-day may I request the hon. the Home Member that a special staff be appointed and that my district may be given better treatment?"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" With regard to the debate that has taken place on this question, I should like to say that as regards Ganjam I understand that there are no suitable forests to be brought under the forest panchayats. If my hon. Friend will only write to me indicating the forests that he would like to bring under the panchayat system, I shall be prepared to consider the question. With regard to Nellore, I may say that steps will be taken to bring the forests under the panchayat system very soon."

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—" Special staff has to be appointed."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Certainly."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" I withdraw my motion for reduction."

The motion was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

Grant VIII (i).

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 40,000 under "General Administration" for the construction at Madras of quarters for the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.'

"In doing so, I should like to call attention to the note that has been placed before the House from which hon. Members will see that we have to provide a separate house for the Military Secretary. It has been pointed out in the note that that difficulty has been met at the present moment as the present Military Secretary happens to be the son-in-law of His Excellency the Governor. Under the circumstances explained in the note, it is absolutely necessary to have a separate building for the Military Secretary and the cost of the building will be about Rs. 60,000. This year a sum of Rs. 40,000 is required and so I move that that sum be granted."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I second the motion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I regret I have to oppose this motion firstly, from an economic point of view. I want to know how the Military Secretaries of previous Governors were housed for so many years and how this need has arisen at the present moment. Secondly, we have a Government House at Guindy which practically remains unused unless we are to believe that the outhouses and the main building are used by some people connected with the race course. This House would like to know why Guindy Government House should not be used by the Military Secretary in these days of rapid locomotion with motor-cars that move very rapidly. It would be easy for the Military Secretary with his family to stay at Guindy and attend to his duties during day time and if necessary in the evenings."

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[Mr J. A. Saldanha]

"I think it is a waste of public money to spend such a large amount on building a new house within the premises of the Government House.

2-45 p.m. "There is also one other reason for which I may take this occasion to oppose this grant. We may take this occasion to express the resentment of the House in the way in which its wishes are being flouted by the Government. I do not refer, Sir, to our being denied the right to express an opinion on the policy of the Government. But I refer to the opinion of this House given yesterday against the colonization of the Andamans by the Miappillas. To-day a report is placed in our hands in reply to the question put by me as to the condition of the Andamans. I rubbed my eyes to see . . ."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"What has the condition of the Andamans to do with the motion before the House?"

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I have given the reason, Sir, firstly, it is from an economic point of view that I oppose this motion, secondly, it is for political reasons, I want to express our resentment at the treatment given to the opinion of this House at yesterday's debate on the colonization of the Andamans. I find that to-day we have been favoured with a report as to the condition of the Andaman islands which ought to have been placed yesterday."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I sent the report to the Council office 3 or 4 days ago."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"It may be a mistake on the part of the office. Now here is the report, and we have to rub our eyes to see if it is true or not. These Andaman islands have been condemned in strong terms by the Jail Committee. We could have had occasion to criticize the Government action yesterday, but the report was placed before us only to-day. So, I take this occasion to give expression to our resentment at the way in which our wishes have been flouted in this case and in other cases. Therefore, I urge upon the House to oppose this motion entirely."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR:—"I feel bound to oppose this supplementary grant of nearly Rs. 70,000 for the construction of an additional building for the Military Secretary to His Excellency. Of late the demands of the Government House on the finances have increased, and it is perhaps necessary, apart from other reasons, on mere financial grounds, to oppose any extravagance in the Government House expenses. From the speech made by the hon. the Home Member, I am led to believe that he has not made himself personally acquainted with the necessity of a building for the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor. I wish, Sir, that a new Member as he is, he goes himself into the matter and finds out the real need for a building of that sort. There have been many Military Secretaries previously, some of them married, some of them bachelors. I do not think the necessity for an additional building for a married Military Secretary was felt in previous years. While there was no necessity for it in previous years, I wonder why an urgent demand should be brought forward now. Though I am not precluded from referring to other grounds such, for instance, as the resentment of this House against the Government in not allowing criticisms on the policy of the Government,

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etc., I shall confine myself to this, with a view to canvass the support of all the hon. Members of this House against the motion, namely, on financial grounds, and call attention to the fact that more urgent demands from the people's side are ignored, if not definitely thrown out."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"I wanted to inquire where the former Military Secretaries were putting up. If there was no need for the former Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Governor to have a separate house within the Government House itself, I do not see any reason why a new departure should be made with regard to the present incumbent. When we know that the present incumbent happens to be a relation of His Excellency the Governor, it is natural that we expect him to remain with His Excellency. Therefore, there is no necessity made out for a separate building for the Military Secretary. I therefore oppose the motion for this grant."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"My hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar, said that I have not gone into the question and found out whether the need is real or not. I can assure this hon. House that I have gone into this question very thoroughly, and I think it is very essential that we should have this building. The question has been raised as to where the former Military Secretaries lived. What happened was that most of the Private Secretaries and Military Secretaries in previous years were unmarried men. At present we require three quarters, because all the three officers are married men—the House Surgeon, the Private Secretary and the Military Secretary. We have to give them separate quarters."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"Has there been any change of policy since, that they should get married men only?"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"The choice is left entirely to His Excellency. We have got at present the 'Chepauk House' and 'the Lodge'. The Private Secretary and the Military Secretary are occupying these houses. We are getting a new Surgeon to His Excellency in December or so. He is a married man, and we want to provide a quarter where a married man could live. Under these circumstances, there is a real need for a new building."

"With regard to the question of Mr. Saldanha, I may say that the Government is quite different from the Governor. The Governor is a representative of His Majesty. I think it is the duty of this House to see that all comforts are granted to the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor. If they want to show resentment against the Government, there are so many other opportunities for doing it."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—"May I ask if this is not one of the opportunities?"

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I do not think so. It has nothing to do with that. I hope the hon. Members of this House will pass this motion."

The motion was put and declared carried.

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Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar called for a poll and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar. | 21. Mr. V. Madhava Raja. |
| 2. „ Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks. | 22. „ T. Mallesappa. |
| 3. „ Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur. | 23. „ P. N. Marthandam Pillai. |
| 4. „ Mr. T. E. Moir. | 24. „ C. Muttayya Mudaliyar. |
| 5. „ Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanem Pillai. | 25. „ B. Obalesappa. |
| 6. „ Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro. | 26. „ G. Premayya. |
| 7. „ the Raja of Panagal. | 27. „ B. Ramachandra Reddi. |
| 8. Mr. E. W. Legh. | 28. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 9. „ G. T. Boag. | 29. Rao Bahadur P. Raman. |
| 10. „ G. T. H. Bracken. | 30. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan. |
| 11. „ Abdulla Ghatala Sahib. | 31. Mr. M. Ratnaswami. |
| 12. „ S. Arpudaswami Udayar. | 32. „ K. Sarabha Reddi. |
| 13. Rao Sahib T. C. Tangavelu Pillai. | 33. „ Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai. |
| 14. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar. | 34. „ R. Veerian. |
| 15. Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar. | 35. Diwan Bahadur W. Vijayaraghava Mudaliyar. |
| 16. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu. | 36. Mr. K. Venkatachala Padayachi. |
| 17. Mr. N. Devendrudu. | 37. „ T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai. |
| 18. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. | 38. Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib. |
| 19. Mr. L. C. Guruswami. | 39. Mr. T. M. Moidu Sahib Bahadur. |
| 20. „ R. Madanagopal Nayudu | 40. „ T. N. Muhammad Sahib Bahadur. |
| | 41. Rao Bahadur M. C. Raja. |

Noes.

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|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju. | 8. Mr. C. Maruthavanam Pillai. |
| 2. „ A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu. | 9. Sriman Sasibhushan Bath Mahasayo. |
| 3. Mr. J. A. Sildanha. | 10. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar. |
| 4. „ K. Uppi Sahib. | 11. „ R. Srinivasa Ayyangar. |
| 5. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 12. „ Sami Venkatachalam Chettiyar. |
| 6. „ P. Anjaneyulu. | 13. „ C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. |
| 7. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo. | 14. „ B. Venkataratnam. |

41 hon. Members voted for the motion and 14 against.

The motion was carried

Grant VIII (ii).

*The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—“I beg to move

‘that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 3,370 under “General Administration” in connexion with the pensionary contribution to the Sudan Government on account of the pay of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.’

“Hon. Members might have seen from the note supplied that this is a charge which this Government has to meet. It has borrowed the services of a Military officer from the Sudan Government and therefore the claim of the Sudan Government for this pensionary contribution is just and reasonable. I therefore move that this small sum may be granted.”

The motion was put and carried and the grant was made.

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Grant X.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR:—"Mr. Deputy President, I move

'that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 2,700 under "General Administration—Reserved" on account of the pay of the temporary additional establishment proposed to be appointed in the current year in the Revenue Secretariat.'

"I understand that owing to some misapprehension between the Revenue Secretariat and the Council Office the note explaining in detail the grounds for this proposal has unfortunately not passed into the hands of the hon. Members. That note would have given them all the necessary information. I may say that this item has already been placed before the Finance Committee. There has been no increase in the establishment of the Revenue Department since the year 1919 at which time the separation from it of what is now known as the Development Department took place. In that year the number of currents which had to be dealt with in the Revenue Department amounted to 15,378. Last year, after some fluctuations it increased to as many as 21,342. In part that increase may be only temporary, but there appears to have been a steady increase in the normal volume of work with which the department has to deal. Apart from that, for the last year or so, the Revenue Department has been very heavily burdened with additional and special work. For example, a very large amount of legislation has been under consideration in that department. I might refer to legislative work in connexion with Survey, Irrigation, Land Revenue Settlement, Railway construction, Village Officers—a Bill relating to which is on our agenda for the present meeting—Court of Wards, etc. There is, further, in the current year, a large increase of work owing to the fact that the Madras Presidency has taken in hand the long-standing question of railway development. The first item in connexion with railway development is inevitably acquisition of land for the purpose and that throws a very heavy burden on the Revenue Department. It is not easy to say at present whether the increased work which is laid on this department is going to be permanent or not. But I am afraid that the volume of current work is clearly an indication that it would be impossible to carry on the work of the Revenue Department unless some permanent addition is made to the establishment. For the present, we propose to confine our demand to a sum which would be sufficient to meet the cost of one superintendent and three clerks temporarily until the end of the current financial year. By the time the budget proposals come before the Council, it would be possible to gauge what the permanent situation is likely to be. I move that this grant be given."

The motion was put and carried and the grant was made.

Grant XVII (i).

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PARBO:—"Mr. Deputy President, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 22,760 under "Education—Transferred".'

"The item consists of six sub-heads. "The first is the Government Victoria College at Palghat which has been raised to a first-grade college and the expenditure in the course of the year will be Rs. 6,300. Agreeably to

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the promise made to the Council at the time of the budget, the college was raised to the first grade and additional expenditure incurred. Now the sanction of the Council is required for this expenditure.

“In regard to the second item, in the Ceded Districts College we have a temporary tutor in the place of an assistant in the subordinate educational service. As tutor he has to do the same kind of work as an assistant lecturer in other colleges in the Madras Educational Service. It is now proposed to remove the difference between these colleges and to raise the position of the tutor to that of an assistant lecturer and therefore this additional sum is required.

“The third sub-head under this item is for the institution of a project course in the Engineering College, Guindy. It has been recommended to us that it is absolutely necessary that graduates of the Engineering College should undergo a course of what is called the special training in project course. This training includes survey of water-works, projects and also railway construction. The curriculum of the Engineering College will therefore be modified in order to include these subjects, viz., survey of projects relating to water-supply, construction of railways, and construction of reservoirs. This item is for the purpose of meeting the additional expenditure to be incurred by the students whenever they go out on excursion and prepare schemes which will be scrutinized by the professor. It would also cover the batta and the travelling expenses of the students and also expenses for meeting the cost of additional lascars who may have to be employed. For these purposes, we have this year asked for a sum of Rs. 3,200.

“The fourth item is for the purpose of opening a training class in the Government Higher Elementary School at Chicacole. There is paucity of secondary trained teachers in Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts. So, in order to enable the department to have more trained teachers it is intended to strengthen further the Oriya and Telugu training class in Chicacole by the addition of a graduate teacher who will be competent to take charge of the additional class.

“The fifth sub-head relates to the Government Training School at Chicacole. The number of trained teachers in the Ganjam district is comparatively few. Therefore, it is proposed to provide for additional facilities for the training of teachers. Higher elementary training will be provided for teachers who are already in the field working in the lower standards.

“The sixth sub-head relates to the opening of a secondary training class attached to the aided secondary school at Srirangam. Hon Members will remember, that some time back I suggested that Government would pursue the policy of encouraging secondary schools opening training sections in addition to what they are doing so that teachers and students who pass out of that school may be trained also in that school in the training section. In that way the necessity for the maintenance of a separate training school in any particular locality would be minimised. In addition to minimising the cost it would enable the headmasters to know their students and to train them efficiently in the training section attached to the school. This policy is also economically sound. So, the policy having been already declared, we want to begin with this school in this place, viz., Srirangam. Hereafter we propose to subsidize aided institutions so that they may open training sections

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or classes attached to their schools. In the long run these schools will become more popular seeing that this policy must naturally result in the students of those schools undergoing training in their own schools and get employed there or in the neighbourhood.

"Therefore under these sub-heads the expenditure is needed and I request the House to grant the same."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—"Will the hon. the Minister be so good as to specify the items under the first sub-head?"

* **The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO** :—"I said that a sum of Rs. 6,300 would be required."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"The hon. the Minister for Education has informed us that a training school with a training section is to be started at Chicacole for the training of Oriya and Telugu students. I think that he is going to have only one teacher to look after the training of those students in Telugu and Oriya. I should like to know how he proposes to have the Oriya students trained if he proposes to appoint a Telugu gentleman, or if he is to appoint an Oriya gentleman how he is going to have Telugu students trained."

Sriman SASIBHUSHAN RATH Mahasayo :—"Sir, it is not only a question of appointing a teacher whether Oriya or Telugu to the place. Training is given to a teacher by asking him to handle some class. There in Chicacole we have got all Telugu classes. I do not know how the Oriya teachers are going to handle Telugu classes and get trained. It is impossible for the Oriya teachers who go for training to secure the necessary training through the medium of Telugu. It is an impossibility. Of course the hon. Minister will say that this was done in the case of some students in previous years at Cocanada. But that is no reason why that anomalous system should be continued. Here we have got a school where there are no Oriya boys receiving education and you are going to have an Oriya teacher trained in that school. Is it not an impossibility and are you not going to waste all the money on that new scheme? Would it not be far better for the hon. Minister to open a secondary training section at Berhampur where there is every facility for training both Oriya and Telugu students? Berhampur is also more central. Therefore, this money which is going to be spent in Chicacole, I suggest, may be diverted to Berhampur where Telugu students and Oriya students will have the opportunity for getting trained. It may be pointed out that in the training school at Berhampur there are no regular Telugu classes; but the difficulty could be obviated when you know that there is the Kallikotta college which can be indented upon.

"The teachers to be trained here will go to the Kallikote Training School for the necessary training.

"In the interests of both the Telugu and Oriya students I suggest that the Oriya students should get their training in the Government Training School, Berhampur, and the Telugu students in the Training School at Chicacole. I hope that my suggestion will be carried out. I do not mean to oppose the motion, for I see too well the necessity for these additional classes. I am only objecting to the location of these classes. I hope therefore that the hon. Minister will satisfy these conditions before he sanctions the expenditure for the school at Chicacole."

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Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—"Sir, with regard to the Victoria College, Palghat, may I urge upon the hon. the Minister for Education that a much larger sum of money should be allotted to this institution. The college has recently applied for affiliation in a number of subjects for the B.A. Degree examination. The Madras University before granting affiliation will certainly insist upon the college being equipped completely as regards its buildings, etc. I understand that at present the building of the Victoria College, Palghat, is divided into two parts one separated from the other by a very noisy street. I am not now speaking for the University, but I shall say this much, that the affiliating authorities will insist on the college being situated in a thoroughly academic atmosphere before affiliation is granted. And certainly, one part of the College being separated from the other by a noisy and crowded street, does not contribute towards that academic atmosphere. The University will insist upon the change in the character of the building being accomplished before affiliation is granted. Therefore, as Government are very keen upon the affiliation of the College, I hope they will see their way to increasing to a much larger extent their expenditure on the Victoria College, Palghat. Let them give at least as much as may be necessary to rearrange the buildings in such a way that this noisy street does not intervene between the two halves of the college. If this is not done, Sir, I am afraid that the Victoria College, Palghat, stands no reasonable certainty of being affiliated to the University."

*Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Sir, I associate myself though not with all the observations made by my hon. Friend Mr Ratnaswami, at least with the request that a decent grant be made to the college to enable it to make the necessary building arrangements. The college building is on one side of the road and on the other side there are some buildings belonging to the college such as the hostel and others. As a matter of fact the college was raised to the first grade on the 1st July. It is now affiliated in certain groups. Government themselves have desired that the college should be affiliated in the other groups also and it is also understood that when the college teaches the other subjects also next year additional grants will be made."

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—"Sir, may I point out that the University has not yet granted affiliation in some of the subjects?"

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I am aware of that. I am also aware that the University sent out a commission to examine the building and the surroundings and they came to the conclusion that affiliation should be granted in the subjects which are now proposed to be introduced. Government, too, are certainly in earnest about getting this affiliation and I feel confident that Government will not be niggardly in spending the necessary amount, especially in view of the fact that they are spending a large sum of money to start a University for a few districts of the Presidency—I mean the Andhra University and I do not grudge the expenditure—and I hope that Government will not grudge the very small amount that is necessary to make the buildings commodious and fit to meet the requirements of the students in the college. I associate myself with my hon. Friend Professor Ratnaswami in his request that more money might be allotted to the Victoria College, Palghat, in the near future for the necessary expansion of the buildings."

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* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, with reference to the observations made by the hon. Member Mr. Biswanath Das, I have to say that these training schools are of the secondary grade and not of the elementary grade. Therefore, the difficulty of language is not great in the secondary grade training schools, at least not so great as in the case of the elementary grade training schools. Moreover, these training schools take twenty Telugu students for one year and twenty Oriya students for the next year. I believe there are Oriya trained teachers in the school and there are facilities also for training teachers in that language."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" May I know what are the facilities that the hon. Minister refers to in connexion with the training school at Chicacole? Is the vernacular Oriya, the medium of instruction in the secondary grade training school?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" The school has been training Oriya students hitherto and therefore it is clear that there are facilities for training Oriya students in the school."

Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—" May I inform the hon. Minister that Chicacole never trained a single Oriya student in the secondary grade?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" In Cocanada where there was a training school the Oriya students were trained in a Telugu school. Therefore, here they will not be in a worse position than there. If there are any difficulties in the matter of training like those referred to by the hon. Member, the matter will be looked into and the difficulties removed."

" As for the suggestion of my hon. Friend Mr. Ratnaswami in connexion with the Victoria College, Palghat, and its recognition by the University, I am sure necessary steps will be taken in order to provide the necessary buildings so that the University may be in a position to recognize it. Government have already made a provision in the budget of the current year and when the college develops next year more fully it will be possible to make further provisions for the building."

The motion was put to the House and carried. The grant was made

Grant XVII (ii).

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" Sir, I beg to move
'that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 5,98,604 under
"Education—Transferred" for the expansion of elementary education.'

"The grant consists of four heads:

Expansion of elementary education.	Amount required (1925-26). RS.
(i) Opening of 191 aided elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards not levying the education tax ...	23,302
(ii) Revision of the rates of teaching grants ...	4,30,000
(iii) Opening of 452 board elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax ...	1,10,288
(iv) Opening of 287 aided elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax ...	35,014
Total ...	<u>5,98,604</u>

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"As regards item (i), there are now certain facilities for the expansion of elementary education through private agencies. But reports have reached us that there are 191 centres in the areas of taluk boards where private aided agencies are ready to start elementary schools. It is to help these areas of taluk boards which do not levy the education tax that this grant is needed.

"With regard to the revision of the teaching grants, it is proposed to encourage the three classes of teachers, viz., secondary untrained teachers, higher elementary trained and higher elementary untrained teachers. These classes of teachers are to be encouraged in the expansion of elementary education. In the first two cases it is proposed to raise the grant from Rs. 96 to Rs. 120; and in the third case it is proposed to raise the grant from Rs. 72 to Rs. 84. The lower elementary trained teachers are already there and it is proposed to increase the grant of the lower elementary untrained teachers from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60. The increased cost of paying grants to the existing schools on this scale is estimated at Rs. 4.30 lakhs. This grant takes effect only from the beginning of October. But if we calculate for the whole of the year it would come to about 6 lakhs. This grant is needed only for a portion of the year.

"As regards item (iii), in 1924, subsidies were granted to taluk boards which levy the education tax for the opening of 839 schools in the areas under their jurisdiction. In the current official year, subsidies were paid to such taluk boards for the opening of 1,017 additional elementary schools. According to the intensive educational survey instituted by Government, there are still in the areas of taluk boards levying the education tax 1,099 centres with a population of 500 and over to be provided with schools. It is proposed to pay subsidies to the taluk boards in question to enable them to open schools in 452 centres. The cost of the opening of the schools with effect from 1st October 1925 is Rs. 1,10,288. This is the third head of expenditure.

"I have already said that Government have proposed to encourage aided agencies for starting elementary schools in school-less areas, and even after the opening of 452 board elementary schools to which I have already referred there will still be left in the areas of these taluk boards which levy the education tax 647 centres with a population of 500 and over yet to be provided with schools. With a view to accelerate progress, it is proposed to encourage private agencies to open aided elementary schools in these areas. The inspecting officers report that private agencies are forthcoming to open aided elementary schools in 378 centres. In view, however, of the limited funds available, it is proposed to make provision in the current year for the opening of only 287 aided elementary schools in the areas of the taluk boards levying the education tax. The schools will be opened from 1st October 1925.

"Thus in the cess-levying and non-cess-levying area we propose to encourage aided agencies for the expansion of elementary education. In order to encourage the aided agencies to come forward we have revised the teaching grants so that they may be in a better position to open the schools.

"In the budget of the next year hon. Members will see that all provision is made to open schools in all villages with a population of 500 and over. There are still about 1,300 odd village centres in both the cess-levying area and the non-cess-levying area which are in need of schools.

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It is our object in the course of the next few years to see that all villages, whether in the cess-levying area or in the non-cess-levying area, have a school each."

8-30 p.m.

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—“ Sir, I beg to move
‘ that the allotment of Rs. 5,98,604 be reduced by Rs 100.’

“ The object of this motion is to discuss the policy of Government with regard to Mappilla education. It has been stated that the real cause of the recurrence of Mappilla rebellion is the utter ignorance of the Mappillas. It has also been said that the Mappillas are indifferent to education. I agree with the first complaint that the Mappillas are ignorant but I do not agree with those who say that the Mappillas are indifferent to education. Government must try their utmost to give education to the Mappillas. They have spent a lot of money for Mappilla education. There are separate schools; there are separate inspecting officers; and there is a separate training school for the Mappillas. I want to ask why there should be separate schools for the Mappillas. The Mappillas have no caste pollution. They have no caste system. The real kind of education which they require is, not separate schools and inspecting agencies but religious education, education concerning their religion. That has not been given by the Government. What I want to urge on the attention of the Government is that we should get the maximum advantage with the minimum of expenditure. That ought to be the policy of Government. The educational authorities have been giving them only secular education. They have not advanced further. The Mappillas require a sort of religious education. So far, the Government have tried to force down their throat a system of education which the Mappillas consider to be of only secondary importance. That is the cause of the failure of the Government to educate the Mappillas. What I would suggest to the Government is that they must follow a system which Sir, Mr. President, your predecessor, while he was Dewan of Travancore introduced in that State and which the Cochin State is going to follow. At present in the training school the educational authorities have arranged for one period a day for giving religious instructions to the boys. Besides, Government may say that we have not got trained teachers so far as religious instruction is concerned. We have Mulla teachers, i.e., teachers trained in giving religious instruction. We have got to establish a board for prescribing religious text-books, I mean Arabic books, and these teachers ought to be trained in teaching those books. Such a system of education has made a tremendous advance among the Mappillas in the Travancore State and it is really praiseworthy. Let me tell the hon. the Minister for Education that that system of education has also made a tremendous advance in my own place. In 1919 there was a board school in my place. In that school the attendance was very poor for several years. The average attendance of pupils was only 20 and the educational authorities and the local board had an idea of abolishing the school altogether. But in the year 1919 some of the local people approached the educational authorities to introduce religious classes in the same school and the former did so. In spite of this there was no rise in the attendance, because after the religious classes were over, the pupils ran to their homes. Their guardians did not care to send them back. In the latter part of 1919, the educational authorities were approached to introduce religious subjects in the time table as a tentative measure, and when they did so the attendance rose from 20 to 75. After a year girls also began to attend the school

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and the present strength is 155, out of which 50 or 55 pupils are girls. Therefore the introduction of Arabic teachers in Muhammadan schools that is schools intended for Muhammadaus will be the only means of expanding education among the Mappillas. In a school consisting of 50 or 55 pupils if the Government appoint one Mulla teacher instead of appointing two or three ordinary teachers who are trained in giving secular instructions, they will reap the maximum fruit with the minimum of expenditure.

"There is another point which I wish to urge upon the attention of the Government. I would suggest to the hon. the Minister for Education that the present system introduced in the Malappuram training school, namely, giving religious instruction in the school for a period or two a day in a week will not suffice. It is of no use because the teacher will be able to devote only one hour in a week, which means he will have at his disposal about 52 hours for a year. I do not think anybody can acquire religious knowledge sufficient to teach others within such a short period. It is not so very easy. The alternative I would suggest is that there are learned men in Malabar whose services can be utilized for teaching religious subjects without any extra expenditure to the Government and without infringing the educational rules at the same time. If Government want that Muslim instruction should be given in Mappilla schools, they must allow a certain period each day during the school session to teach Arabic. This will help both the Government and the pupils a great deal in political matters also. Now the Mappillas consider secular education only as a secondary thing. Every Muslim does so. They therefore send their boys and girls to Mulla schools at first where they are given a sort of religious education which makes them fanatical and lead them to rebellion and such other outrages. Therefore I would suggest to the Government that they should introduce in public schools the system of education that I have chalked out so that the Mappilla boys and girls may be trained to become useful to their country and to the Government.

"The hon. the Minister for Education may tell us that he introduced compulsory education in certain parts of Malabar. That I say may not be a success because the Mappillas are a sort of indifferent people and they do not want to be taught secular subjects without religious knowledge. Besides, most of these people in the interior of Malabar are busy people and they are a working class of people. Even young children earn their livelihood and if they do not earn their daily bread they have to suffer. In these circumstances, if the Government instead of spending about Rs. 11,000 on compulsory education, were to spend the same amount in imparting education on the lines I have suggested, I am sure they can expect a tremendous achievement within a year. With these few words I move my motion."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"Sir, I very strongly support the point raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib. I simply want to point out that his arguments apply not only to Mappilla pupils but also to other pupils that are being taught in other schools. It is not merely the number of schools that are being established that will count, but it is the sort of education that is imparted in those schools that will count. It may be tiring the hon. Members at the far end of a long session if I were to go into some minor and elementary matters in connexion with this subject. But after

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all it is those elementary and minor matters that count much, because a huge sum of Rs. 5,98,604 is spent upon elementary education with which what I am going to say is closely connected. I recently requested the hon. the Minister for Education to consider the sort of education which is to be given in these elementary schools. It falls to my lot in my own humble sphere to live and watch the instructions that are being given in the elementary schools in my area. It is most distressing to note that the little children who go to these schools, when they are taught Telugu are made to lose the beautiful Telugu intonation of the sounds and are made to cram and follow—I do not mean any disparagement to any missionary gentlemen who may or may not be present here—the intonations of European or American Missionaries whose pronunciation will not be after all right. The education that is given in schools is not the right sort of education in Telugu which is connected with the real ethical structure of our whole life. Besides, the sounds which they are taught to pronounce are not the same sounds which they acquire in their homes, from their mothers and grandmothers. The lessons that are taught to them about birds, and any story or fiction which they are asked to read are not suited to the genius of the race, but certain strange things to which these little young ones in elementary schools are not accustomed. I hope my hon. Friend the Minister for Education will take these things very seriously into consideration. I am very earnest in this matter because I was very much distressed to hear their pronunciation in a different manner.

“Then about the sort of education that is imparted in these schools. We have had a text-book committee appointed and some of us do not know whether it exists now. They prescribe some books containing stories, not like those which are familiar to our children, but which are foreign. The little folk cannot be expected to know these stories unless they come to advanced courses of study.

“These are the things which I would earnestly request the hon. the Minister to look into, and also to bear in mind that it is not the number of schools that counts but it is the method and the sort of education that is imparted in them that counts for much. With these few words I support the motion.”

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“Sir, may I know if we can discuss the several aspects of elementary education given in schools or we should confine our attention only to the education of the Mappillas?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“I do not suppose that Mr. Uppi Sahib wanted to make any reduction in the demand. But he simply wanted to make some remarks on the quality of education given in Mappilla schools. As Mr. Anjaneyulu said something on the quality of education given in elementary schools, I think the hon. Member from Nellore is also at liberty to make his own observations.”

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“I shall refer to some of the aspects of elementary education for which provision has been made in this demand. So far as steps taken by the hon. the Minister for Education for expanding elementary education are concerned he may say that he has satisfied this House.

“I first wish to refer to the benefit which taluk boards that are not levying the educational cess derive. I state at the outset that

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I belong to a district which is not levying the educational cess. That is why I am confining my remarks to that aspect of the question. I may remind the hon. the Minister of the debate in the Council when he made a similar motion relating to this grant. It was then pointed out that while all possible facilities ought to be given in the case of those local boards which have been able to levy the education tax, the case of those taluk boards which are not able to levy it ought not to be neglected. And I believe the hon. Minister said at that time that that aspect would also be considered, not that he committed himself to any particular view but he said that he would, in considering the amount of the grant, take into account this aspect of the matter as well as the capacity of the local boards to levy this education tax. It is open to the Government to consider after examining the various budgets of the local boards whether it is possible for a local board which is deficient in its resources and which has increased its other taxes to the maximum extent, to levy this education tax. If you are satisfied from the condition and resources of the local board that it cannot levy the education cess, is it fair or reasonable that it should not be allowed a reasonable portion of the money allotted for elementary education? That is an aspect of the question which I brought to the notice of the hon. the Minister on a former occasion, and I repeat it again now, because we find the provision made for this class of boards is quite different from that made in the case of the other class. This will be quite apparent from the fact that an amount of Rs. 23,302 has been allotted for 191 aided schools in the former class of boards, whereas for 287 aided schools in the other class of boards (those that levy the education tax), an amount of Rs. 35,014 has been provided. Again, for the opening of 452 board elementary schools in the second class of boards, an amount of Rs. 1,10,288 has been provided. Therefore in the first place I would request the hon. Minister to consider even now the desirability of having a better type of schools even in those local boards of the former class, wherever he is satisfied that such boards are not in a position to levy the education tax. If there is a local board which has got the convenience and the capacity to levy the education tax but neglects or refuses to do so, I can understand the hon. Minister treating it altogether differently from other boards. Now, considering the provision which remains so far, I should like to know the principles on which this question is going to be solved. I find from the note of the Minister that the inspecting officers report that private agencies are forthcoming to open aided elementary schools in the areas of taluk boards. He has just told us that the number of villages to be covered was about 1,300 and odd. The provision of 191 schools for so many villages is, I submit, quite inadequate and insufficient to get the advancement of elementary education desired. As to the principles adopted, I should like to know whether in all those cases the principles were approved by the district educational councils and sanctioned by them before they came up to the Government, because all that the note says is that the inspecting officers report that private agencies are forthcoming, etc. Upon what basis they made their recommendations I cannot see. So long as the district educational councils have been organized, and so long as the Minister himself has been in a position to give them increased powers and to make them responsible for elementary education, I think it would be far more satisfactory that those proposals only should come up before the Government which are thoroughly examined by the district educational councils. Even now it

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is not too late. It is quite desirable that the schemes so far prepared may be sent for modification or suggestion, and the Government may consider the desirability of changing them. It is better to ask the councils to make suggestions to the Government for the purpose of financing elementary schools.

"I think that that aspect also deserves consideration. I hope the hon. Minister will make efforts to increase the grant, and that he will make a more satisfactory division of the allotted amount. I find that the provision made for elementary grade teachers is too small and much less than the pay of peons and other menials; and a man who really qualifies himself and takes up this profession, ought not to be paid so low. I think it is desirable to examine the question further and see that the rate is increased.

"So far as the opening of board elementary schools is concerned, I have no further remarks to offer; that is the least extent to which one ought to have gone. I do not understand on what principles the distinction is made between 482 board elementary schools and 281 aided elementary schools in the matter of selection, whether the opinions of the taluk boards were obtained, and whether it is according to the expressed wishes of those boards that the 482 schools were provided, or whether it is merely upon the recommendations of the inspecting officer that this classification was made. If the boards concerned sent up proposals in the matter of this classification, I have no quarrel with that position at all. If otherwise so far as the boards are concerned they are in a position to levy the cess, I do not think there is any justification whatever for the distinction being made. I do not see why this differentiation is made between 281 aided schools and 482 board schools.

"These are the few remarks I wish to offer. I do not wish to say anything about the quality of education imparted in these schools, because I always believe that the local boards have ample discretion in the matter of the quality of education imparted in their schools. I refuse to believe that the Government have the power to interfere in these matters, and if the Director of Public Instruction or other officers interfere with the quality of education, I think the management of the schools are entitled to resist. Control should be confined only to exceptional cases of objectionable or proscribed literature. Barring that, the management of the schools are at perfect liberty to determine the quality of education to be imparted in their schools. It is for that reason that I do not think it is necessary to ask the Government to help us in the matter of teaching"

* Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"Sir, I wish to place only one or two points before the hon. Minister for Education. On different occasions I have said enough regarding the difficulties of the depressed classes in getting admission into elementary schools. Sir, in a memorandum issued by the Government I find that out of 6,700 elementary schools, only in 600 schools the members of the depressed classes are being admitted. Now I want to know this: what about the remaining schools? My fear is that to these new schools which are going to be started the members of the depressed classes will have no free access. Therefore I should like to suggest, in order to obviate these disabilities, that these schools should be started as far as possible in the localities of the depressed classes or very near to such localities. Then again, coming to the present day education imparted in these schools, let me say frankly that the instruction given in these schools is hopeless. (Laughter). Sir, I may illustrate

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in Tamil what they teach in these schools. They teach கண்ணில்லாதவன் குருடன், காலில்லாதவன் நொண்டி which means to say that those who have not got eyes are blind and those who have not got legs are called lame people. Sir, this is such a well-known fact (laughter), and I want to know whether such instruction will help these people in any way. Therefore, the curriculum should be changed as far as possible. I quite realize that the power is vested in the district educational councils created in every district, but I think that it would be better if the Government also were to make that recommendation. With these few remarks, I hope the hon. the Minister in charge will more sympathetically consider the points raised by me."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Sir, I am glad that the Government this year are in a position to allot more funds for aided education and more especially to revise the rates of pay of the elementary teachers. But I wish to point out that the rate which the Government propose to give to the untrained teacher is not at all satisfactory. The untrained elementary teacher at present receives Rs. 48 and now it is proposed to raise this amount to Rs. 60. I say this is a very unsatisfactory increment. In board schools, the untrained elementary teacher gets not less than Rs. 14 per mensem. Even supposing that the grant is half the amount which the teacher is expected to earn, this comes much below the rate which the untrained elementary teacher gets in a board school. If this amount is raised to Rs. 84, then it can be justified by saying that the teacher gets half of what the board school teacher gets. I know that when the rate was fixed at Rs. 48, the board teacher was getting Rs. 96. That was fixed on the basis that he should get half of what the untrained teacher got in an elementary school. Now when the standard in one system is raised, I think the Government must see its way to find an equal amount for the untrained teacher. In this connexion I wish to bring to the notice of the House that out of the total number of teachers nearly 75 per cent belong to this class of untrained lower elementary school teachers. The amount which the Government give is very low if we take into consideration the number of teachers. Again, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the difference in the various grants between trained and untrained teachers. It is proposed that in the case of the elementary board teacher the amount shall be Rs. 84, and that in the case of an untrained lower elementary teacher the amount is to be Rs. 60, the difference being Rs. 24. If we compare the grants for higher elementary trained and higher elementary untrained teacher, you will find the difference to be Rs. 36. And again, if you consider the difference between a secondary trained and a secondary untrained teacher, you will find the difference to be Rs. 60. How is this difference to be justified? If you make a difference between a trained and an untrained teacher of any particular grade, I believe the difference should be the same. And as far as elementary education is concerned, I believe there may be greater insistence on the part of the Government to make a distinction between a higher elementary trained and a lower elementary trained and an untrained teacher. But unfortunately the difference is too much in the higher scales though the course of instruction in all these schools is two years, but you cannot on any ground justify this great difference between the various grades.

"Now, coming to the other items, I believe the total number of taluk boards is 125, and out of this nearly 82 taluk boards are levying the education cess, and the number of taluk boards

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that do not levy the cess is 48. If we take into consideration the amount proposed to be spent in the area where the elementary education cess is levied for both the board elementary schools and the aided schools, the amount comes to something like Rs. 1.45 lakhs in round numbers; whereas if we take the area where education cess is not levied, a sum of only Rs. 23,000 is proposed to be utilized. That means that there is to be a very great difference between these two areas as to the amount which the Government propose to utilize on them for elementary education. You will see that after all it is the masses that are to be benefited by the provincial funds. But the Government want to make a difference between the area where education cess is levied and the area where it is not levied. There may be a difference or a fight between the ideals of those local authorities and those of the Government. But are the people to suffer on account of such a difference of opinion between the local authorities and the Government? Is it not the duty of the Government to see that even aided institutions are pushed through in those areas to a very great extent, though they may be justified in refusing to hand over any additional funds to the taluk board because the ideas of the Government are not adopted by the taluk board? Even whether they should so interfere with the views of the taluk board is quite a different matter. But is it not the duty of the State to provide education to the masses even in those areas? Are they to be neglected? If you spend Rs. 1.45 lakhs in the case of 82 taluk boards and propose to spend only Rs. 23,000 in the case of the other 43 taluk boards, how can you justify it from the standpoint of the general taxpayer or from the standpoint of the masses that are concerned? Are these people to be made to suffer simply because the taluk board does not agree to levy an education cess? Is it a justifiable ground for spending a less amount in those areas?

"Again, Sir, I want to point out that a very serious difference of opinion exists between certain authorities and the Government in the matter of aiding aided institutions. If we just examine the note supplied to us, we see in paragraph 4 that even in the case of taluk boards which agree to levy education cess there are about 378 centres where aided institutions are to be started. I believe, Sir, that institutions are already working in some of these centres. Then, it is generally the case that unless the institution is in existence for nearly a year it cannot earn the grant or be recommended by the inspecting authorities to earn the grant. Under the circumstances, what do the Government do? Instead of giving aid for all the 378 schools, they only propose to aid 287, leaving 91 schools out of consideration. Of course, as far as those taluk boards are concerned, they have consented to start a large number of schools. My submission is this: why should they not decrease the number of board schools and aid the 91 aided schools and utilize the surplus money for starting board schools? They ought to have begun this; they ought to have dealt with all the aided schools that do require grant for the current year and, if there is a surplus, they ought to have proceeded to start board schools under the agency of the taluk boards. But I believe they have reversed the process in which they ought to proceed and have created discontent among one of the most important agencies of elementary education, namely, the aided agency. I wish to know whether there are more aided schools to be aided in the areas where no education cess is levied. This statement shows that Government are prepared to aid 191 institutions in these areas. I wish to know whether that is

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all the number which the inspecting authorities have recommended to be started. Is there a different number that has been recommended by the inspecting authorities out of which the Government or the Director has chosen only 191 institutions? Of course, that is a matter which requires to be answered by facts and figures. If really there are more institutions in those unassessed areas, I think it is the duty of the Government to go to the help of the people thereby aiding aided institutions and also instruct the inspecting authorities to take every possible step necessary to start aided institutions in those areas where the taluk boards do not levy education cess."

Mr. N. DEVENDRUDU :—“ మెంటరి విద్యయందు నిర్మించుటకు లేబడిన సస్టి మెంటరి గ్రాంట్లు (2) నెంబరులో (3) పేర గ్రాఫులో విధించిన 452 స్కూళ్లలో ఆంధ్ర దేశములో ఆది-యాంధ్రులకు యెన్ని స్కూళ్లు పెట్టుటకు యెర్పాటు చేసినారు, లేక చేయబోతారా (4) పేర గ్రాఫు 287 యాదెట్టు స్కూళ్లన్ను ఆది-యాంధ్రులకు యెన్ని నిర్మించుటకు యెర్పాటు చేసినారు, స్కూళ్ల గ్రాంటు విషయము మీరు విధించిన సొమ్ము లెక్కచూడగా నె॥ 1 కి 10 రూపాయలు చొ॥ అనగా సాలుకు 120 రూపాయలుగా యున్నది. ఆది చాలా. ఇచ్చట యున్న పెద్ద ఆఫీసర్లు అంబరా B.A., B.L. వ్యాసు చేసినవారు. అందరు ఆక్షరవ్యాసం అచ్చటనుంచి చేసి రావలసినవారుగాన నెలిమెంటరి విద్యకు గౌరవము యిచ్చి హెచ్చు గ్రాంటులు హెచ్చు శీతంలు యిస్తారనిన్ని ఆది-యాంధ్రులకు విద్య వృద్ధికొరకు శ్రీ విధ్యాశాక మంత్రిగారు అలోచిస్తారనిన్ని ఆ ప్రకారం చేస్తారనిన్ని నమ్ముచున్నాను ”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ Mr. President, Sir, I was considerably surprised at hearing certain of the remarks that
4-15 p m. fell from the hon. the Leader of the Opposition in respect to the question of the aid given by the Government for the expansion of elementary education. He has laid down propositions and has made statements which I feel bound to say are not calculated to expedite the expansion of elementary education. He has been more solicitous of those bodies which will not do anything to expand elementary education.”

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—“ I was solicitous of the areas and not of the bodies.”

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR : “ He has been more solicitous of the areas which were under the jurisdiction of bodies which will not for the moment think of the expansion of elementary education, which will follow a policy of masterly inactivity, which will keep themselves in power because all taxation is not popular, and he has been far less solicitous and has done far less justice to those bodies which in the face of tremendous opposition have done their best to promote the expansion of elementary education. I have already stated the principle that Government should help first and foremost those who try to help themselves. It is said to be a principle which even the Almighty is guided by, and when Government in most respects tries to play the Almighty in this country it ought certainly not to lose sight of that principle. Taking this question of elementary education, you have passed an Act which gives power to local bodies to levy a definite amount of cess for the expansion of elementary education, and the Government are bound under the Act to give at least a rupee for every rupee raised by them. There are taluk boards which in the face of tremendous opposition, which in the face of the possibilities of losing elected seats by some of its members

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have had the courage to go forward with their taxation proposals, have had the courage to face unpopularity, because they believe first and foremost that their duty is to see that elementary education was expanded and see next that their seats are safe. Now, there are several taluk boards in which the maximum cess prescribed by the Act has been levied; the quarter-anna cess, the 25 per cent company-tax and all the other taxes for which there is any provision in the Elementary Education Act, all these have been exhausted by several of those taluk boards. If they want to go further to expand elementary education there is no possibility for them to do so. They have exhausted their resources; they have exhausted their taxable capacity. Government themselves have not agreed to give them larger powers of taxation. What is the position with respect to these taluk boards? They say, 'we have come to the end of our resources, we have not got the power to tax, we want elementary education'. Then there is only one course, viz., that the Government must come to their assistance because they have done their best in the matter. And as elementary education is a national subject, and as Government have as much interest in the expansion of elementary education, it is but fair that the Government should come and step into those areas and say 'you have done your very best, you the people of this area have thrown upon yourselves this burden and taxed yourselves to the utmost and have shown your earnestness for the expansion of elementary education, and it is but fair that we should come forward and give an additional push and open more elementary schools, so that elementary education may progress in your area'. Take the converse case. I am sorry to say that my hon. Friend brought in the consideration of this question of political principles. At any rate"

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:— 'I referred to liberty of thought. That is all I never brought in political considerations.'

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"I am afraid, Sir, that I have misunderstood my hon. Friend. I think he said that there were authorities which do not see eye to eye with the Government, and for some reason or other they were not able to co-operate with the Government in the matter of the expansion of elementary education. I thought that I saw an undercurrent of politics, if I may use such a word. But I am glad to see that I was wrong. Then, there are taluk boards which for one reason or other will not tax themselves, which will not have the courage to go against their presidents who are supposed to guide the deliberations of their members or thwart the influence of some of their recalcitrant members, who will not have the courage to put forward proposals of taxation, who will not levy these taxes. And though they do not do anything in the matter of expansion of elementary education, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition says that for the sake of those who are in those areas and ignoring what the local body does, the Government ought to see that no distinction is made between such areas and areas in which the utmost taxable capacity of the people has been exploited. That is not fair, that is not what we should expect the Government to do. Here we have given opportunities to the people who show their earnestness for the expansion of elementary education. They will not show it, and yet you say the two sets of bodies ought to be placed on the same level. I am painfully aware that there are higher authorities according to whom such policies are meant to be pursued. In this case, I do not wish to refer to them.

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"But I think that the Government ought not to be expected to pursue such an unfair policy. I am willing to agree that there are taluk boards which, owing to their extreme poverty and the extreme poverty of the people, are unable to bear even the existing taxation put upon them, and have to be treated in a different manner. There are a few taluk boards in this presidency which cannot levy education tax in the same way as the other taluk boards. I am ready and willing to recognize that we must make an exception in their cases. But you cannot say that the forty-three taluk boards which do not levy a single pie of taxation, all of them deserve that sort of treatment."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"May I know how many taluk boards out of these forty-three boards belong to the class he now mentioned."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"According to my estimate, not more than ten taluk boards come under that category. I am fairly certain that thirty of these taluk boards do not deserve any special treatment for the attitude they have taken. I am fairly certain that there are taluk boards which have rich inhabitants and have not levied any education tax as other taluk boards have done and which have not yet come forward with their proposals. I take serious objection to the Government going out of their way to help these boards which have not taxed themselves fully and completely. Some principle ought to be laid down in these matters and placed before the hon. the Minister himself. At a conference which was held two years back at Ootacamund, this aspect of the case, namely, that it was not fair that such taluk boards ought to be placed on the same level as other taluk boards which have done their best in the matter, was discussed."

"Now Sir, as regards aided institutions, a great deal is being said about the attitude the Government are taking with respect to aided education. I may allow such sentiments as are indulged in in favour of aided institutions to pass. Let us clearly understand the position. Aided education is certainly good. Private education has done more for us than Government education can do for the next twenty years. In elementary education, in secondary education, in collegiate education more than anything else, aided agency has done a tremendous lot to promote the educational facilities of this Presidency. But at the same time we have to recognize that so far as the expansion of elementary education is concerned, there is clear difference between aided education and board or Government education. I shall tell you the reason for that difference. The time is come; it is bound to come much sooner than many of us expect, when a fairly comprehensive system of free and compulsory elementary education will be an accomplished fact. Anyone who has seen the working of the system of free and compulsory education in the several municipalities in which it has been introduced, will realize in a minute the tremendous obstacles that arise from the fact that a large proportion of that education is in aided hands. I am willing, as I said, to appreciate the efforts made by aided institutions. But I am also bound to place this aspect that the greater the percentage of aided elementary education in an area, the more difficult it will be for you to introduce free and compulsory elementary education. Therefore while you are bound to give all facilities for aided education which exists to-day, while you are bound to increase the grants that are to be paid to aided institutions, while you are bound to appreciate and encourage those institutions and authorities

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who are providing you at a cheap cost elementary education, I think that the Government's policy and the Government's intention ought to be to promote as far as possible a semi-national system of education so far as elementary education is concerned. So, your lines of development ought to be not so much through aided institutions as through board schools."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know what is meant by semi-national education ? "

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" The hon. Member may refer to Webster's dictionary. (Laughter). Now, Sir, if we realize the difficulties that are bound to arise when free and compulsory education is introduced, I think that the line of future expansion of elementary education so far as the Government is concerned, ought to be through board schools. I do not say that only board schools should be started. A large proportion ought, in my opinion, to be board schools. Otherwise, you endanger the possibility of free and compulsory elementary education. I am aware that I am giving expression this evening to a heresy ; I am also aware that the consensus of opinion has been against this view. But I am fairly convinced from such study as I have made of the system of free and compulsory elementary education that prevails in other countries and of the difficulties that we have met in the face of this system of free and compulsory education, that unless the Government frankly come to a decision that the line of advance of elementary education ought to be through board schools and municipal schools, the possibility of having a system of free compulsory elementary education in local areas will be a remote possibility indeed.

" So far as the opening of 287 aided institutions is concerned, I believe—I stand to be corrected by the hon the Minister if I am wrong—that what has been done is merely a suggestion that these schools may be started as aided schools. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to 378 elementary schools ; he took it for granted that these schools were working, that they were managed by private agencies and that they were seeking the aid of the Government. I understand the scheme that is put forward by the hon the Minister in this way ; I take it that the inspecting officers have only suggested the possibility of starting these 378 schools, that they have come in contact with persons who are prepared under certain circumstances and if possibly Government aid is forthcoming, to start schools, that none of these are to-day in existence, that they will come into existence on the 1st October and that they wanted to have the assurance of a grant being given to them to enable them to start schools. That is how I understand the position ; because under the Elementary Education Act we have this difficulty that before the District Educational Council recommends the payment of a grant, it has to be satisfied that for six months the aided schools had been working, and only thereafter grants could be given. It was pointed out that if new schools had to be opened some sort of assurance should be given to private individuals who are prepared to start these schools before they could actually start them, though the rule as it is could not promote the expansion of elementary education.

" Therefore, as I have said, I strongly plead that the schools in those areas in which the education tax has been levied must be the first charge on the revenues of the Government ; and after that has been done, the Government should take up those areas which are necessitous, which are poor and which

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cannot possibly tax themselves and extend the hand of beneficence to these areas; thirdly and lastly in some cases, I would be prepared to say that the Government ought to refuse help to such recalcitrant taluk boards and other bodies as do not see their way to tax themselves."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"As a representative of the Indian Christians of five districts, I may point out that we, Christians, have in the past spent large sums of money and have sacrificed not only money but also men and women at the altar of education. We are particularly anxious that we should have our own elementary schools with religious education. Our wish is that we should have—in every village where there are Christians—our own schools manned and equipped by our own teachers, whether for boys or girls. At the same time, we have our own difficulties and drawbacks and therefore we have to depend to a great extent on the aid of Government for maintaining our schools. It will take years, and I am sure at least half a century, to have free and compulsory primary education in the mufassal outside municipal areas. Until then we have to depend to a great extent upon private enterprise for maintaining schools and therefore I hope the Government will not stint in its policy of grants to private schools. As pointed out in the *Madras Mail* the other day, there is a good deal of difference between the principle laid down or the great hopes held out by the hon. the Education Minister to give liberal grants and the actual practice. I do not say he is responsible. In practice it is found that the educational authorities are not so generous as they ought to be towards private schools. As pointed out by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, there are many private schools which ought to receive more generous aid in their efforts to maintain schools. I know that our priests, our laity, our nuns and our sisters have to start schools at great sacrifice of teachers and money and they expect much more liberal support from the educational authorities.

"Now, I shall come to board schools and to places where we cannot have our own schools. In such cases we hope that every facility will be given for religious education. The point which has been raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. Uppi Sahib, is as regards the facilities to be given for religious education in board schools. I am aware that in some cases such facilities are not easily forthcoming. Like the Muhammadans, we Christians attach great importance to religious education, and I hope that every facility will be given to teachers who are willing to give religious education.

"I would go further and join with Mr. Uppi Sahib in urging that some sort of pecuniary aid also may be given to the teachers who at much sacrifice are prepared to give religious education. I am sure that religious education will be of great aid in making people loyal and disciplined, and that this pecuniary aid from Government will not be money thrown away. In the absence of my hon. Friend from Kanara, Mr. Abdulla Sahib, I may point out that in our district of South Kanara, with a population 1,30,000 Mappilas—I echo the sentiments and the aspiration of my hon. Friend Mr. Uppi Sahib—pecuniary facilities should be given for the spread of religious instruction among both Muhammadans and Christians.

"The third point is, in a large number of schools, the pupils are drawn from agriculturists and from different trades, and I hope that in elementary schools, after they pass the 3rd class provision will be made for giving

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them some sort of vocational education or manual training of an elementary kind. So that our people, who are to a great extent agricultural ryots and may practise some profession or trade, will not be divorced from their profession, and that manual training is sure to help them a great deal in their trade or calling."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" I move that the question be now put."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" On a point of order, Sir, I rose up when my hon. Friend, Mr. Ethirajulu Nayudu, wanted to move the motion for closure."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Minister should reply. I propose to put the closure motion after the hon. Minister replies."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I do not propose to review the whole question generally, but to one or two points that have been raised I should like to make a short reply. I quite sympathise with the demand for higher teaching grants. That is a matter which is entirely financial. We in the Education Department have prepared a scale and, after a good deal of discussion with the Finance Department, we came to a sort of compromise, and that is adopted for the time being. As we go on working on the scale for some time and as our finances improve, it will be quite possible that the elementary teachers of the secondary as well as higher schools may be able to receive greater consideration."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" May I know whether the lowest grade teachers will also be considered ?"

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" With regard to the trained and untrained lower elementary teachers, I have absolutely no sympathy for them; because it is the policy of the Government to discourage the lower elementary teachers as much as possible. The lower elementary teachers consist of persons who have read up to only fourth standard and these fourth standard people are sent up to the training schools where they receive one year of general education and afterwards they are said to be prepared in the method of teaching. It is a costly system and a useless system, and therefore we have substituted for the lower elementary trained teachers those who have passed the third form. Hence if we do not provide teaching grants for the lower elementary teachers, it is because they are inefficient teachers and they are useless for the purpose of carrying on the expansion of elementary education."

"Then, Sir, another point was raised. If certain local bodies do not discharge the responsibility cast upon them, are we to mulct the people of the area; are the people of the area to suffer because a local body does not discharge its responsibility? I am afraid the answer consists in the question itself. If the people of the area are not able to find what their wants are and provide for these as required under the statute, is it not the duty of the Government to come to their help?"

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" They are all illiterates."

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It is not a question of illiteracy. Local bodies consist of representatives of these poor people. Those representatives who voice forth the sentiments, the feelings and the needs of a particular locality ought to be able to realize that the particular locality

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requires expansion of education, and therefore they must carry out the statutory obligation cast on them. When they fail to discharge their responsibility, they cannot be treated with any amount of consideration, but in order to save the people, as the hon. Member for the City of Madras has pointed out, to combat illiteracy and ignorance, Government have taken upon itself the responsibility of providing education, not through the agency of the local body, not through the advice and support of the representatives who do not care to discharge their responsibility to the people, but through an aided agency, aided agency such as a local panchayat where a village consists of a well-constituted panchayat which is able to manage such things, or a panchayat which is constituted for a group of villages that will maintain and manage the aided institutions, or private enterprise of patriotic persons who have got the love of the village, love of their own surroundings in their mind and will be able to start schools in the local area for the purpose of securing the expansion of elementary education. Those persons that come forward and open new schools in that area, will be encouraged with higher revised grants. Again there is the mission agency that is working. If they open new schools and take pains to promote expansion of education, we take advantage of that for promoting the expansion in the area where the local body has failed to discharge its responsibility. We have not neglected these areas. The power of control and management of elementary education is denied to these bodies, because they have failed to discharge the responsibility entrusted to them.

"Then, Sir, in regard to the opening up of new schools, after the Elementary Education Act has been passed, district educational councils have been constituted in every district. They consist of representatives from local bodies and other aided institutions. It is their primary responsibility to submit schemes to the Government for the extension of education. Yet we have not received any such schemes. Therefore an intensive educational survey was carried on, and the elementary education survey is now complete for the whole Presidency. According to this survey, we have now information for each taluk as to where a school is provided or is required; viz., what is the local amount of support that is available in that particular centre, or what is the local aid that will come forth in connexion with school building or management? These are taken into consideration and the survey shows us at one glance what are the villages that are yet to be provided for and how these villages have to be provided for, whether it is through the local bodies or aided agency. Therefore the results of the intensive survey give us at a glance what is actually required for the purpose of securing the expansion. After having had these results, we are going on with the expansion, and in the course of the next two years, we hope to find a school in each village.

"With regard to the remarks that have fallen from Mr. Uppi Sahib, I can only say that his views are quite characteristic, and I have sympathy with his aspiration. But there is another side to the question. We appointed a committee in 1922, consisting of representative Mappillas and also educational authorities; they have gone into the whole question of the expansion of Mappilla education and the curriculum or course of studies that are to be adopted for the purpose of educating the Mappilla youths. They have given us a report. In that report details are furnished. In accordance with their recommendations, we have already taken steps, and therefore I

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may say we are not unmindful of the progress of elementary education in Mappilla areas, not unmindful of the quality of education that is given to the Mappilla youths in that area. Sir, that report has already been published. From the beginning of July, the scheme that was recommended by the committee has come into force.

"My Friend Mr. Saldanha said that Christian schools demand or require some protection, and that Christian religion ought to be taught in these schools. He is a product of Christian education. Christian missions have been managing a number of elementary schools, and I believe one of their objects is that they should give a Christian atmosphere to the institution. When there is such a Christian atmosphere in the schools to which Christian boys are sent, I fail to see what further the State can do in order to aid Christian religion."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I referred to the Board schools."

* Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—"I move that the question be now put."

The motion for closure was put and carried.

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"I withdraw my amendment."

The amendment having been withdrawn, the main motion was put and carried. The grant was made.

Grant XVII.

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—"Sir, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 47,900 under "Education—Transferred". The amount will be met from the surplus due to the remission of the Provincial contribution to the Government of India.'

"Sir, this item consists of the following :—

'Grants to the University—Rs. 33,000, for payment of travelling allowances to the Members and University authorities, and for the purchase of books for the University Library; then the appointment of a district educational officer in the bifurcated Kistna district; the employment of a personal assistant to the Principal, Law College; Grant-in-aid to village panchayats for the maintenance of libraries—Rs. 8,000.'

"It has been recognized that the village libraries constitute a useful adjunct for the dissemination of mass education. It is proposed to distribute the grant of Rs. 8,000 among select village panchayats to enable them to organize libraries in their respective areas. Two of the conditions under which the grant will be made are that the panchayat should provide the furniture and staff required for the library, and contribute from its own funds or subscription, a sum not less than the amount of Government grant. The library shall be open to all classes of people. This is in addition to what is already provided in the budget for aiding libraries which are recognized or assisted by local bodies."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"Sir, I wish to know whether the libraries are to be free libraries or whether admission to it will be restricted to some?"

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* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" They will be open to all classes of the population."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—" Is it going to be of the class of libraries which charge some subscription or is it going to be a free library ? "

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" It is not intended to restrict or exclude any particular class."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTIYAR :—" The question is whether the membership excludes any particular community or whether membership is free ? "

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" They have to contribute some money also. "

The motion was put and carried and the grant was made.

Grant XIX.

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. Deputy President, I move
' that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 6,25,000
under " Public Health and Vital Statistics—Transferred " for grants
to local boards for improvement of water-supply in rural areas. '

" I am sure, Sir, that hon. Members will admit that any Government which claims to be a civilized Government must aim at doing the greatest good to the largest number of people. In India we have a large majority of people living in villages. In our own province, rural population forms more than 85 per cent of the total population. That being so, it is only right that we members of this Government should pay reasonable attention to the wants of the village population. Leave alone this theoretical consideration, leave alone also the ethical consideration, viz., that because the Government realises the largest portion of their revenues from rural areas therefore it is incumbent on them to see that at least a decent portion of it is spent in improving the condition of village life. Let us confine ourselves to the practical issues of the work-a-day world. Thanks to Mr. Montagu and his Act on Indian Reforms of the masses, living in rural areas have been awakened to a sense of political consciousness. More than that, they have been armed with political power. They have been given the right to vote and send their representatives to the highest councils. Is it possible for any Ministry to resist the demands of the representatives of the people, and carry on their administration on the Transferred side? I say it is not. Mr. Deputy President, we are responsible to the representatives of the people. My hon. Colleagues and myself realized our responsibilities to the representatives of the people and ever since we assumed charge of our offices we have been anxious to see that the rural demands are satisfied to the best of our ability. But unfortunately during the last four years on account of the heavy contribution which the Central Government insisted upon this Government paying them we have been greatly handicapped for want of funds. We did our level best by cutting short expenditure by carrying on rigorously the policy of retrenchment; and taking up such schemes of improvement as are urgently due my hon. Colleague has been able to extend primary education in the rural areas. My other hon. Colleague, the Minister for Development, has done something in the matter of development of industries, etc., and I

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too have been able to introduce an extended system of public health in this Presidency and give sanitary arrangements for the rural areas. I have also introduced the system of medical relief in rural areas. Now that the Government of India have been able to remit a portion of our contribution we are in a position to do more and we have been able to get from the other side of the Government (Reserved Half) a large portion, almost the whole of the amount released deducting the deficit in the budget. Thus we have been able to introduce some of these schemes. One of these schemes is the improvement of water-supply in the rural areas. It is for this scheme that this amount has been asked for.

"Mr. Deputy President, there are some token motions of which notice is given. My friend Mr. Veerian has asked us whether we are going to do anything for the depressed classes. I say, care will be taken to see that as far as possible their needs are attended to."

* Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"May I know how much is going to be allotted for the purpose?"

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"I cannot say how much. It will be left to the discretion of the local bodies."

"Another friend of mine has asked us the policy which underlies the distribution of this amount. I can only say that the Government propose to give grants to these local bodies on their undertaking to pay equal amounts. Moreover the payments are to be made under the post payment system. If the object of the hon. Members who have given notice of token motions is to have this information, I give it."

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"Sir, I only want to suggest that it would be very difficult for the local bodies to find half the amount to enable them to apply for the other half from the Government. I know as a matter of fact that the taluk boards have either no funds or that they will not allot funds. In some areas there is absolutely no drinking water, even no water for any purpose. The restriction which the Government propose to impose, namely, that unless taluk boards allot money they would not give money, I think, would cause a great deal of hardship. I would therefore appeal to the hon. Minister to make an exception in the case of taluk boards which are unable to find the money and where rural watersupply is very urgently called for. Unless he makes some such relaxation the whole scheme will not be a success."

The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—"Mr. Deputy President, Sir, if the local body concerned does all that it can and yet finds itself unable to contribute 50 per cent of the net cost, then such a case will be considered."

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"Sir, I have given notice of a token motion to reduce the allotment by Rs. 100 with a view to discuss the necessity for setting apart a definite percentage of this sum for the improvement of water-supply in rural areas to the members of the depressed classes and to suggest suitable methods to complete the improvement within a definite period. It is a well-known fact that water scarcity is very keenly felt in almost all the districts. In this connexion I thank the hon. Members who took part in the debates on this subject during the budget discussion on behalf of the poor class of people. Sir, there are three important elements in this world and I consider that water is one of those three. Is it possible for any human being or for any other living being to exist in this world

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without a sufficient quantity of water? Well, Sir, this scheme would not have been necessitated had the local boards provided sufficient amount for drinking water-supply in their budget every year. If you will kindly peruse the budgets prepared by the local boards you will find large sums set apart for maintaining roads, removing prickly-pears and other things ignoring this important item of water-supply. Now, Sir, what I wish to suggest is that out of this general allotment a definite percentage or a definite sum should be set apart for the amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes so that there may be some guarantee that sufficient number of wells will be provided. Now we are going to entrust the whole thing to the local boards. In several of the local boards there are no representatives belonging to the depressed classes and in several of them though there are representatives they are not able enough to voice forth the feelings of the community. In such cases, Sir, how is it possible for them to tackle this problem and claim for the depressed classes funds sufficient for the purpose of sinking more wells or to repair existing wells in order to give sufficient quantity of water to the poorer classes of people to exist in this world? Well, Sir, it will be argued that there is the Labour Department and it is therefore left to me to approach that department. Only last year a lakh of rupees was handed over to the Labour Department for water-supply and for several sanitary improvements. That one lakh would not be sufficient for even one taluk. That being the case how is it possible for the Labour Department to distribute sufficient funds to all the districts out of that one lakh?

"Sir, I wish to point out another thing. It seems that the Government are going to spread this work over a period of three years. They are going to complete this scheme of sinking wells, etc., in three years' time. To that all I can say is that it is a dangerous policy. I would suggest that this money should be utilized within a year and the scheme completed within that time. Because, this is a matter relating to a question of life and death and three years is indeed a very very long period. It may be contended that acquisition proceedings will have to be taken, that estimates will have to be prepared and all that. But I may say that in rural areas all this could be done without much difficulty and loss of time. Only in municipalities there is difficulty in acquiring lands. Therefore, there is no necessity for extending the period for three years. Then, Sir, it is better to appoint a special overseer to prepare schemes and to carry out the works as early as possible.

"Lastly, what I want to suggest is that water-lifters should be got and placed in wells instead of sinking separate wells. With these few words I beg to resume my seat."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"The House will now adjourn and re-assemble at 11 o'clock to-morrow."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 426 asked by Sriman Sasibhushan Rath Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1925, page 759 supra.]

Statement showing the licence fees of vendors of foreign liquor in the Madras, Bombay and Bengal Presidencies.

Kind of licence.	Madras.		Bombay.		Bengal.
F.L. 1 wholesale ..	Madras City Rs. 500 annual Elsewhere Rs. 250 annual.	..	City Rs. 500 minimum annual ..		<p>A fixed fee system of settlement of F.L. shops has been introduced from 1st April 1922. The main features of this system are—</p> <p>(a) The abolition of the previous classification of 'wholesale', 'combined' and 'retail' foreign liquor licences and substitution in their place of a licence for sale to the trade and a licence for sale to the public; licences for hotels, restaurants and railway refreshment rooms are treated as 'Licences for sale to the public.'</p> <p>(b) All transaction between licensed dealers or foreign liquor either of Bengal or of any other Province have to be covered by a pass.</p> <p>(c) The licence fee or licence tax for 'sale to the trade' is as annual fixed fee of Rs. 200 payable in advance and for sale to the public is assessed every month at certain fixed rates on the quantity of liquor sold to the public during the month.</p>
F.L. 2 retail off ..	City Rs. 500 annual... Part of Nilgiris Rs. 1,000 annual.. Elsewhere Rs. 250 and 150 annual.	..	City A class Rs. 2,000 annual .. B " Rs. 1,000 " .. C " Rs. 500 " .. Elsewhere A class Rs. 500 annual. B " Rs. 300 " C " Rs. 100 "		
F.L. 4 beer retail licence (issued to successful vendors of beer shops).	City Rs. 50 annual Elsewhere Rs. 50 annual.	..	City privileged and non-privileged sold in auction minimum Rs. 800. Elsewhere No 'retail on' licence.		
F.L. 5 tavern... ..	Retail on { City on } on { Elsewhere } auction {	..			
F.L. 6 beer shop ..		..	
F.L. 7 hotel	City 1st class Rs. 5,000 annual .. 2nd " Rs. 250 "	..	City A class Rs. 3,000. B " Rs. 2,000. C " Rs. 1,000. Elsewhere A class Rs. 750. B " Rs. 500. C " Rs. 250. D " Rs. 100.		
F.L. 8 bar	City 1st class Rs. 100 monthly .. 2nd " Rs. 50 "	..	City Rs. 50 monthly.		
F.L. 9 railway refreshment room.	Elsewhere no licence issued .. City Rs. 250 plus 200 annual .. Elsewhere varies from Rs. 50 to 150 annual.	..	City and Elsewhere—fixed accord- ing to sales annual.		
F.L. 10 refreshment room (others).	City Rs. 500 annual..	City—A class Rs. 3,500, B class Rs. 2,500, C class Rs. 2,000, D class, Rs. 250 and E class Rs. 100 annual.		

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Kind of licence.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.
50 F.L. 11 Occasional F.L. 13 Rectified spirit F.L. 17 Medicated wines F.L. 20 Canteen licences	Elsewhere Rs. 75 annual City and Elsewhere maximum Rs. 100 each occasion. City and Elsewhere Rs. 10 annual. City Rs. 10 " " City Rs. 12 for smaller units annual. Elsewhere and Rs. 24 regiments annual.	Elsewhere—A class Rs. 2,000, B class Rs. 1,000, C class Rs. 500 annual. City Rs. 5 a day. Elsewhere Rs. 1 a day. City and Elsewhere Rs. 100 annual. City and Elsewhere Rs. 25 annual. City Rs. 12 smaller units annual. Elsewhere Rs. 24 regiments annual.	} City Elsewhere Rs. 50 annual.
Dining Car Denatured Licence for coaling ferry steamer. Travelling Bungalow Licence Licences for sale of Essences..	City and Elsewhere fixed by Com- missioner usually Rs. 50 annual. City and Elsewhere fixed by Com- missioner usually Rs. 50 annual. City and Elsewhere fixed by Com- missioner usually Rs. 50 annual. City and Elsewhere fixed by Com- missioner usually Rs. 50 annual.	City and Elsewhere fixed according to sales. City wholesale Rs. 2. Elsewhere retail Rs. 1 City and Elsewhere fixed according to sales. City and Elsewhere Rs. 5 annual.	City and Elsewhere Rs. 50 and 5 annual.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 433 asked by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1925, page 762 supra.]

Statement.

District.		Amount of unexpended witness batta sent to the treasury during the last three years.	Amount claimed by parties.	Amount refunded.	Gain to Government by the new rules.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Ganjam	1922	338 10 7	70 8 0	70 8 0	8 13 0
	1923	276 7 0	45 8 0	45 8 0	5 11 0
	1924	261 8 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	4 9 0
	1922	209 0 0	No information.	75 5 11	10 1 0
Visagapatam ..	1923	150 11 0	Do.	60 3 0	7 14 0
	1924	98 14 0	Do.	7 0 0	0 14 0
	1921-22	439 9 0	37 2 0	37 2 0	56 13 0
	1922-23	283 10 0	Nil.	Nil.	15 2 0
Godavari	1923-24	335 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	28 4 0
	1921-22	936 12 6	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Kistna	1922-23	698 5 8	10 12 0	10 12 0	1 6 0
	1923-24	916 13 0	10 15 0	10 15 0	1 6 0
	1921-22	226 8 6	2 12 0	2 12 0	0 6 0
Guntur	1922-23	37 3 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 1 0
	1923-24	299 14 6	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	1922	65 14 0	29 4 0	29 4 0	5 10 0
Nellore	1923	118 4 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	13 14 0
	1924	46 15 0	Nil.	Nil.	4 8 0
	1921-22	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
District Munsif's Court, Kanigiri.	1922-23	5 2 0	Nil.	Nil.	0 11 0
	1923-24	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	1921-22	44 14 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Cuddapah	1922-23	18 10 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	1923-24	33 6 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
	1921-22	35 13 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	4 9 0
Kurnool	1922-23	13 12 0	Nil.	Nil.	1 12 0
	1923-24	76 10 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	9 10 0
	1922	86 13 0	Not mentioned.	36 6 0	4 12 0
Bellary *	1923	63 12 0	Do.	Nil.	Nil.
	1924	19 7 0	Do.	Nil.	Nil.
	1922	208 14 6	58 15 0	58 15 0	6 11 6
Anantapur	1923	78 10 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 2 0
	1924	64 0 0	9 13 0	9 13 0	4 6 0
	1922	51 11 0	Nil.	Nil.	7 0 0
Chittoor	1923	62 9 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	6 9 0
	1924	96 10 0	Nil.	Nil.	11 10 0
	1922	151 7 11	17 3 0	17 3 0	2 3 0
North Arcot ..	1923	187 10 7	111 12 0	111 12 0	14 0 0
	1924	78 10 0	17 0 0	17 0 0	2 3 0

* Figures for District Court not given. Apparently there are no figures.

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Statement—cont.

District.	Amount of unexpended witness batta sent to the treasury during the last three years.	Amount claimed by parties.	Amount refunded.	Gain to Government by the new rules.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Chingleput .. {	1922 45 14 0	Nil.	Nil.	2 12 0
.. {	1923 83 10 6	Nil.	Nil.	7 1 0
.. {	1924 189 7 2	3 12 0	3 12 0	11 9 0
South Arcot .. {	1922 358 13 0	22 7 0	22 7 0	38 2 0
.. {	1923 425 8 2	24 7 2	24 7 2	49 3 0
.. {	1924 270 12 8	8 9 0	8 9 0	24 6 0
West Tanjore .. {	1921-22 633 14 6	19 8 0	19 8 0	2 7 0
.. {	1922-23 828 8 0	32 14 0	22 14 0	4 2 0
.. {	1923-24 721 2 4	43 10 0	43 10 0	5 8 0
East Tanjore .. {	1921-22 897 4 11	37 12 0	37 12 0	25 4 0
.. {	1922-23 181 11 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	16 12 0
.. {	1923-24 279 12 5	14 5 7	14 5 7	27 15 0
Trichinopoly * .. {	1921-22 402 16 2	18 8 0	18 8 0	2 5 0
.. {	1922-23 506 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	2 10 0
.. {	1923-24 482 10 9	35 12 0	35 12 0	4 8 0
Madura (a) .. {	1921-22 1 2 0 (b)	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
.. {	1922-23 3 6 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
.. {	1923-24 66 14 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Ramnad .. {	1921-22 918 6 0	197 8 0	No information. Evidently same as in previous column.	Total gain is given as Rs. 48-12-0 but the amount is not distributed according to years.
.. {	1922-23 418 1 0	76 2 0		
.. {	1923-24 988 5 0	115 14 0		
.. {	1921-22 1,986 11 6	No information.	118 8 0	13 12 0
.. {	1922-23 2,077 2 2	Do.	119 0 0	15 1 0
.. {	1923-24 1,345 1 10	Do.	132 3 2	16 10 0
.. {	1921-22 806 3 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	2 1 0
Salem .. {	1922-23 697 2 10	28 0 0	28 0 0	2 1 0
.. {	1923-24 612 10 7	14 6 0	14 6 0	2 1 0
.. {	1922 3,044 7 0	Nothing mentioned.	137 8 11	It is stated that the average annual gain is Rs. 66.
.. {	1923 5,323 0 10		577 7 1	
.. {	1924 5,059 15 5		..	
.. {	1922 243 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	An average of Rs. 6 per year.
.. {	1923 310 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	
.. {	1924 259 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	
.. {	1921-22 149 5 6	20 12 0	20 12 0	17 15 0
North Malabar .. {	1922-23 104 2 0	Nil.	Nil.	14 1 0
.. {	1923-24 144 9 0	Nil.	Nil.	19 6 0
.. {	1922 26 10 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	3 6 0
South Kanara .. {	1923 18 3 9	9 2 0	9 2 0	2 7 0
.. {	1924 26 13 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	3 9 0

* Figures for the District Munsifs' Courts of Ariyalur and Kulittalai not given.

† Average grant per year.

(a) Does not include figures for four inferior courts.

(b) The reason why the amounts remitted to the treasury were so small is that until recently it was the practice in this district to send unexpended witness batta which was not claimed in time to the parties or pleaders concerned by money order at their cost.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 449 asked by Mr. S. Satyamurti at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1925, page 771 supra.]

Statement A.

District.	Damage caused by the floods of 1924 to						
	Irrigation works in charge of Revenue Department.	Irrigation works in charge of Public Works Department.	Roads and bridges in charge of Public Works Department.	Roads and bridges in charge of Local boards and Municipalities.	Buildings in charge of Public Works Department.	Municipal buildings.	Ponds and Chavadies.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tanjore	7,475	4,18,216	..	1,16,840	..	..	200
Trichinopoly ..	86,000	12,22,000	15,55,500	8,31,380	15,580	16,850	1,100
South Arcot ..	..	47,500	..	25,350	..	..	..
Madura	3,060	60,000	70,000	..	..	..	..
Salem	3,000	5,000	..	24,780	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	5,360	79,150	..	74,000	..	..	..
Malabar .. ..	..	1,46,000	4,93,800	11,26,057	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	..	..	..	6,64,500	685	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	3,28,000	..	..	..

Statement B.

District.	Relief granted to private individuals or bodies.					
	Loans disbursed at the concessional rate of interest.		Number of house-sites provided by Government.	Value of building material supplied.	Number of houses or huts rebuilt out of Government grants.	Amount of remission granted.
	Up to 31st March 1925.	Up to 1st June 1925.				
	RS.	RS.		RS.		
Tanjore	1,59,833	40,767	..	491	1,046	Rs. 3,23,637 up to 31st July 1925.
Trichinopoly ..	83,572	22,475	31	2,186	223	Rs. 74,000 up to 6th February 1925.
South Arcot ..	150	No information.	..	..	..	No information.
Madura	1,200	Do.	..	..	..	Do.
Salem	4,170	Do.	70	4,465	444	Do.
Coimbatore ..	18,145	Do.	843	15,608	911	Do.
Malabar	2,62,610	56,528	..	177	3,000	Rs. 16,287 up to 1st June 1925.
South Kanara ..	9,700	No information.	Rs. 11,349
The Nilgiris ..	2,300	Do.	..	1 tree (value not given).	1	No information.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 457 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1925, page 777 supra.]

Number and name of officers.	Qualification.	Place of birth.	Religion.	Antecedents.
1. C. R. Rangannathan.	M.A. (Madras), B.A. (Oxon); Diploma in Forestry (Oxford).	Tanjore district.	Hindu (Brahman).	Son of the late Mr. C. R. Rangunatha Ayyangar (Retired Assistant Inspector of Salt).
2. M. K. Nayar.	B.A. Honours (Madras), B.A. (Oxon); Diploma in Forestry (Oxford).	Malabar district.	Hindu (Non-Brahman).	
3. A. N. Sarma.	B.A. Honours (Madras), B.A. (Oxon); Diploma in Forest (Oxford).	Calicut, Malabar district.	Hindu (Brahman).	
4. N. D. M. Sahni.	B.Sc. Honours (Punjab), B.A. (Oxon); Diploma in Forestry (Oxford).	Amritsar ..	Hindu.	
5. S. K. Basu ..	B.Sc. (Calcutta); Diploma in Forestry (Oxford).	Braman, Basia district, Tippra, Bengal.	Hindu (Brahman).	
6. S. R. Rao ..	B.A. (Oxon); Diploma in Forestry (Oxford) and Bar-at Law.	Bellary ..	Hindu (Brahman).	Son of the late Mr. K. Srinivasa Rao (District and Sessions Judge, Cuddapah).
7. K. T. Mathew.	B.Sc. (Forestry), B.Sc. Agriculture (Edin).	Tiruvella, Travancore.	Syrian Christian.	
8. V. S. Kuppuswami.	M.A. (Madras), B.A. (Oxon); Diploma in Forestry (Oxford), F.L.S.	South Arcot district.	Hindu (Brahman).	Son of the late Mr. V. Subramania Ayyar (Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests).
9. B. Janakiram Singh.	B.A. Honours (Madras), B.A. (Oxon).	North Arcot district.	Hindu (Non-Brahman).	Son of the late Mr. Sangram Singh (the late Sub-Magistrate).
10. Tara Singh..	B.Sc. (Botany Honours, Punjab), B.A. (Oxon).	Jullundur district Punjab.	Sikh ..	

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 459 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1925, page 778 supra.]

The Andaman Islands.

I

There is so much ignorance and misconception with regard to the health, climate and agricultural possibilities of the Andamans that a few facts and figures may perhaps be welcomed by the general public.

Health.—At a recent public meeting, held at Madras on July 12th, a resolution was passed in which it was stated that the Andaman Islands “have been pronounced to be uninhabitable for human being.” The resolution added that the sending of Mappillas there would “wreck the moral, material and social well-being of the emigrants.”

It is true that the Jail Committee, which visited these islands in January 1920, put on record that the settlement was unhealthy. But they were relying mainly on figures and statistics. And the statistics certainly bore out their contention in certain respects.

It must be remembered, however, that war conditions were still hardly at an end; the islands had for six years been consistently short of their proper medical establishment; and the pandemic of influenza in 1918 and 1919 had taken its full toll here as elsewhere.

One of the great reasons for the ill-health of the settlement had been malaria. This disease had, for many years, caused an average of one admission to hospital per annum for every convict, and of 60 per cent of the total admissions from all causes.

Efforts to reduce malaria in the earlier years of this century had not met with much success; large airy barracks were built on the tops of the bluffs close to the sea, so that the inmates should have the benefit of the presumably healthy sea breezes, but the malaria continued.

Then, in 1912, at the request of Government, Colonel Christophers, I.M.S., went to Port Blair to investigate the malaria problem, and proved that the most important carrier of malaria was a mosquito which bred in the salt swamps bordering the sea and close to the barracks.

Acting on his advice, certain of the worst stations were removed bodily to healthy sites inland, and measures were taken—as far as funds permitted—to drain the swamps. The remarkable effect of the latter measure may be seen in the following table, which shows the result, on the women convicts, of draining a large swamp close to the headland on which their parklike quarters were situated:—

Year.					Admissions for malaria.	Ratio per cent of admission, to population.
1913	...	...	...	...	581	206.76
1917	...	...	...	...	332	120.73
1918	.	...	...	...	130	48.15

NOTE.—The reclamation of the said swamp was begun in 1913 and completed in 1917.

The headland has now become so healthy that the buildings on it have been converted into the High school for Port Blair.

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The Jail Committee's report also states "The climatic conditions will always be unfavourable to the health of the convicts, *drawn as they are from various parts of India.*" The latter part of the sentence has been italicised because the climatic conditions are *not* unfavourable to people, such as the Mappillas, who have been accustomed all their lives to an almost identical climate.

In the course of their enquiry, the Jail Committee stressed the fact that, whereas the death-rate in Indian jails during the previous ten years had been 21·25 per mille, that of Port Blair had been 25·23. The then S.M.O. in his reply, said that, if the swamps could be reclaimed, the hospitals properly equipped, and an efficient and sufficient medical staff appointed, he saw no reason why the death-rate should not be reduced to 25·00 per mille.

That was in January 1920. What actually happened? In spite of the fact that swamp reclamation progressed very slowly and that the extra hospital equipment did not begin to arrive till the end of 1921, a period of great improvement set in.

The daily sick-rate, which was 77·76 per mille in 1919, fell to 66·26 in 1920 and to 49·60 in 1921.

The admissions to hospital showed a reduction of 34 per cent on the average of the previous 30 years.

The total number of days spent in hospitals was so reduced in 1921 that—compared with 1919—over Rs. 50,000 were saved in labour alone.

Finally, the death-rate from disease, which was 44·36 in 1919, fell to 38·38 in 1920 and to 15·92 in 1921.

Thus, not only was the S.M.O.'s optimistic forecast more than fulfilled, but the 1921 vital statistics of the Andamans were better than those of the jails of *any* province in India.

A great deal of this improvement was due to the lessened incidence of malaria. Compared with the average for the previous 30 years, admissions for malaria in 1921 were 3·6 per cent less, and deaths 63·7 less.

The reduction of malaria in recent years has been really remarkable, as the following figures show:—

Year.					Admissions for malaria.
1919	...	...	...	...	14,828
1920	...	...	...	...	10,060
1921	...	...	...	...	5,618 (only 15 deaths)
1922 (about)	...	...	...	...	2,600

and this improvement has been maintained.

Coincident with the reduction in malaria was an equally welcome reduction in other diseases.

The figures for the last year are not at present available, but it is known that, among a convict population of about 8,500, the daily sick-rate never reached 400, even in the unhealthiest period of the year, and that the average sick-rate over a consecutive period of quite five months did not exceed 250.

It appears, therefore, from the above figures that the Jail Committee's adverse report—however justifiable on the records of the past—is hardly applicable to present conditions; while the statement that the islands are "uninhabitable for human beings" is untrue.

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II

The first note described how great a scourge to the settlement malaria had been, and how great a reduction had been effected in recent years. In addition to malaria, there are two other diseases of much importance; they are dysentery and consumption. But these diseases are not peculiar to Port Blair; they are common to All-India. And, as a set-off to them, it is well to note the immunity which the Andaman Islands possess from many other diseases which are a scourge in India itself. They are absolutely free from plague, cholera, smallpox, hydrophobia, kala-azar, typhus and relapsing fever, while enteric fever and hookworm diseases (apart from imported cases) are almost non-existent.

When we think of the toll taken annually by these diseases in the Madras Presidency, we must agree that there is much to be said for the Andamans. The Medical department of the Andamans is fully alive to the dangers of the three main diseases mentioned and are fighting them energetically. Recently, a League of Health (on the lines of that suggested by Doctor Lankester in his book, "Tuberculosis in India") has been started at Port Blair, and its members include not only officials, free residents and boy-scouts, but also self-supporter convicts. Its aim is to improve the health of the population generally by educating all in the prevention of disease, in sanitation, first-aid, maternity and child-welfare. Similarly, recent research having shown that the strong, damp-laden winds of the south-west monsoon favour the spread of consumption measures are now being taken to locate all new villages on the north-east slopes of the hills where they will be protected from such wind.

It was said (with reference to the Anglo-Indian Colonists) that they would be miles away from the nearest medical assistance. Such a statement is both misleading and inaccurate. In addition to the two main hospitals on Ross and Haddo (both of which have male and female wards for free Indian patients) there are smaller hospitals and dispensaries located at all important stations throughout the settlement. Two new dispensaries have been opened this year to attend to the needs of the new Mappilla villages.

Climate.

The Andaman Islands are *not* (as was once told to the writer) "bare rocks nowhere more than 10 feet above the level of the sea"; they are one of the most beautiful spots in our Indian Empire, and might well be described as the "Pearls of the Orient". Their climate is almost exactly like that of Malabar. The annual rainfall is 115 inches, compared with Malabars' 117 and the mean temperature of each is from 70 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Both have a steady sea-breeze throughout the south-west monsoon, with heavy rain and a lighter and drier breeze from the north west in December and January.

Each has its own malarial problem, but in this respect they differ, the malaria of Malabar being inland at the foot-hills of the Wynaad, whereas that of the Andamans is on the sea. From the point of view of Mappilla emigration, therefore, the climate is ideal.

A recent speaker against such emigration instanced, in support of his argument, the fact that the first experiment in colonizing Anglo-Indians at Port Blair proved a failure. This is no argument against *Mappillas* going to the Andamans. In the first place, not one of that batch of Anglo-Indians had any knowledge of agriculture, whereas *Mappillas* will be in their own

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element in this respect. Then, no proper medical examination of the Anglo-Indians had been made before despatch, with the result that three of the twelve had to be sent back almost at once on medical grounds. Lastly, they had to do work done elsewhere by coolies, and the average Anglo-Indian is not suited for this in a tropical climate.

But, for the usual work of an Anglo-Indian or European in India, the climate of Port Blair is not too trying, and it is one of the few places in our Indian Empire where European women and children can remain all the year round without definite ill-effects on their health. In an experience of 6½ years there, the writer was only off-duty for two weeks.

Agriculture, etc.—In Malabar, the staple means of livelihood are agriculture, fishing, wood-cutting, oil-pressing, rice-growing, making paper, leaf hats and umbrellas, rearing cattle, and growing areca-nut and coconut palms, plantains, pepper, ginger, tea and coffee, jack and mango fruits, etc. All these industries are suitable in the Andamans, and have been started already in the cleared areas, while cane-sugar also grows luxuriantly.

At present, the main sources of revenue are the forests and coconuts. A million tons of excellent forest woods await cutting yearly, but only the fringe of the forests can yet be touched for want of labour. Within these virgin forests lie rich valleys, eminently suited for growing the varied produce to which the Mappillas are accustomed. The country consists, in fact, mainly of hills and valleys enclosed by an extensive seaboard where splendid fishing may be obtained.

Enough has, we hope, been said to show that neither the Mappillas nor their altruistic friends need anticipate starvation, penury or an early death for anyone who has the courage and initiative to start a new life in the Andamans.

COIMBATORE, }
20th July 1925.

F. A. BARKER, Major, I.M.S.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 460 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1925, page 779 supra.]

Statement showing the number of labourers recruited to Assam month by month from the beginning of 1925 from the districts in the Madras Presidency.

Name of the district and month	Number of persons recruited.			Name of the district and month.	Number of persons recruited.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.		Men.	Women.	Children.
Cuddapah—				East Godavari—			
January 1925 ..	2	1	1	January 1925 ..	5	1	1
February	3	4	1	February	19	2	..
March	4	4	2	March	26	3	3
April	2	..	..	April	10	3	6
May .. ..	..	..	..	May	3	..	..
June .. ..	..	2	..	June	5	..	..
July (up to 20th July 1925).	..	..	..	Total ..	68	9	10
Total ..	11	11	4				
North Arcot—				Kistna—			
January 1925 ..	..	..	..	January 1925 ..	13	1	1
February .. ..	..	..	..	February	10	6	3
March .. ..	..	..	..	March	1	..	..
April .. ..	..	..	..	April	1	1	..
May	1	..	1	May	13	..	..
June	3	5	3	June	9	..	..
July (up to 20th July 1925).	..	..	..	Total ..	47	8	4
Total ..	4	5	4				
Anantapur—				Bellary—			
January 1925 ..	2	2	2	January 1925 ..	1	..	..
February	2	1	1	February	5	3	1
March	15	15	20	March	5	2	..
April	8	6	6	April	1	..	..
May	20	16	17	May	13	6	4
June	2	1	1	June	2	4	4
Total ..	49	41	47	July .. ..	..	..	..
				Total ..	28	15	9
Guntur—				Vizagapatam—			
January 1925 ..	20	2	2	January 1925 ..	265	139	73
February	19	1	..	February	282	100	63
March	30	6	6	March	301	124	118
April	14	2	3	April	249	117	77
May	4	2	2	May	235	110	73
June	14	8	8	June	240	88	66
Total ..	101	21	16	July	100	35	15
				Total ..	1,673	713	485
Ganjam—				Kurnool—			
January 1925 ..	119	31	24	January 1925 ..	3	..	..
February	231	88	69	February .. ..	..	..	..
March	331	125	118	March	3	..	..
April	224	129	114	April	1
May	154	65	54	May	7
June	145	48	38	June
Total ..	1,204	486	412	July
				Total ..	14

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 464 asked by Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 26th August 1925, page 783 supra.]

Resolution No. 194.—Council resolves that a water and drainage tax of 8 per cent on the annual rental value of properties be levied with effect from 1st October 1925.

Resolution No. 195.—The levy of water and drainage tax shall not apply to lands exclusively used for agricultural purposes and not deriving any benefit from the water or drainage works on account of which the tax is imposed.

Resolution No. 196.—The buildings and lands, the annual value of each of which does not exceed Rs. 12 and the proprietor of which does not own any other building or land assessed to property tax, and is not liable to companies', profession or income tax, be exempt from property tax, including the new water and drainage tax.

Resolution No. 197.—(1) That the cost of head works should be borne entirely by Government and that, if water is taken from this scheme either directly or indirectly for irrigation purposes, the income derived therefrom should be credited to the municipality, and when these are done, the Council will reduce the water and drainage tax by at least 2 per cent.

(2) That in case the expenditure should exceed the present estimated amount, the entire amount over and above the estimated cost be borne entirely by Government.

(3) That no water from this scheme be allowed to be used within the Agricultural College and Forest College premises and holdings except on terms to be settled with this Council.

Resolution No. 198.—Council strongly adheres to its original resolution and again emphasizes the urgent necessity of including the Central Jail and the Police Recruits School buildings for taxation.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide Order of the Day No. III at page 792 supra.]

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

WE, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to report on certain draft amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 2 (2) and 6 (3) moved by Mr. G. Rameswara Rao, 40 (2) moved by Mr. J. A. Saldanha and 54 moved by Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Council held on the 3rd February 1925, have the honour to submit the following report.

2. As the hon. the President has already made arrangements to keep

Amendment to Standing Order No. 2 (2). Members informed of lapsed questions after each prorogation of the Council,

we consider that no alteration of Standing Order No. 2 (2) is necessary.

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3. The provisions of the present Standing Order No. 6 (3) seem to be clear and to cover the point raised by Mr. Rameswara Rao. The addition proposed by him is, in our opinion, unnecessary.

4. With regard to Mr. Saldanha's amendment to Standing Order No. 40 (2), it seems to us desirable that there should be some limit to the number of Members appointed to a Select Committee. Accordingly, we recommend the adoption of the amendment in the following form :—

“Add the following to clause (2) of Standing Order No. 40 :—

‘The number of such other members so nominated shall not, without leave of the House, exceed fifteen.’”

Standing Order No. 40, as thus amended, would run as follows :—

“40. (1) The Member of the Government in charge of the department to which the Bill relates and the Member who introduced the Bill shall be members of every Select Committee.

(2) The other members of the Committee shall be named by the Council when the motion that the Bill be referred is made, or at any subsequent sitting. The number of such other members so nominated shall not, without leave of the House, exceed fifteen.

(3) The President shall nominate one of the members of the Committee to be its Chairman. In the case of an equality of votes in the Committee, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(4) A Select Committee may hear expert evidence and the representatives of any special interests affected by the measure before them.”

Proposed amendment to Standing Order No. 54.

5. On the proposed amendment of Mr. C. Natesa Mudaliyar to Standing Order No. 54, we propose to submit our report next session.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU.
J. A. SALDANHA.
S. SATYAMURTI.
C. NATESAN.
T. R. V. SASTRI.
W. VIJAYABAGHAVA MUDALIYAR.
P. KESAVA PILLAI.
G. RAMESWARA RAO.
P. KHALIFULLAH.
A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR.

1st April 1925.

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ANNEXURE.

*Notices of Amendments to Standing Orders of the Madras
Legislative Council.*

(i)

Mr. G. RAMESWARA RAO's amendments—

Standing Order No. 2 (2).

“Add the following as a proviso :—

‘No fresh notice of questions is necessary if the original notice itself is clear to the effect that it continues till the questions are answered’.”

Standing Order No. 6 (3).

“Add the following at the end :—

‘except when otherwise provided by rules or standing orders’.”

(ii)

Standing Order No. 40.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA's amendment—

“Add the following to clause (2) of the Standing Order :—

‘The number of such other members so nominated shall not, without leave of the House, exceed one-eighth of the members of the Council present at the meeting of the Council at which the Bill in question is referred to the Select Committee, or fifteen altogether, whichever number is less. Such leave shall not be moved for without notice’.”

(iii)

Mr. C. NATESA MUDALIYAR's amendment—

Standing Order No. 54.

“After the words ‘a matter of general public interest’ add the following :—

‘which shall include, beside other matters, individual hardships, personal wrongs and grievances of public servants involving injustice, ill-treatment, injury to self-respect, abuse of power, infringement of Board's Standing Orders, Rules and Regulations of Government’.”

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Thursday, the 27th August 1925.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. Deputy President (M.R.By. Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI AVARGAL, C.I.E.) in the chair.

I

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON
AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"I have to inform the House that the following six gentlemen were nominated for election to the Select Committee to consider the amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 3 and 49 :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. | 4. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. |
| 2. „ T. Adinarayana Chettiyar. | 5. Mr. Ghouse Mian Sahib. |
| 3. „ M. Ratnaswami. | 6. Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan. |

"As the number of candidates nominated for election is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely six, I hereby declare the above-mentioned gentlemen to be duly elected under Regulation II (4) of the Regulations for the holding of elections by means of the single transferable vote.

"I have nominated Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliyar, a chairman of the Council, to serve on the Committee under Standing Order No. 77."

[*Notes.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1925-26—*cont.**Grant XIX—cont.*

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"Is the hon. Member Mr. Veerian going to press his amendment?"

* Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"Unless, Sir, some satisfactory assurance is given; unless the hon. the Minister promises to show practical sympathy towards the depressed classes, I think that I had better press my motion."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"Sir, usually after question time we used to have a quarter of an hour for the transaction of miscellaneous business. Can we not have it to-day?"

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"Somehow or other we have no questions to-day."

* Mr. K. UPPI SAHIB :—"Can we not have it now?"

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"There is nothing in the agenda. Then, may I take it that the hon. Member, Mr. Veerian, is not pressing his amendment?"

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"The hon. Member says that unless the hon. the Minister gives some assurance that he will show some practical sympathy towards the depressed classes, he is going to press his amendment."

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The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" I do not think this sort of conditional promise will do ; I do not think that the hon. Member is in order."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. Deputy President, yesterday in the course of my remarks I said that the claims of the depressed classes for a special water-supply scheme will be considered by the local bodies concerned if there is a strong case for it in any particular locality. Already there is some allotment made to be utilized by the Protector of the depressed classes for this purpose. My hon. Friend wants an assurance from me. The grants are made to the local bodies ; and it is left to the discretion of the local bodies to give him any assurance."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Sir, in this connexion I wish to bring one or two important cases to the notice of the hon. the Minister and all those who are in power. There is a well in my district for the depressed classes. There was such a great need for good water in that locality that the people of the depressed classes themselves undertook to dig the well. That well now requires some slight repairs. For the last one year they have been trying to get that repair done. They approached the labour officers in the district ; they were referred to the president of the taluk board and the members of the taluk board ; they approached the president of the taluk board and also the members of the taluk board. The poor people went the length of saying that they would repair the well themselves at the actual cost but nothing has been done for the last one year. The well is in a place called Piduguralla in Guntur district. There are large numbers of cases like this ; and if the labour officers and the officers of the taluk board visit those places personally and attend to the matters on the spot much of this question would be solved."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I have once already told the House that the grants are made to the local bodies and not to the officer in charge of the work of the amelioration of the depressed classes. As such, it will be impossible for the Minister to give any assurance. When the grants are once made, the schemes will have to be executed by the local bodies themselves."

* Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" Yesterday, I wanted a definite sum to be allotted for sinking wells to provide water for depressed classes in rural parts ; for, when the money goes out of our pockets, there is no control whatever. There is no guarantee that the local bodies will set apart a definite sum of money for this purpose. There is water scarcity not in one district only but in almost all the districts. There are not very many depressed class members on the local bodies. It is not possible to expect the local bodies to do their best for the depressed classes. They may say that the principle is very bad ; but why should we not make an exception in the case of the depressed classes ? If there is a mind to do it, we can do it. That is the only point that I want to emphasize on this hon. House. Are there not exceptions for every rule, and in this case why should we not make an exception if we know the deplorable condition of the depressed classes ? "

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" So the hon. Member is withdrawing his amendment ? "

Mr. R. VEERIAN :—" No, Sir."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" You want a definite sum to be set apart for the water-supply to the depressed classes ? "

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I am not able to understand what my hon. Friend really wants. There is at present a department in charge of the

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[The Raja of Panagal]

activities for the amelioration of the depressed classes over which the Commissioner or the Protector presides. Does the hon. Member want that a Labour department should be constituted in every local body? If that is the case, I must at once say that it is not possible. The grant is being given to the local bodies and I cannot ask the local bodies to do this and that without fettering their discretion. That is the real difficulty. The hon. Member for the depressed classes may ask for a special grant to be made to the Protector of the depressed classes. That will be the proper course. I do not think, Sir, the hon. Member was right when he said that if there was a will there would be a way. There is no doubt that every one of us will sympathize with the sufferings of the depressed classes.

"But what is the means that he has suggested? Is it possible for us to constitute a Labour department or a Depressed class department for all the local bodies? That is impossible."

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"We all appreciate the earnestness and enthusiasm with which my hon. Friend

11-15 a.m.

Mr. Veerian is pressing the claims of the depressed classes. There is none in this House or any other House who will say that we should not allot more funds for the amelioration of the depressed classes. I think the object which he has in view will not be achieved if he were to say that the local bodies should not be allowed a discretion in making use of the grants made to them. I have observed from his statements made on the floor of this House, as often as possible and in season and out of season, that he has a distrust in the local bodies in the matter of the utilization of the grants made to them for various purposes. If he has been careful and if he has obtained definite information about the neglect of a particular local body in looking to the interests of the depressed classes, it is open to him to bring it to the notice of the Government and to obtain a special grant for that purpose. But when we are trying our level best constantly to consider the claims of the depressed classes that an hon. Member should distrust the local bodies and say in season and out of season that they are not looking after the interests of the depressed classes is a thing which I must emphatically protest against. I can quite understand the case of irregularity in a particular local body. In such cases the hon. Member has other remedies open to him. After the receipt of a Government order regarding the grant for village water-supply we received a communication from the Labour Commissioner cancelling that grant. In the first instance I received a communication placing a sum of Rs. 3,000 at the disposal of the president of the district board for the construction of wells for the depressed classes and I was asked to do that work in consultation with the Collector of the district. When all the arrangements were made for the purpose of sinking wells for the depressed classes, I received a communication that the grant was cancelled as we were to get something else under some other grant. That is a position in regard to which we are entitled to enter our protest. That grant had been made for the express purpose of sinking wells for the depressed classes and when all arrangements were made the grant was cancelled and we were informed that we would get something from the general grants. I think it is still open to the hon. the Home Member in charge to reinstate the grant which I referred to, especially more so as that grant was for the purpose of digging wells for the depressed classes. That was a very urgent matter and the Government ought not to have withdrawn that grant.

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu]

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"Sir, in conclusion what I would point out is that it is impossible for any one to place any definite sum or earmark a particular portion out of that grant saying that it is for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the depressed classes. You must trust local bodies for doing their work."

* Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU :—"I am sorry I have to take a different view from my hon. Friend Mr. Krishna Rao. All my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian said was that the Government themselves should set apart out of the grant asked for in this demand a portion for sinking wells for the depressed classes. That object can be obtained by getting this portion transferred to the Labour Commissioner so that he may utilize it for the purpose of sinking wells for the depressed classes. Even the Local Self-Government Department may earmark a portion of the grant which they make to local bodies for digging wells for the depressed classes. Either method is quite possible. The Government are earmarking certain grants for certain definite purposes and I do not see why the Government should not also earmark a portion of their grant for digging wells for the depressed classes. My hon. Friend Mr. Krishna Rao charged Mr. Veerian saying that he distrusted the local bodies. I believe that remark applies more to the Government than to Mr. Veerian, because it is the Government that entrusted this work, viz., digging of wells for the depressed classes, to the Commissioner of Labour and not that Mr. Veerian distrusted the local bodies."

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"I understand that provision has been made for sinking wells for Adi-Dravidas and that that amount will be placed at the disposal of the Labour Commissioner. If any further amount is required for digging wells for Adi-Dravidas, the best thing would be to supplement that demand. But to go and cut short the allotment made for local bodies does not seem to be reasonable."

* Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"A word of personal explanation, Sir. It is true that a certain amount was handed over to the Labour Commissioner. But that amount is not only for sinking wells but also for sanitary improvements, construction of roads and various other things."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—"That is not a personal explanation."

* The RAJA OF RAMNAD :—"There is a further difficulty in earmarking a portion of the grant made to taluk boards. The taluk boards may sink half-a-dozen wells, and all communities may be using them. Now if you earmark a certain portion to dig some wells for the exclusive use of the Adi-Dravidas, they may not use reasonably other wells and in that case there may be difficulty. It is not proper to state that in a grant made to local bodies a certain portion should be earmarked for the purpose of sinking wells for the depressed classes. As a matter of fact this argument can be developed further and said that a certain portion should be earmarked for laying out roads, a certain portion for medical relief, and so on. So this kind of claim cannot be put forward on behalf of the depressed classes. Of course nobody disputes the claims of the depressed classes for some allotment, and they can well ask the Government for more grants. But let it not be said that the local bodies have been made to suffer for the sake of any particular class or community."

Mr. R. SRINIVASAN :—"The amounts allotted to the district boards for sinking wells are very poor. Otherwise it would not be necessary to ask the Government to earmark a portion for sinking wells for the depressed classes."

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* **Mr. R. VEERIAN** :—" I have nothing more to say. I have said enough and I shall only resume my seat."

* **The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—" I have nothing more to say except to mention that my hon. Friend the Leader of the Opposition made a mistake when he was pointing out that a portion of this demand could be handed over to the Labour Commissioner as if it was too much. His criticism amounts to treating this demand as too much. If that is the case, I have no objection to withdraw the demand."

' There is another point to be considered and that is that all these water-supply schemes are intended for all classes of people. There is no meaning in saying that certain wells are intended solely for particular classes of people. These are all public wells and as such they can be made use of by all classes of people. So there is no force in the argument that a certain sum ought to be used exclusively for digging wells for the benefit of the depressed classes."

* **Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** :—" The claims of the depressed classes can be approached from two different points of view. One is the legal point of view. I would draw the attention of the hon. House to the definition of the word 'public' in the Madras General Clauses Act. There the definition says that the word 'public' includes all classes of people without any distinction of race or religion or caste. If money is spent on public roads or wells, they become public property. The only thing that is required is to enforce the penal provisions of the Indian Penal Code if a person is restrained from using that public property. I would have no hesitation in enforcing the law."

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" You are going to legal points. I think we have had enough of discussion and we shall proceed to vote."

The amendment was put to vote and declared lost.

* **Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR** :—" In the absence of Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo, I beg to move his amendment which runs as follows :—

' To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6.25 lakhs by Rs. 100 '

" I move this amendment in order to ascertain the principle on which these are to be distributed or if distributed the allotment for each district.

11-30 a.m. " It seems to me that the allotment made in this grant, namely, Rs. 6.25 lakhs, is hardly adequate to meet the real demand, but anyhow we must be thankful to the Government for even these small mercies. It is a matter of common knowledge that there is a general outcry among the rural population owing to inadequate supply of water all round so much so that whenever we get into the interior of some village in the rural parts we are confronted with this question—How is it that while you people living in the urban areas are being accorded special treatment, so far as we are concerned the Government ignore our existence altogether and they accord to us only step-motherly treatment? It is equally clear that epidemics are breaking out in these rural areas and do a lot of havoc and even prolong their duration owing to bad water, bad sanitation and bad surroundings. Not that these urban areas are absolutely immune from these epidemics, but while in the urban areas the epidemics are sought to be rooted out by the adoption of timely remedies, so far as the rural areas are concerned, for want of facilities and for want of adequate supply of water the toll of mortality demanded seems to be frightfully large, and I ask the

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Government to take steps in regard to this matter and devise ways and means by which the death-rate in those parts could be minimized as far as possible. I do not think that within this allotted demand, namely, Rs. 6'25 lakhs, it will be possible for the Government to make much headway. On turning to the memorandum over the signature of the Secretary, I find this: 'The grant will be ordinarily equal to the amount provided by the local boards and will be spent on the post-payment system.' I do not see why such policy should underlie this grant. It is well known that local boards have got very slender resources, and their financial condition will not permit them out of their small receipts to embark upon schemes of this character. To make my meaning quite clear, I wish to lay before the Council a typical instance of one board, namely, the Tindivanam Taluk Board, which comprises over 600 villages. Over 100 villages out of them have got good water-supply, and the other 500 villages have not got wells and are thereby subjected to very many ailments. I think in the pre-war time the sinking of one well cost about Rs. 400 or Rs. 500. But now I am led to think that the cost is about Rs. 500 or Rs. 600. In the very nature of things, it will be impossible to expect that board to provide wells at the rate of one for each of all these villages. If every village asks for a well, it will really be impossible for that board to meet the demand unless it is in a position to float a loan in the open market, which I am sure, having regard to its slender resources, it is not possible for the board to do. But it seems to me, having regard to the limitations and the smallness of the amount, it will at least take a decade before we can think of providing wells for all these villages. And in this state of things I would request the hon the Chief Minister to see his way if he cannot at least put up a strenuous fight and have this amount doubled. But at any rate, I just want to know from him the principles on which these amounts are to be distributed. It is true that he said some time ago that these grants will be made to the local bodies in whom will be vested a certain amount of discretion as regards the location and other conditions subject to which these schemes are to be worked out. I may also ask him to take us a little more into his confidence and tell us exactly the principles on which these sums are distributed and also, if it is not inconvenient, to tell us the amounts that are likely to be allotted to each district."

* **Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR** :—"If the motion is made with the object of asking that this distribution should be made upon any principle and if the hon. Member from Cuddalore wanted any principle to be enunciated, I should say I oppose this motion. I do not want any principle to be observed in this matter. I do not want any policy to be adopted in this matter. (Cries of 'No, no'). Please wait and hear me to the end. Whatever the money is, let it be small or big, wherever it is given, either in this district or that district, I want the money to be given at once. Every pie spent to-day means any amount of money that may be spent to-morrow. In my own district I toured in about six taluks recently, most of them being very much affected, and I take it that the conditions in other districts are more or less the same. Wherever we go, the cry is 'want of water' ('Hear, hear'). People do not very much even care for food now, but they want water because that is the first essential that they want. In many villages that I saw the chucklers have left the places and most of the Adi-Dravidas are leaving the places; and several Goundans who form a large portion of the population of our district are contemplating to leave to distant parts, because they have absolutely no water to drink, and even places where the wells were full

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of water at one time have no water now. It is not a question of grains to the people, it is not a question of straw for their cattle, but it is primarily a question of some water to drink. The ryots themselves have to pay so much for water—I say it advisedly, for in several villages I have seen pots of water being purchased by the villagers at the rate of six pies and one anna per pot. Therefore to wait for principles to be enunciated and discussed in the Council or Cabinet or anywhere else means delay, and unless every pie of this grant is given to somebody at once or to some places, there is absolutely no use in making the grant. It does not matter in what district it is spent, because every district wants money, and the Government, as it is, cannot meet the full demands of every district. So, if they can give, let them give it at once. I am against the so-called principles enunciated in the Secretary's note, that the Government would give half the money to such taluk boards or municipalities that first serve themselves. Take one typical instance, the taluk board of Erode. For three or four years estimates are being prepared by them for relief of water-scarcity, in the expectation of getting some money. But they were recently told that no money would be given to them. They have therefore cancelled all their estimates and they have no money allotted even this year. And the result is that it is not possible to get any money for deepening existing wells or sinking new wells, at least till the end of March next. Again, it may be a good idea on paper that the Government undertake the liability for payment of half the amount after completion of work, but where are the boards to go for the whole money to be found now, when they are unable to find even half the money? Therefore there is no use of having on paper a large grant of Rs. 6 lakhs or Rs. 60 lakhs or Rs. 6 crores even, when the municipalities or the district boards or taluk boards are not able to spare any additional money for the purpose of providing drinking water. They will not be able to find even half of the amount and much less the whole amount. They want money now. Therefore I want no principle to be applied. Even the so-called principle on paper should be obliterated. Let them divide the money now available among the various boards. Let the boards by all means spend their money; if they are able to contribute well and good, but let the Government spend all the money allotted and spend it somewhere. There is absolutely no time for even new wells being sunk. So far as Coimbatore is concerned—I think it is the case with other districts also—the deepening of existing wells is absolutely necessary. Wells which were considered to be very deep and were full of water last year or in the previous years are now devoid of water, so that if the boards will spend money in deepening them, the people can have some drinking water. There are many drinking water wells that are dried up and garden wells are also dried up. When caste Hindus thus find it difficult to get water, unfortunately the depressed classes have no water at all. That is why the Chucklers and Adi-Dravidas, a large number of them, are running from place to place for want of even some potfuls of drinking water. Therefore I appeal once more to the Government and the Minister not to wait for the enunciation of policies and principles nor vouchers and auditors (Laughter), but to see that the money is spent at once. One day's delay means a large number of lives not only of cattle but of men. In fact, I have tried to ascertain whether people died actually of starvation, and so far as I was able to see, there was only one case of actual starvation. I made a report of the fact to the Collector. But still more people are likely to die on account of starvation, starvation for want of water rather than for want of grain. So let us know before the next meeting how much money has been

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given for water-supply to the taluk boards and district boards; that is one item. Another item is that we should actually see to it that the money is actually spent, so that at least some drops of water are made available to the people. I am therefore strongly against the enunciation of policies or principles or any discussions or schemes on paper. The Government should spend money at once and let us know before the October sitting how much money was spent, how many wells have been deepened, and how many new wells have been sunk to increase the water-supply. So, I oppose this motion because I do not want policy or principles or discussions but I want money to be given and utilized for the purpose at once."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I am extremely sorry that I have been misunderstood by my hon. Friend "

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" I apologise to him if I have misunderstood him but I have made my position clear."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I felt and said that as it is, the water-supply is very inadequate, and I wanted to know the principles on which these monies are distributed so as to enable us to attack the principles first."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" We do not want any principle at all, apart from attacking any."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I am unable to understand what my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar is driving at. He refers to the difficulties especially of the depressed classes in getting water. When I began to talk last time, I was about to go into this very point, that though the depressed classes are entitled to water legally, they find it very difficult to get their rights and would have to spend much money to enforce the law. I was going to speak about this legal aspect, when I was stopped by the hon. the Deputy President. I therefore think it necessary that some principles should be laid down for relieving the distress among a particular class of people, the depressed classes, who are deprived of the use of water from wells. I have known cases where depressed classes including convert depressed classes are not allowed the use of a well where even cattle and dogs and other animals can drink. Therefore what I want to insist upon is that a principle should be laid when the law is so difficult to be enforced, that the depressed classes and the poorer classes should have a certain percentage set apart for their exclusive use. My hon. Friend from Coimbatore has referred specially to the depressed and poorer classes. It is necessary to provide them with water, so that they may not run away from the villages; they are a very important and useful class, and their labour is essential for cultivation. I would therefore request the hon. the Minister to lay down a principle that a certain proportion of this money should be set apart in proportion to the percentage of the depressed classes to the population. I know there is a good deal of lip sympathy for the poor classes (Laughter) especially from Rajas, Ministers and other higher classes, but that sympathy is not carried into practice. When it comes to a test of sincerity of this sympathy for the depressed classes, this principle is set at naught, and these poorer classes get nothing. We know that dogs and cattle are treated more kindly and humanely than are these poor classes. I would therefore appeal to this House that it should fix a certain percentage for these classes. I do not know how this last motion was carried, and when I arrived just at the time when it was being put, I did not know whether I should say 'Yes' or 'No.' I was also prevented

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from talking on a principle of law by the Deputy President. He said that I was speaking on a law point. Anyhow, as I said, there are the principles which are to be determined on which these grants should be made.

11-45 a.m. "These are occasions when we can have a complete discussion on the general principles and policies to be followed in making these grants. Now, it has been said that some of the hon. Members are anxious to go home. Let them go home. Let those who want to fight here for those principles be allowed to go on with their say and not be stopped even without a motion for closure as the Deputy President stopped me when I wanted to speak. (Cries of 'Order, order'). Therefore, I would appeal to the House to have patience to consider the point raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian, so that we might give more attention to it. I want that a principle is necessary to be laid down for allocating a portion of this grant for the benefit of a class who are treated worse than animals in the matter of water-supply."

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"Regarding the point raised by the hon. Member who has just spoken, I may point out that the question of allotting a certain portion of the grant for the depressed classes was the subject matter of a separate amendment moved by the hon. Member Mr. Veerian, on which a vote was taken, and was decided by this House. I do not think it is necessary, even if the present motion is for discussing the principles relating to the distribution of the grant, that we should review the same question already discussed.

"Coming to the present motion, I wish to point out two or three difficulties which ought to be solved by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government in consultation with the local bodies. Firstly, I do not wish to take the Financial Relations Committee as my authority for settling this problem. As has been already pointed out while making this grant, it was the Financial Relations Committee that threw some obstacles in the continuance of the old minor sanitary grants. Minor sanitary grants, generally to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs annually, were distributed through the various district boards in the Presidency on different principles. They were distributed according to the needs of each district and the condition of the boards which were not in a position to sink wells and improve the water-supply to any considerable extent. But the circumstances attending this grant are peculiar. In the first place it is said that the local boards concerned must provide half the amount, and that the Government is going to pay as much as the local board is likely to spend. I can understand the possibilities of such a procedure being followed in the case of local boards which have a surplus balance and which can provide for the construction of wells. But an examination of the budgets of the local boards will show that some local boards which are working with a deficit balance are actually going to the Government for compassionate grants but are only advised to cut down their expenditure or increase the tax. In the case of those local boards, is it just that those principles that they should provide half the amount should be insisted on? I should again point out that some local boards which included in their budget some provision for sanitary objects were asked to delete them from the normal budgets. When they cannot afford even so much and are asked to cut down expenditure, to say that unless they find half the money necessary for this purpose of water-supply they cannot be given any relief, is, I think, a very unfair principle to enforce in view of the circumstances

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of the local boards. That is my second point, namely, that most of the local boards will find it a great hardship if that principle of finding half the money is insisted on. The third point I wish to place is this. It is but necessary for the satisfactory distribution of works of public utility in the various local areas to know whether this amount is likely to be repeated or continued. Because, if you really wish that the local boards shall have a correct programme of works spread over at least two or three years, and that these works should be carried out completely, it is but fair that they should be given some assurance of the grant being continued, I do not say for all time, but for a few years. Otherwise, it will be very difficult for them to come out with a programme of works. So far as the time within which the grant should be expended is concerned, you cannot take up the works during the rainy season, and if you begin them some time in January or February, you will find it difficult to complete them before the end of March. Therefore, I will suggest that the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government, who I am glad has come forward with this demand which is a modification of the recommendation of the Financial Relations Committee, would do well to say or give some sort of assurance that the grants are likely to be repeated. I know the difficulties of the Government in making a commitment. But it is necessary in order to enable the local boards to have a programme of works prepared and to carry out the works in a satisfactory manner.

“The fourth point I wish to suggest is this: it must also be made possible for the amount not spent during the current year being carried over to the accounts of the local board for the next year. Otherwise, it would be a hardship and the object of this grant will not be satisfactorily carried out. If you want them to hurry through expenditure for the purpose of earning the grant, I think it would affect efficiency; it must affect efficiency. If you want them to carry out the works satisfactorily, you should give them time for the plans being prepared and for seeing that no mistakes are made in the construction of the works, as was the case some time ago. It is but necessary to see that the works for which the grant is made are in progress. But if you say that the whole grant should be spent this year only, I think we may not have the satisfaction of having the work carried satisfactorily to its completion. Therefore, I would suggest that the hon. the Minister should see his way not to stop the grant for works already started and which cannot be completed within the year but to assure us that the amount required for works already undertaken could be carried over to the next year. Unless these difficulties in the way of the local boards are removed, it will not be possible for them to carry out the works satisfactorily.”

* Mr. N. DEVENDRUDU :—“నీళ్లు సప్లయ విషయంలో యెమెండుమెండు ఉప చాదింపబడినది. వీవు మినిస్టరుగారిచే లేబడిన డిమాండు రూ 6,25,000 లో, యెక్కువగా నీళ్లలేక యిబ్బందిపడువారు డిప్రెస్ క్లాసు ప్రజలుగాన, యీ రాజధానిలోయందు డిప్రెస్ క్లాసువారలకు ముందుగా సప్లయ చేయటకు యెర్పాటు చేయవలయును అని నా అభిప్రాయము. గంజాము జిల్లాలోయన్న ఆదియాంధ్రులు నీళ్లలేక నూతులు విషయమగు గంజాము జిల్లా లోర్డువారికి మనవిచేయగా వారు సొమ్ములేదు శ్రీ గవర్నమెంటువారు సొమ్ము సప్లయ చేసినయెడల చేయించగలము అని వ్రాసినారు. విశాఖపట్నం, గోదావరి, కృష్ణా, వెస్టు గోదావరి జిల్లాలలో మెరక ప్రాంతములు అసగా ఫారస్టులందు ప్రాంతములలో నీళ్లకు అదియొ

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[Mr. N. Devendrudu]

ధులు చాలా చిక్కులు పడుచున్నారనిగాన జిల్లా బోర్డులవల్లను, తాలూకా బోర్డులవల్లను తగు యేర్పాట్లు చేయించి వారలకు స్వీక్ర సప్లయి కలుగజేసేదరని తలంచుచూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తూ యున్నాను."

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB —" Mr. President, Sir, there is a Urdu proverb which says that there should be absolutely no delay in the execution of a good work. It has been agreed on all sides of the House that the sinking of wells is an absolute necessity, and I should only say that as far as possible no delay is allowed to occur in the execution of this good work. In saying so, I wish to press that the enunciation of any principle or the expectation from the local bodies of any contribution, or even the postponement of the payment for the works in these cases will only create delay and will not at all contribute to the speedy execution of the objection which is in the view of the Government. I therefore urge that in the best interests of the people for whose benefit it is meant the Government should see its way to an immediate distribution of all the funds available to the local bodies and order all these local bodies to carry out the works before the close of this year. My only request is that the local bodies may not be pressed to lay out the cost themselves and be paid their contributions only after the work is done but that the local bodies are paid in advance so that they may take up the work and carry them out before the end of the year. With these few words, I request the Government to distribute the funds without any the least delay."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—" Mr. President, Sir, when this cut was forwarded to you by my hon. Friend Mr. Biswanath Das, I understood him to mean that he wanted to ascertain the principle on which this grant is to be distributed and to know exactly from the hon. the Chief Minister on what conditions this grant is being made. That point has in some measure been exhaustively dealt with by my hon. Friend from Nellore. We just want to know whether these are out and out grants to local bodies to be spent for the purpose for which this demand is made, or whether they would be called upon to contribute a moiety of the sum that is to be granted to them. If the latter, I think it would be impossible for any local board to come forward at this part of the year with any special fund at their command. Their budgets are already made up and possibly much of the little sum at their disposal has already been spent, and therefore it will not be possible for the local bodies to contribute any portion of the expenditure towards this grant. At the time of the budget, when we were expressing our hope that we might get a windfall this year and that most of it must go to the transferred subjects, it was the expectation of the hon. Members of this House as well as the large outside public that if any money should be available for these purposes it would be ungrudgingly and unhesitatingly given of course to give relief to the villagers especially in respect of water-supply and rural sanitation. Now it is really a matter for congratulation that such a large sum is asked for by the hon. the Chief Minister, and the real purpose will not be served if any conditions are imposed on the utilization of this fund. Therefore, I request that the hon. the Minister will be pleased to say whether the grant will be distributed according to the needs in the different areas, whether the local bodies will be called upon to make any necessary contribution, and also whether this grant will be allowed to be taken over to the next year, as has been pointed out by my hon. Friend from Nellore. It is possible that there may be some delay in the matter of carrying out these works. Not only during the rainy season but

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even in the months of January, February or March these wells cannot be sunk. They could be sunk only during the hot weather. So it will be necessary to carry over the expenditure to the next year. Unless these things are agreed upon, there is no use of going on with this grant; it will be only on paper and will not be available for utilization in the respective areas."

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—"The hon. the Mover of the amendment asks us to enunciate the principles involved in the distribution of this grant. I have already said that the main principles involved in the distribution are that the local bodies to which the grants will be made will have to contribute equal amounts and the grants will be made under the post-payment system. These principles have been referred to in the note circulated to the hon Members. Some hon. Members complain that the grant is inadequate I agree with them. I have only to say that in the present circumstances we could not ask for more for this purpose."

* **MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR** :—"May I know whether the Government expects to spend the whole sum this year?"

The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—"Yes. Then, the hon. Member from Coimbatore said that the grant should be made immediately.

"There is no objection to the grant being made immediately under the post-payment system which is considered to be the best system.

12 noon.

In fact the Financial Relations Committee discussed this matter and recommended that these grants should be paid only after the works were completed. The local bodies can spend money from the general funds and when the works are completed, they can draw money from the Government. The hon. Member from Nellore said that it would be hard upon the local bodies to expect them to pay 50 per cent of the cost of these schemes. It is true that some local bodies are too poor to pay this amount. I have already stated that so far as local bodies are concerned, if it is found that it is beyond their means after they have made every attempt open to them to find funds, the Government will consider such cases. In fact, Sir, a large number of applications fulfilling the terms proposed by the Government has been received to the extent of Rs 10,50,000. These applications have been received from as many as 19 district boards; there are still six boards. It is expected that the balance would be utilized for the schemes which have to be taken on hand.

"My hon. Friend again has opened the question of some funds being earmarked for the depressed classes. As I have already pointed out, such a course is impossible because unless these local bodies are constituted as special departments, it will not be possible for the Government to entrust them with this special work. There is a separate department which is known as the Labour Department to look after the interests of the depressed classes."

* **MR. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR** :—"May I know if the Labour Department has been given any money for water-supply?"

* The hon. the **RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—"They have been given. If the amount given is not sufficient, it is open to this hon. House to increase the amount."

* **MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR** :—"I want to make a few remarks and then make up my mind whether I should withdraw the amendment or not. As I proceed I should like to see how my remarks are received and on that will depend my decision. The hon. the Chief Minister laid before us two

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principles which underlie this scheme. He stated that the Government are disposed to place grants at the disposal of taluk boards which are able to contribute an equal amount. That is point No. 1. The other point is that payment will be on the post-payment system. I fear that if these conditions are strictly insisted upon, it seems to me that taluk boards will find it really difficult to complete the works and earn the money within the current year. I fear that this system may land us in lapses which are not quite desirable; if you insist upon these conditions you will be bringing pressure on the local bodies to complete the works even at the sacrifice of our getting the money's worth. Considered from that point of view, the system is open to serious objections. As for the hon. the Minister's promise that with regard to certain local bodies whose balances are miserably poor or which are working with very huge deficits, each individual case will be dealt with separately that commands my approval; and I hope and trust that he will see his way to include within the range of his sympathy as many local bodies as possible. In view of the fact that I notice recognition of the sentiments I have given expression to, I do not think I will be well advised to press my motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I know if the hon. Member (Rao Sahib P. V. Gopalan) is going to speak on a different subject or the same?"

* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"I have to speak on a different subject. Sir, my motion is a token motion and I appeal to the hon. the Minister to provide more wells for so many depressed classes in the municipal areas of Tellicherry, Cannanore and Calicut."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"May I point out that the principle involved in this motion is the same as that involved in the previous motion?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member will have to show that his motion is different from that which has already been rejected."

* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"With regard to the water-supply in municipal areas in Malabar . . ."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL:—"Sir, may I submit that 'water-supply' in the municipal areas is not the subject matter now under discussion?"

* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"I would earnestly beg the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to give additional grants to the district and taluk boards in Malabar. In answer to a question put on 6th December 1924 the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government said that he was prepared to give an equal amount of that raised by the taluk boards. I am afraid that this scheme will not be favourable to the local bodies in Malabar. It will be very difficult for the local boards in Malabar—I speak of Malabar because I know that all the local boards have closed with deficit balances—to pay an equal share of the cost of works. They will not be in a position to spend a pie and therefore they will have to lose the grant that is to be distributed by the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government. Now I do not wish to move the motion."

The demand for Rs. 6.25 lakhs was put to the House and carried and the grant was made.

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* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" I beg to move

' That the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 7,500 under " 33-b. Public Health—Grants for Public Health Purposes—ii. Grants and Contributions " to provide for the Nilgiris District Board to meet the expenditure incurred by it in connexion with the campaign against relapsing fever '.

" Mr. President, Sir, about July 1923, relapsing fever of a virulent type broke out in an epidemic form in Ootacamund and spread into the interior of the district. The authorities concerned thought that if the epidemic was not checked in time, it would be a serious menace to the public health of the district; and the district board under the guidance of the District Medical Officer carried on an intensive campaign to check the disease. The disease however could not be brought under control during the year and the campaign had to be continued. The board however was too poor to meet the cost of the campaign and applied to the Government for aid. It was feared that, if the disease was not checked, it would be a source of infection to the country around particularly on account of the geographical position of the district and of the peculiar climatic condition of the place. The Government felt that they ought to help the board and promised to give a grant not exceeding Rs. 7,500; they also placed a health officer at the disposal of the board to conduct the campaign. This amount could not however be paid as there was no provision in the budget of 1924-25. The question was placed before the Finance Committee and that committee recommended the grant. A motion was made at the last meeting of the Council and the hon. Members wanted to have information on the subject. Now a note has been circulated and I hope the House will pass the demand."

The grant was put to the House and carried.

Grant XX.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" I beg to move

' that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 40,200 under " Agriculture—Transferred " (Major Head 34-a. Agriculture—Agriculture ix. Livestock) '.

" This grant is applied for for two specific purposes. One is the improvement of cattle breeding in the Hosur farm and the other is the installation of a dairy plant. As regards the first object, it will be within the recollection of the House that the Hosur farm which was formerly under the management of the Government of India has been taken over by us. It consists of 1,500 acres of land and a number of buildings suitable for our purposes. The farm can accommodate about 1,000 head of cattle; but at present there are only 300 cattle. In order to make full use of the natural advantages of this farm, taking advantage of the remission of the provincial contribution it is proposed to provide Rs. 12,250 for the purchase of additional cattle and a sufficient sum for their maintenance. Provision has also been made for increased establishment which the existing farm naturally needs and also for the upkeep of the buildings in a proper state of repairs. The second object is to have a dairy plant. Hon. Members would have noticed that recently His Excellency the Viceroy has foreshadowed expansion in agricultural matters and the improvement of cattle-breeding. He has also stated that these matters are within the sphere of Provincial Governments.

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"Before committing ourselves to this large outlay of Rs. 17,390 which it is proposed to spend for the dairy, I think it will be as well to wait and see as to what exactly the intentions of the Central Government are. I may state for the information of the members that I propose to visit Hosur early and have a consultation with the Imperial Dairy Specialist. So I will not press for the allotment of Rs. 17,390. I only request that the House will be pleased to allot Rs. 22,810 for the improvement of cattle-breeding at the Hosur farm."

The House then proceeded on the amended demand for Rs. 22,810.

* **MR. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR** :—"Mr. President, Sir, in the absence of Mr. V. C. Vellingiri Gounder, I beg to move the amendment which stands in his name :

'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 40,200 by Rs. 100.'

"I am glad to say, Sir, that the hon. the Development Minister has been consistent. He told us when he came the other day for a grant of Rs. 4,000 and odd some months back, that more was to follow and he has kept his word. I am also, I beg to submit, consistent. I said when we were granting the Rs. 4,000 we were seeing only the extra thin end of the wedge and that more was to follow. And this is the first instalment of what was to follow. Before asking for the finances of the Government to be embarked on this venture, I should like that the hon. the Minister should give us some idea of the work that has already been done in this direction to justify the present demand. Although this is not a very large amount, it must be remembered that this is but a very small instalment of what is going to come hereafter. Sir, there have been 300 heads of cattle recently brought into this farm. The hon. Member Mr. Krishna Rao will bear testimony to the uselessness of the Chintaldevi farm which was on the brink of disestablishment, if I may use that expression, but probably official prestige came to the rescue and prevented its being closed down. There were any number of cattle in the Coimbatore agricultural farm, cattle of all kinds both Indian and outlandish. I would ask 'what have you done to improve cattle-breeding,' 'what new breeds have you made available to the ryot,' 'what success attended your effort at importing the foreign breed and in the way of their acclimatisation'. Have you produced one new breed of milch cow which will compare either with the Nellore breed or Guzerat breed or Sindhi breed. The history of the Hosur farm cannot be forgotten so soon. It was like cutting the head to suit the cap. There were 1,700 and odd acres offered by the Indian Government because the horse-breeding station which was located at Mattigiri was closed and therefore it was 'to let'. They found the hon. the Minister easiest to manage and therefore they hit upon him, saying 'here is land, take it'. Also there was a highly-paid staff and they must find employment for them. If the Hosur breed are inferior, I can understand this enterprise. But the Hosur cattle are some of the finest in Southern India. As regards butter-making, 'beware of butter,' of Government butter as my friend here suggests, because I have carefully studied the matter and I know butter-making cannot pay in Southern India. I have gone into the question as a Member of the Committee on Co-operation in Mysore and all the available materials, including the knowledge of Mr. Davis - a costly expert; we submitted these materials to a severe examination and my colleagues on the Committee hailed from Bombay, Guzerat and Southern India. Mr. Davis gave it as his opinion that butter-making cannot pay in Southern India. If butter cannot be made at Bangalore it follows also that Hosur, 25 miles from Bangalore, is not favourable

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for butter-making. What is your experience of the small butter-making plant in the Coimbatore Agricultural College, with up-to-date ice-making and other plant? You are, even at Re. 1-8-0 a lb. selling butter at much below cost. With that experience before us and knowing also what endless chain of expenditure that will involve—these costly experts, costly machinery, their renewal every third year—would you embark on this venture? The thicker end of the wedge is one which is very hard to contemplate. We may be told that the produce of this Hosur farm is going to be hygienic. The word ‘hygienic’ infuses a bit of terror into the Madras public. You have spent lakhs on the Hygienic Milk Supply Company in Madras. After this bitter experience, I doubt whether the hon. the Minister will persist in carrying on this costly experiment. The burden on the taxpayer will be very heavy. At the end of a few years, the butter expert will be in his Home enjoying his cigarette and saying that the Indian niggars do not know how to run the business. I have again to sound this note of warning, and ask the House not to embark on things which are not likely to repay the trouble and cost expended on them. We cannot be led by the views of a few highly paid experts. We have the Russellkonda expert, the fruit-making expert and other experts. How many experts the poor ryots have to pay for? I repeat this note of warning which I sounded at the last meeting and request the House not to make this grant.”

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—“ I just want to say a few words more with the object of getting information and if possible to request the hon. the Minister to postpone the consideration of the subject. We are told, Sir, that though the Hosur farm is a very costly business, it was chiefly intended for improving the Kangayam breed of cattle. I want to know if there are not sufficient numbers of Kangayam cattle in this Presidency or are they not likely to be purchased in the scheme that has been proposed by the hon. the Minister for the purposes of a dairy? I want to know that, because it is stated that this milk-supply is begun with the purchase of 25 Ongole cows and 12 Sindh cows. What has become of the Kangayam breed of cows and why were not Kangayam cows purchased for the purpose?

“ My second point is this: whether the hon. the Minister has gone into the Hygienic Milk Supply Company business that has been referred to by Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar. I had the fortune or the misfortune to have some knowledge of that company, and I had also visited it. It was run practically on the lines suggested now. There were plenty of Ongole cattle; there were also a number of Sindh cows. A motor-car was purchased to take the milk to Madras which was only 25 miles off, and it was found that the unfortunate shareholders had to suffer great losses. It is stated in the proceedings of the Finance Committee that this will give a profit of about Rs. 6,000. Our mouths always water, knowing the deficits of the Madras Government, whenever we are told that this particular scheme will be profitable, or that scheme will be profitable. That is why we are willing to sanction some of these schemes. From the details placed before us, I am surprised at the economical way in which the whole thing is expected to be managed; ‘Maintenance of livestock—Rs. 3,900; Rs. 300 a month for 35 cows.’ I keep some cows and I shall be very glad to know if a cow costs less than Rs. 9 especially a Sindh cow or an Ongole cow. I have no experience of these cows: perhaps they may eat less fodder and give more milk. I should very much like to know the expert way of a cow being maintained on Rs. 9 a month. Then, Sir, this particular department is very frugal in its establishment,

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manager, accountant, supervisor, etc., as all cost only Rs. 800 a month. I want to know how that was arrived at and whether it was based on any incremental system, because the recurring expenses amount to Rs. 9,900, and the establishment comes to only Rs. 800 a month. And what is more, as one who has been keeping a motor-car, I want to know whether a Ford van can be had for Rs. 2,000. Probably they are having a second-hand van, and we have had plenty of experience in that direction. Now we know how things are purchased in the Industrial department and thrown out, and how people are sent to America or Europe to learn the work of driving these things. I want to know whether this van is a new van and whether it can be had for Rs. 2,000. If it is not, then are the repairing charges, etc., included in the Rs. 800. I am yet to learn how the figure 800 a year was arrived at. Rupees 65 a month means about Rs. 2 a day, i.e., two rupees a day for a Ford car to run between Bangalore and Madras and this includes the driver's pay. I do not know what the pay of the blessed driver is. He must be a very curious man: I am only saying all this to show that this is only a paper estimate. It is only a blind estimate that has been given. So that when one scrutinizes these things, and looks at the real correct cost, the profit of Rs. 6,000 will immediately vanish. I would only appeal to the hon. the Minister and to the Secretary of the department to look into the matter very carefully. If really this is a very good thing and if it is not the extent of the area available at Hosur that has led them to have the dairy there, why not have some dairy close to Madras? I do not think it can be said that there is no place available in or near Madras which can be cheaply had.

“Therefore I appeal to the hon. the Minister and the Secretary to postpone this matter if the information available is not satisfactory to both of them. We have been fiddling under the fan when villages and paracherries are burning and yet the hon. the Minister says we will wait until more money is available. The Europeans and Indians who have been getting on without this dairy farm for the last so many years, can wait for some time more.

“Sir, in this connexion I wish to know whether the present Deputy Director of Agriculture (Livestock) has got any special knowledge so far as this dairy farm is concerned and whether he will get any additional allowance for managing this dairy.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“Sir, we are surprised that when water is denied to us, milk and butter are ready at our hands. We would rather have preferred to grant more funds for the purpose of providing good water and for improving rural sanitation than that our mouths should be watered at the prospect of having some butter and a good deal of milk and that at first hand. At the fag-end of the session I do not want to take up the time of the House. As for what my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataramana Ayyangar has said, I echo every word of his. For these reasons I would earnestly request that this grant may be postponed to a future date.”

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—“Sir, I am very sorry to find that my hon. Friends Messrs. Adinarayana Chettiyar and Venkataramana Ayyangar have sorely missed the point. The original application was for an allotment of Rs. 40,000. This sum, as I said, is divided into two items, one for the improvement of cattle and the other for the model dairy farm. Most of the remarks made by my hon. Friends apply to the model dairy farm and, as I said, I am not going to bring it before the House

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just now for reasons which I have already given. I would bring it before the House at a later stage. In the meantime I would be in a position to know the wishes of the Government of India as to on what lines they are going to establish a relationship between the Provincial and Imperial administrations. If I leave that point aside for discussion at a later stage when more materials would be available, then there is not much to be said on the other points raised by my hon. Friends. They asked me to tell them what the past working has shown. The farm was started only very recently. The Kangayam animals. . . ."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I do not know if my hon. Friend includes me also. I did not say a word about the desirability of breeding Kangayam animals."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"The Kangayam animals were brought in only very recently and it ought to be perfectly well known to my hon. Friends that within such a short time it will not be possible to show anything startling."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"It is true their existence at Mathigiri was probably very short, but they had existed in another place for about 20 or 30 years."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"I wish my hon. Friend had referred to some published documents. Then I would have been in a position to refute his argument. Mathigiri was originally a horse-breeding station."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"I have been misunderstood by the hon. the Minister. What I said was that in the matter of cattle breeding the department has not shown any appreciable results."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"This farm consists of 1,500 acres and, as I said, is capable of grazing about 1,000 head of cattle. As we have only 300 head of cattle"

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"May I know if this area has become the property of this Government now?"

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"That is another point on which I have not got the information just now. It is still under correspondence with the Government of India."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"A word of personal explanation, Sir. I put that question because the hon. the Minister said that we have got 1,500 acres in that place. Therefore I wanted to know whether it has become the property of this Government or whether it is likely to be refused to us."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"The farm has already been placed at our disposal, but the correspondence as to what amount of money we have to pay for it and so on is still going on. A small committee has been appointed to go into the question. There is one member on the Committee on behalf of the Madras Government, another on behalf of the Imperial Government, and a third man to act as arbitrator between the two. It has long been the complaint that in India the Government in the Agricultural Department has not been putting forth any energy to improve the agricultural industry of the people. It is for that very reason that we have been trying to do our level best to bring up the agricultural industry to a

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very high standard. As we have now got facilities in the matter of pasturage and sufficient water convenience it is highly necessary that we should take advantage of that fact and start the improvement of cattle breeding.

"Now, I wish to refer to the three or four slight inaccuracies, whether intentional or unintentional, in the remarks made by my hon. Friend Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, but as they all referred to the subject of model dairy farm I shall not in any way animadvert on them."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" May I request the hon Minister to tell me which part of my speech or statement consists of inaccuracies intentionally made, so that I may disabuse his mind of it. I had no idea or intention of making an inaccurate statement."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" So, the only one point that is now before the House is the improvement of the cattle-breeding farm estimated to cost Rs. 22,810 "

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR .—" Sir, may I ask to be enlightened on the question I asked? Some intention was attributed to me. May I know on what point? "

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR .—" Sir, may I suggest to the hon. the Minister that it would be impossible for us to follow his speech if he submits to these frequent interruptions? It is up to him not to give way unless a point of order is raised and discussed. It is impossible for us to follow the hon. the Minister's speech if at the middle of a sentence he is interrupted."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" All that I require is an allotment of Rs. 22,810, and I request the House to allot that amount."

The hon. the PRESIDENT —" The hon. the Minister has explained that what he wants at present is only Rs. 22,810. He is going to ask on some future occasion for an allotment for the model dairy farm."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" May we know whether it is explained in the note? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" He has been explaining it all this time."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" It is not in the note."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I understood from him that that is all he wants."

The demand as amended was put and carried and the grant was made.

Grant XXII.

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—" Sir, I move
*' that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 5,845 under
 ' Agriculture—Co-operative Credit—Transferred—Head 34-C, Agri-
 culture—Co-operative Credit—ii. Assistant Registrars—Pay of
 Establishments—Voted.'*

" Sir, in connexion with the co-operation reclamation societies that were started in the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, it was found necessary to appoint two chief inspectors of co-operative societies, two supervisors of Public Works Department, and two peons for a certain period commencing from January 1925 and ending with May 1925. It has now been found by experience that this establishment should be continued up to the end of the

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current official year and therefore I have come forward with this demand. So far as the Tanjore district is concerned, it was thought that the work could be managed by the ordinary staff of the department. But, this arrangement could not be continued without serious detriment to the ordinary work of the department of the district. A reclamation society has been started and the work has to be pushed through vigorously. We therefore want for that district an inspector on Rs. 40, a supervisor on Rs. 80 and two peons on Rs. 12 each. A shorthand clerk for the Deputy Registrar is also asked for. The whole of this establishment will cost Rs. 5,845 up to the end of the current year. I request the House to be pleased to allot this amount."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I rather think that Mr. Gopalan's amendment has very little to do with this grant. This grant is for Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Is the hon. Member going to refuse the grant because something has not been done for Malabar?"

* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"Sir, for the past several years we have been requesting the hon. the Minister for Development to give us an honorary assistant registrar. Every time he has been giving us hope, but at the same time saying that there are no duly qualified men. If he has the interest of the fishermen community on the West Coast at heart I would earnestly urge him not to delay and to give us an honorary assistant registrar for the reason which I will presently give."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"It may be that he is urging this upon the attention of the hon. Minister for the first time or for the last time. But does he not think that this is not a proper occasion for that? What is wanted by the hon. the Minister is a grant for Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Is the hon. Member going to say because the hon. Minister has not done something for Malabar he would not vote this grant for Tanjore and Trichinopoly? Does he consider this a suitable opportunity for making a motion of that kind?"

* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"Unfortunately just at the time of the discussion of the budget last year and year before last I had given notice of many amendments under this head, but none of them was reached (laughter). I wish to know from the hon. the Minister for Development whether he would now at least give us an honorary assistant registrar. If he has really the interest of the West Coast fisheries industries at heart he would grant this request. He told me only the other day that because he would not get a suitable man he was unable to grant my request. But I may say, Sir, that I have been uniformly recommending to him a certain gentleman who is a President of a Co-operative Credit Society, the Secretary of a Co-operative Union, a Director of the District Bank, a Director of the District Federation, Vice-President of the Cannanore Urban Bank, the Honorary Secretary of the Cannanore Union and the Secretary of the Malabar District Conference held last year. I now take this opportunity to appeal to the good heart of the hon. the Minister for Development at least now to give us an honorary assistant registrar. Unless I get a promise from him to this effect I am going to press this motion, viz., to reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,845 by Rs. 100."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR:—"I would take this occasion to make another appeal to the hon. the Minister for Development not to appoint any more Honorary Assistant Registrars and to drop the scheme altogether."

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The Provincial Co-operative Conference held last December which was attended by representatives from the whole presidency almost unanimously passed a resolution against this system of appointing Honorary Assistant Registrars.

"Sir, the way in which they have been going on, namely, extending their official lives from day to day and from month to month 12-46 p. m. and giving them hopes and then inviting applications, is practically demoralising the non-officials of the co-operative movement. This new demand for Honorary Assistant Registrars has been practically coaxed out of the unions, and many of these 'efficient' assistant registrars in the department have gone from union to union with their inspectors and told them 'you are going to get an honorary assistant registrar's place—it may be yourself or your brother, you have nothing to pay as it is free—will you have it?'. Sir, such is the method followed in several districts, and it has been demoralising the non-officials for several years. I would appeal to my hon. friend not to proceed with this system which, as my friend Mr. Gopalan shows, will lead to all sorts of hopes, all sorts of expectations and all sorts of disappointments. Sir, in the interests of the good name of the co-operative movement, it is not proper to allow the official existence of these people—I think there is yet time, it is not too late—being prolonged from day to day, week to week and from month to month. Therefore, Sir, I take this very good opportunity and appeal to the Minister once more to desist from appointing these Honorary Assistant Registrars."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"Sir, with every desire to oblige my hon. Friend Mr. Gopalan, I find that unfortunately in the Malabar district, as in other districts, there are serious factions and my friend belongs to one faction and there is another faction which carries with it"

* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—"On a point of order, Sir. If His Excellency the Governor of Madras gave me the unique honour of being nominated as a Member of this Council to represent the fishermen community of the West Coast, I do not think the hon. the Minister for Development has any right to say that I belong to a faction in Malabar. The hon. the Minister may as well say that he is not prepared to accept such a nomination rather than say that I belong to a faction. I protest, Sir, very vehemently, against the expression of the hon. the Minister for Development. He has gone far beyond the expectations of His Excellency the Governor of Madras who, in nominating me as a Member, had in his heart of hearts the interests of the fishermen community of the West Coast, whether factions exist or not."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, I would also protest against the hon. the Minister referring to factions and all that. It is not proper that an hon. Minister should lend his ears to gossip or tale-bearers and arrive at decisions. . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Will the hon. Member kindly resume his seat? We have not had the whole of the Minister's sentence."

* The hon. Diwan Bahadur T. N. SIVAGNANAM PILLAI :—"Probably, Sir, my use of the word 'faction' might have overreached what I meant to convey. I meant there are two schools of thought. I believe that will be a proper term. As I said, when the matter was represented to me by my hon. Friend Mr. Gopalan, I looked into it and consulted the Registrar of Co-operative Societies; but he has told me that in the state in which the

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Malabar district is at present, it would be inadvisable to take either one from this side or one from that side as honorary assistant registrars. So, I am looking forward to the time when the two schools of thought can be brought to one view of thinking. Then I might select one from this and one from the other side, so that all possibilities of differences of opinion may vanish. That is the only point which I have to answer to my hon. Friend Mr. Gopalan. As regards my Friend Mr. Adinarayana Chettiyar, I do not think it is just now a fitting time to take that step; but as he is labouring under some delusion on that point—I beg your pardon—under some impression which is not correct, I may say that as a result of a reference made by the Registrar to various societies, we found that out of 300 and odd unions, only 57 unions did not want an honorary assistant registrar and the others are seriously pressing upon me the necessity to make the appointments. That, I think, will satisfy my friend for the present.”

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR —“It cannot satisfy me because I would like to know how these applications have been received, were they voluntary or were they coaxed out of unwilling unions?”

The hon. the PRESIDENT.—“Does Mr Gopalan press his amendment?”

* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“I want to say some words before I can consider the question of withdrawing my amendment. First and foremost, Sir, I have to submit”

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—“There is no right of reply. The hon. Member had a right to propose the amendment and all that he has to say now is whether he will press his amendment or not. He cannot have the right of reply. He will kindly make up his mind on the matter.”

* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—“I withdraw the motion.”

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The original motion was then put and carried and the grant was made.

Grant XXVII.

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—“Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move
‘that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 8,61,030 under
“Civil Works—Transferred”—for grants for roads and bridges.’

“Sir, so far as communications under the control of the local boards are concerned, at present grants are given only to the first and second class roads which, generally speaking, are respectively inter-provincial and inter-district roads. The other communications, i.e., roads other than first and second class roads, are constructed and maintained at the cost of the local boards. As the hon. Members are aware, the resources of almost all the local boards are slender, and the boards have not been able to do much by way of improving communications in rural areas. During the past few years local boards have not been able to spend much upon the construction or maintenance of village roads. It has been found that during the last some years, they have been able to spend only less than 9 per cent of their receipts from land cess. The absence of village communications has been very much felt by the rural population. Speaking on another demand—the grant for rural water-supply schemes—I told the hon. Members how necessary it is to improve the conditions of village life. What I said in connexion with that demand applies

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[The Raja of Panagal]

equally to this demand. The village roads are an absolute necessity, and it is proposed to grant Rs. 6,25,000 for the construction of village roads by local boards. Certain trunk roads which have suffered from the floods in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Tinnevely, require to be repaired urgently. It is proposed that Rs. 34,000 and odd are to be allotted for this purpose. Certain incomplete works have to be completed, and a sum of Rs. 11,355 is required to undertake these works. It is proposed to give the Chingleput District Board Rs. 16,000 to improve the trunk road near Madras. Again, Sir, certain second-class roads in the South Kanara and Nilgiris districts have suffered from floods. It is proposed to give those boards a grant of Rs. 70,000. The balance of Rs. 99,000 and odd is intended to be given for the construction of certain bridges on second-class roads. The grant asked for will be met from the funds made available by the remission of the contribution to the Central Government."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU:—"Mr. President, Sir, from this grant I propose a cut of Rs. 100 for the purpose stated therein, namely, to discuss the desirability of having a set of bridges over the three canals that separate the Tenali station from the Tenali town proper. Tenali is divided into two portions—the Tenali railway station with quarters and extensions later on, and the original Tenali village with all its present extensions. Between these two run three canals, Sir, one for navigation purposes and the other two equally big canals for irrigation purposes. For these three canals, there is a set of bridges built long years ago when Tenali was but a small village. Now, in importance, Tenali is next to Guntur, the chief town of my district, Sir, and Tenali bids fair very soon to come into commercial importance and activity. The very fact, Sir, that from 1st September of this year 14 trains will be running up and down between Repalle and Guntur besides a number of trains that run on the main line—the Calcutta and Madras mail trains—shows the importance of Tenali town. The town is now like a big bottle with a large, big body and a small neck. It is only this set of bridges that leads entrance into the town at present, and most curiously, by some æsthetic taste perhaps, the Department of Public Works authorities constructed pathways some years ago and have also planted small stones between the pathway and the main road on the bridge, so much so that strangers that come into town at nights are liable to stumble against these stones, which are not only ugly but also dangerous. On these bridges there were a number of accidents recently, and I only hope that the hon. the Minister will take this into consideration when the question comes before the Government; so that he might give us grants for the bridges also. Some time ago, just before the war, this question was prominently brought before the Government and even when His Excellency visited my place, this was one of the requests made to His Excellency, and the Government promised that they would go into the matter, and in fact they gave us a grant of Rs. 40,000 for the construction of a new set of bridges. As the grant was made late in the year and as the place where the new set of bridges were to be located could not easily be settled, we had to allow the Rs. 40,000 grant to lapse. After the war, things enormously changed and though our plans and estimates were made ready by then, the Government returned our papers saying there were no funds. Now that certain funds have been liberated, I hope and trust that in the interests of not only the Tenali municipality but also in the interests of the Tenali and Repalle taluks—because Tenali forms the chief place and centre for agricultural and commercial purposes for the whole division—the hon.

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the Minister will kindly consider the matter and give us the necessary aid. In this connexion, Sir, I may submit for the very kind consideration of the hon. the Chief Minister that the municipalities also might be given some grant for their roads. Though a small town, we have about 18 miles of metal roads and the recent storm has washed away most of our metal roads, and we have now taken advantage of the Revenue Department's kind extension to us of monetary aid, so far as the use of the palmyra leaves is concerned. We have availed ourselves of that kindness and I hope and trust that this important question of grants to local bodies for roads between village and village, which is really a very necessary thing and perhaps the first item that ought to be taken on hand, as also the question of including younger municipalities in this grant for road-making purposes will be taken into consideration."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to support the motion for the reduction of Rs. 100 in the grant asked for. I wish to
1 p.m. bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the hardship that the people of Uttankarai taluk in Salem district are suffering from."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think we had better adhere to the practice we have established for some time to state on paper the purpose for which a particular cut is proposed to be made. Adhering to that purpose, till that matter is disposed of the hon. Members are not allowed to make general remarks. The hon. Member is at liberty to do so after the question of the Tenali municipality is disposed of."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" This also refers to a bridge."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" But the hon. Member has not given notice of it."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" So far as the criticism of my hon. Friend from Guntur is concerned I think he refers to certain bridges in the municipal area which does not form part of the subject-matter of the discussion to-day. No such proposal has come before the Government and when any such proposal comes up to the Government, the Government will consider it on its merits. I have not yet heard from my hon. Friend from North Arcot as to what his complaint is."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" Sir, since the hon. the Chief Minister has been generous enough to refer to my grievance I would say what my complaint is. The people of Papireddipatti and other villages in Uttankarai taluk in Salem district are suffering great hardship on account of the want of a bridge over the river Vanniyar. Among the people who are largely affected are the people belonging to the depressed classes whose cause my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian has been espousing in season and out of season in this House. They are all cultivators and they are forced to carry their produce across the river."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" May I know from the hon. Member whether the bridge is on the trunk road or on the second class road ?"

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—" It is in the taluk board area. The Dharmapuri taluk board is the poorest of the proverbially poor taluk boards in the Salem district. This road is not on the trunk road ; but it is one leading to the vicinity of that notorious Bomidi railway station where the fatal accident took place. Most of the people there are agriculturists and the bridge is one of the very important means for tapping the agricultural

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products of several villages and also the slopes of the Shevaroya. May I take this opportunity to press upon the attention of the hon. Minister this fact so that he might kindly look into the real grievances of the people of those villages and have a bridge constructed across the river Vanniar? At present even the tapals are often delayed two or three days for want of a bridge over this river."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" Mr. Deputy President, I asked the question with a view to know whether the particular bridge which my hon. Friend from North Arcot referred to is on a trunk road or on a second class road. The reason why I asked him the question was that if a particular bridge is on the trunk road the responsibility for constructing that is with the Government. And Government will consider the proposals for constructing the bridge when funds are available. If it is on a second class road, Government will pay a grant of 50 per cent of the cost and that too when funds are available. In fact, there has been no proposal of that kind before Government and, if there is one, Government will consider the proposal on its merits."

* MR. B. VENKATARATNAM :—" అయ్యా, తాలూకా బోర్డులకు రోడ్ల నిమిత్తం గ్రాంటులు యిచ్చుట గవర్నమెంటువారు యిదివరలో మానుకువలసిన గ్రామ రోడ్లు యేమి వాగు పడుతులేదు. ఇప్పుడు గవర్నమెంటువారు యిట్టి గ్రాంటులు యిచ్చుట సంతోషదాయకమే కాని వారి జి.ఓ. లోని షరతులు అనకూలముగా లేవు. గ్రామ రోడ్లు వేయవలసి తాలూకా బోర్డులది. అందుచే సామాన్యముగ జిల్లా బోర్డు డబ్బు యిందు నిమిత్తం యివ్వరుగాన జిల్లా బోర్డులు యివ్వకపోయినను గవర్నమెంటువారు తాలూకా బోర్డులకు గ్రాంటులు యివ్వవలెను. ఇదియుగాక గవర్నమెంటు యిచ్చు సౌక్యవలస ఒక ఖైలు రోడ్డు అయినను వేయటకు చాలదు. అదియుగాక డెల్టా జిల్లాలో కాలవలవలస చాలా పంతెనలు కట్టవలసి వస్తుందిగాన డెల్టా జిల్లాకు గ్రాంటులు హెచ్చుగా యిచ్చినగాని లాభములేదు. గాన ఈ విషయములు బాగా గ్రహించి గ్రాంటులు హెచ్చుగా యివ్వవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను."

* MR. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, the explanatory note circulated to us says that the balance of Rs. 99,650 is intended for certain bridges and causeways on second class roads. I should like to know from the hon. Minister how much of it will go to South Arcot."

"Secondly, Sir, it is stated that 'except in the case of the works relating to trunk roads the grants will be ordinarily equal to the amounts provided for the purpose by the local bodies and will be sanctioned on the post-payment system'. In connexion with this I should like to know, Sir, whether even contributions made by generous gentlemen to the local bodies for such specific purposes will be taken as the amount contributed by the local bodies or whether the contribution will be limited in scope only to the amount taken from the revenues of the local body."

* The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—" As regards the second point raised by the hon. Member for South Arcot, Sir, even contributions made by generous gentlemen will be taken as contributions by local bodies. As regards the first point, Government considered all the applications that were made to them and found that Rs. 99,650 would be required. Whether South Arcot is included or not I cannot say offhand. I shall communicate the information to the hon. Member later on."

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Mr. T. M. MOIDU SAHIB :—“ Sir, I want to know whether any sum is allotted for roads in North Malabar. In this connexion, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the trunk road from Calicut is crossed by four rivers and not one of these rivers has a bridge. It is high time that the Local Self-Government Department constructs at least one bridge in that road.”

* **Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—**“ Sir, I represent the whole district of Malabar, North Malabar and South Malabar included. I have the interests of the whole district at heart.

“ Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. P. V. Gopalan has tabled a separate token motion for the purpose of discussing the question of trunk road from Calicut to Payyanur and the question of providing road bridges for several rivers in Malabar. My hon. Friend Mr. Moidu Sahib has already referred to the same question and I want to know whether I shall be allowed to speak on the motion of Mr. Gopalan or whether I shall be told afterwards that I ought to have spoken on the point raised by Mr. Moidu Sahib.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ On a point of order, Sir.”

* **Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—**“ I am also raising a point of order, Sir.”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ Sir, the hon. Minister has not yet replied to my amendment and before that is done can we go on discussing other amendments and general principles ? ”

* **The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL :—**“ I have no objection to have his amendment put to the House.”

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ I suppose the hon. the Mover of the amendment has made up his mind to withdraw. Does he want any further information from the hon. Minister ? ”

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—“ I hope, Sir, the hon. Minister has been following my remarks closely and he is convinced of the need for the improvements in Tenali which I have advocated. I learn from the explanatory memorandum that this grant is intended only for the development of rural areas. I have no objection, Sir, that the rural areas should have these grants. I shall wait for another opportunity and I earnestly hope and trust that the hon. Minister will have some sympathy for the municipalities also. I therefore beg leave to withdraw my amendment.”

The hon. the DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—“ The motion is by leave withdrawn.”

* **Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN :—**“ Sir, I beg to move that the allotment of Rs. 8,61,030 be reduced by Rs. 100 in order to discuss the question of trunk road from Calicut to Payyanur and the question of providing road bridges for several unbridged rivers in Malabar. In doing so, I want to bring one important fact to the notice of the hon. Minister.

“ At present, the Madras-Calicut trunk road stops in the middle of the district. Its extension as far as Payyanur to a distance of seventy miles has been pressed on the Government more than once, but with no effect. It satisfies the conditions to class a road as trunk road. In classing the Madras-Calicut road as a trunk road, the idea of Government evidently was to have a through communication from Madras to the farthest end of the presidency. This idea is scarcely realized when the road stops at Calicut. The real trunk road continues from there to Payyanur, the northern end of the district.

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A trunk road should be designated by the names of its two terminal towns and not by a town in the middle. The Madras-Calicut trunk road is therefore a misnomer.

"The road not only connects South Kanara with Malabar but also passes through the French territory of Mahe and the municipalities of Tellicherry and Cannanore which latter is a town of Military importance. The Military authorities have already pointed out that from a Military point of view also the extension of the road as far as Payyanur as a trunk road would be most desirable and that apart from any commercial benefits which might ensue, it would very considerably facilitate military operations in Malabar should such a regrettable contingency again arise.

"At a meeting of the Road Board constituted by Government, the importance of the Calicut-Payyanur road and the urgent need of converting it into a trunk road were discussed. The Road Board accepted the proposal and recommended its conversion into a trunk road. But Government shelved this matter for want of funds. From the facts stated above it will be observed that the question of converting this road into a trunk road can no longer be delayed.

"Sir, if a person travels from Calicut to Payyanur he will find that there is a distance of 60 or 70 miles, and there are about 6 or 7 rivers. The Officer Commanding the Malabar Forces has been urging on the attention of the Government the necessity to provide road bridges for Mahe and Kudakadavu rivers. Although there are other unbridged rivers, I would earnestly request the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to make no delay in having bridges constructed for these two rivers. The demolished materials have been taken away by the President of the District Board of Malabar for constructing bridges and culverts over other rivers in the district. It is a fact that almost all the taluk boards have closed with a deficit balance, and over and above that the Malabar District Board has been asked to bear a loss of Rs. 1,00,000. When conditions in Malabar are such and the district and taluk boards are insolvent, I do not know whether we can expect a single pie for any one of these roads from them. I would therefore appeal to the good heart of the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government to consider this question favourably. But if he is going to utilize this particular grant solely for the purpose of improving roads in rural parts, I would earnestly appeal to him to give us some funds—I mean for the District Board of Malabar—so that we may utilize them for improving our roads. When finances permit, he may come forward with additional funds for the purpose of building bridges."

* Mr. N. DEVENDRUDU:—“యీ గ్రాంటు క్రింద రోడ్లకు వంతెనలకుగాను యేర్పాటుచేసిన సొమ్ము రూ 8,61,030 లలో గోవావరి జిల్లా జంగారెడ్డిగూడెంవద్ద నున్న జల్లేరుకు వంతెన కట్టవలసినది యని నా ఆభిప్రాయము. ఆచ్చాక్షి నుంచి నైజాము వంటి యావత్తు ఆ రోడ్డునే యేలూరు వరకు గ్రామాదులకు బండ్లమీద రావలయునగానె షర్దుము వచ్చినచో యేరు పూర్తిగా వచ్చి 5, 6 రోజులు బండ్ల, వస్తువులు చాటుటకు వీలువుండదుగానె అప్పుట వంతెన అభివృద్ధిని తేలువుట అయినది.

“యేలూరు వద్దయున్న తమ్మిలేరుమీద పెదపాడు రోడ్డుకు వంతెన లేనియడల చాలా కష్టము గాయున్నది. కొత్తూరు, ముప్పర్రు, పెద్దపాడు, నాయుడుగూడెం, కునికీ, కుదరవల్లి, గుడివాడ వెళ్లవారిగుండా గుడివాడ తాలూకా, యేలూరు తాలూకాలో కొంత భాగములో వంటి భాగస్య

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కు అంతా చూచారు బండ్ల పైన రావలయును. తప్పిలేరులో బండ్లు లాగలేక బండ్లు 5-6 గంటలు, రోజువరకు నిల్వయుండునుగాన తప్పిలేరుకు వంతెన కట్టించిన సదు ప్రజలకు చిక్కులు తొలగి సుఖంగా బండ్లు వెళ్లును. వర్షాకాలం మనుష్యులకు కష్టములేకుండా వెళ్లుదురు గాన తప్పక పెద్దపాడు రోడ్డుకు తప్పిలేరు వద్ద వంతెన ఆలస్యరం. గనుక శ్రీ గవర్నరు మెంటువారు చూస్తూ చేయుదురని చెప్పుచున్నాను.”

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—“ My hon. Friend who preceded me spoke in Telugu, and I hope he has said something in support of the motion. I was carefully listening to the observations made by the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government. He has not allotted any funds for the construction and repair of roads and bridges in Malabar. My hon. Friend Mr. Gopalan has already referred to the state of roads leading to Payyanur from Calicut. Of course the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government has stated that the allotment that has been made in this Demand is not for trunk roads. The trunk road commencing from Madras goes to several districts in the south and ends at Calicut. In the northern end of Malabar district there is a place called Payyanur and the distance between Calicut and Payyanur is about 70 miles. Although the road leading to Payyanur is a trunk road, yet I may point out that Government have not spent a pie for the upkeep of this road. It is one of the most important roads in the district, and it is but fair that the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government should allot some funds for the construction of road bridges for the road from Calicut to Payyanur. It has already been stated that there are five or six rivers between Calicut and Payyanur. There are many other rivers which have not been provided with road bridges. It is a notorious fact that the rainfall both in South Kanara and Malabar is very heavy, and for about six months in the year it is very difficult to cross many of these rivers. I would urge on the attention of Government that if these rivers are not provided with proper bridges, it will be extremely difficult to cross from one bank of the river to the other. It is therefore necessary that the Provincial Government should come forward with assistance to the district board for providing bridges across these rivers. I hope the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government will kindly bear these remarks in mind so that he may do something though not now at least in future. I may also state that the Chamber of Commerce which waited on His Excellency when he visited Malabar urged the claims of the district for these bridges.”

Mr. M. RATNASWAMI :—“ On principle I oppose the proposition put forward by my hon. Friends who preceded me. Funds are needed very urgently for village roads and not for trunk roads whether they are first-class or second-class. After all, the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government can do only one thing at a time. No doubt hon. Members from Malabar have made out a case for the extension of the trunk road in their district. The growing need at the present moment is for village roads. There are other and more competent people to take care of trunk roads. Similarly also with regard to Imperial departments. My hon. Friend Mr. P. V. Gopalan said that the Military authorities were urging upon the attention of Government the need for the extension of the trunk road from Calicut to Payyanur. Now in our country the Military department can get sanction for anything they want. At present we should not think of diverting any portion of this sum for any other purpose. It must exclusively be spent for the construction of village roads. I hope that in spite of the powerful advocacy of some hon. Members,

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the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government will have the courage to set his face sternly against their demand for a trunk road and utilize all the funds for the expansion of village roads."

* Mr. R. VEERIAN :—"I fully endorse the remarks of my hon. Friend Mr. Ratnaswami. There is a Tamil proverb which says 'மயிற் கூழுக்கு அலையிடுதல் ; கொண்டை பூவுக்கு அழுதிடுதல்.' The position taken up by my Malabar friends is like that." (Laughter).

Mr. V. MADHAVA RAJA :—"If, as my hon. Friend Mr. Ratnaswami said, the whole amount is going to be spent for village communications and for putting up bridges on village roads, I have nothing to say regarding the expansion of the trunk road from Calicut to Payyanur. But if the hon. Minister is going to utilize any portion of the amount on trunk roads or second-class roads, I press for the claims of Malabar in extending the road from Calicut to Payyanur. But most of these roads, as has already been explained by my hon. Friends, Messrs. Krishnan Nayar, Gopalan and Moidu, suffer from want of bridges, and I have pressed the claims before the Government on more than one occasion. As far as bridges on this road are concerned, the hon. the Chief Minister himself has experienced the difficulty of crossing so many rivers between Calicut and Payyanur during his tour in Malabar even though he must have been enamoured of the decorations of Chengadama (boats). It is a fact that both the Mahe and Kudakadam river bridges have been demolished and most of the materials which were unfit for any other use were utilized for the construction of other small culverts and bridges. Another road which is equally important to be converted into a trunk road is Tellicherry-Manantody road. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Government and a deputation of the Chamber of Commerce waited on His Excellency when he toured in North Malabar. There are very many unbridged rivers in my district not to speak of the village roads. So if the hon. the Chief Minister is going to spend a portion of this amount for the improvement of second-class roads or trunk roads, I hope the hon. the Chief Minister will not forget the claims of Malabar. As far as the village roads are concerned, we have got very many places where we have not got any roads at all. So the proposal of the Government to pay an equal amount to the local boards will not at all work, as all the taluk boards in Malabar work at a minus balance. It will be impossible for them to come forward with any amount for the opening of new village roads. So whatever the Government are prepared to give must be given irrespective of any condition."

Rao Bahadur P. RAMAN :—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to speak a few words about bridges. A man travelling from Calicut to Cannanore has to get down at every six or seven miles and cross the rivers. Time is thus wasted especially in these days of motors. Our monsoon is peculiar to our district, and it lasts for six months. At times the rivers are so swollen that no one will venture to ply boats for a few days. Lately a peculiarity was observed in Kutakatam river which is a very important river. A ridge was formed either by the action of water or by the river silting up at a distance of about 15 yards from the southern bank of the river. Boats had to wait till high tide set in to pass over this ridge. So, you see the great inconvenience which the public are put to. We have been bombarding the district board, but it has no funds. I would therefore press upon the Government the necessity of taking up this bridge at once."

The Council then (1-33 p.m.) rose for lunch.

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After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* **Mr. J. A. SALDANHA** :—"Sir, the Malabar district is intimately connected by either canal or road with South Kanara. What I would urge is that there should be a comprehensive scheme of trunk roads as well as other roads; a larger sum should be spent for keeping many of these roads in good repair. I will not go into details, but I may mention here that if the money that is spent on what are called forest industries which have brought us so many heavy losses is spent on improving communications in the interests of the companies and firms who have started saw mills of their own, such communications will enable them to bring the forest produce from the jungles and ghats down the rivers and roads with greater ease and less expense. I think in this way Government will be doing a great benefit to the public both by opening the villages in the interior specially near the ghats and also the other interior parts of the districts to the nearest ports. What is required is that more means of communication everywhere all over the district should be opened in the interests of the people going about as also for the purposes of traffic. I beg to point out that the money spent on road communications is altogether too small and I would appeal to the hon. the Chief Minister, as also the Home Member and other Members on the Treasury Bench who have got charge of Forests that more attention to means of communication has to be paid rather than spend money on useless and wasteful schemes like the saw mills and such other things which should be left to private enterprise."

Mr. P. T. RAJAN :—"I move, Sir, that the question be now put."

* **Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN** :—"I submit that I will be prepared to consider whether I can withdraw my motion after hearing what the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government has to say in this matter."

* **The hon. the RAJA OF PANAGAL** :—"Mr. President, Sir, I have very little to say by way of reply except to express my sense of genuine sympathy with the members of North and South Malabar in their distress at not having their rivers bridged. I myself have had the fortune or the misfortune of motoring over these long roads and I felt the need for bridges. But, Sir, however urgent the construction of bridges over these rivers may be, I doubt whether the question of bridging these rivers has anything to do with the demand I have made. I have no doubt that the question of bridging Malabar rivers will be considered in right time. So far as the construction of bridges over the 1st and 2nd class roads is concerned, it is the enormous cost that more or less stands in the way of taking up the execution of such schemes. I have been seriously considering whether the Government cannot invite expert opinion from Europe and America as to the possibility of minimizing the cost of construction of bridges. When that question is settled, I think the Government will be prepared to take up these schemes one after another as funds will be available. My Friend from South Kanara has raised the question of roads in South Kanara and said that he would like to have some funds allotted for the construction of those roads. I am afraid that he has forgotten that the demand as it has been moved includes an allotment for South Kanara too. Is it advisable that because we are not able to take up the costly schemes of bridging some rivers, we should not attend to the improvement of village communications?"

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* Rao Sahib P. V. GOPALAN:—"On the assurance given by the hon. the Chief Minister and after seriously considering it, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

The demand was then put and carried and the grant was made.

Grant XXVIII (i).

* The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO —"Sir, I beg to move that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 12,000 under 'Civil Works—Transferred, 41.—Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers' for the construction of quarters and office for the Excise Circle Inspector at Amalapuram.

"When the Amalapur circle was formed, no buildings were available for the purpose of accommodating the office or to serve as quarters for the officer. So we temporarily located him in Rajahmundry. Now, even the house in which he is located at Rajahmundry is required for other public purposes. Therefore the circle office and the circle officer will have to be on boats as it were between Rajahmundry and Amalapur. There being no proper communication from Rajahmundry to Amalapur, the only way is that he will have to go about in a boat and hold his office in the boat and have his quarters also therein. The Rajahmundry house has been taken away and no house is available in Amalapur. So we have urgently to construct the quarters and the office at Amalapur. It is very necessary therefore to pass this demand."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam asked in Telugu whether it was proposed to give the quarters free to the Excise officer. The hon. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro replied in Telugu that the Government would receive rent from the officer from the time he occupies the quarters.

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

Grant XXVIII (ii).

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, I beg to move

'that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 75,000 under "Civil Works—Transferred".'

"The use of the bel-chains has been condemned by everybody as the most inhuman system. Hon. Members of the Legislative Council have been urging upon the Government the necessity for the removal of the bel-chains system from the Allipuram jail. At the present moment the Mappilla prisoners there are all under bel-chains. I am now moving this demand in order that improvements might be made to the Allipuram jail buildings so that we may do away with this inhuman system of bel-chains. I therefore hope that the hon. House will pass this demand."

The demand was put and the grant was made.

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III

THE MADRAS VILLAGE OFFICERS RESTORATION BILL.

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Village Officers Restoration Bill and to move that it be read in Council.

2-45 p.m.

" The Bill is a very simple measure in its object. In the wording employed to attain that object special care has to be exercised lest it should entail consequences which were not intended. The object is mainly that in cases where it is proposed to revive the village offices that have been abolished recently in pursuance of the policy of amalgamation we should have power to appoint the former incumbents thereto. Under the present law, if we divide a village that has been amalgamated, the village officers who have to be appointed to the new village must be persons of the family of the present holders, and it would not be possible to re-appoint those who held the office before the amalgamation. It is to enable the appointment of those whose services were dispensed with at the amalgamation that this Bill is brought forward. So far, I do not think there would be any great objection to the measure.

" In the wording of the Bill as drafted, one or two defects have been pointed out to the Government since it was published. These defects may be removed during the examination in the Select Committee, if the Bill is allowed to proceed so far. But I will refer to two defects to avoid possible misapprehension. The first is this : it appeared to some people on examining the Bill as published that there was some intention on the part of the Government to give discretion as to whether in cases where the villages were redivided the old officers should be restored or not. That was not the intention. The intention was that the old officers should resume office if the villages were redivided.

" The other point is that the wording of sections 4 and 5 of the Bill is such as to give rise to the idea that it is intended to give a title to those who held offices as gumastas before the amalgamation. There was no such intention on the part of the Government. If the draft conveys such an idea, that is a mistake which should be rectified in the Select Committee. So much for the Bill.

" But the House will be probably more interested and want to know more particularly what the extent is to which Government propose to redivide the amalgamated villages and to restore the old officers, and perhaps even more than that, the salaries which the Government propose that they should get in future. On those points, subject to two conditions which I shall shortly mention, the Government have not come to a final conclusion. They would like, before doing so, to hear the views of hon. Members in this House who are interested in the matter. The two conditions which the Government have decided on are, first, that the total cost should not exceed the amount which is provided for in the current year's budget. The cost of the village establishments was raised by reason of the revision of the salaries and, notwithstanding the savings effected by the amalgamation, it increased from Rs. 72 lakhs to Rs. 119 lakhs a year, which is approximately the present figure. The Government feel that they cannot go beyond that and spend anything more on these establishments than this Rs. 119 lakhs. The other condition is that the extent of the redividing must depend upon the administrative need for it. The Government do not propose to restore villages which are so small that a separate village establishment is really not justified, or to reconstitute village

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establishments in deserted villages. Subject to those two conditions, the Government, as I have already said, have not finally decided what lines the re-division and restoration should proceed upon. But as a basis of discussion I would mention certain provisional conclusions or provisional lines of revision which might interest hon. Members.

"In regard to the restoration of officers, taking first the case of ryotwari tracts there are two separate areas to be considered, first, those in which the regrouping was carried out and, secondly, those where it was stopped. After regrouping had proceeded to a certain extent and had practically been completed in ryotwari tracts nearly all over the Presidency, after a debate in this Council the process of reorganization was stopped. When we consider what we are to do in the way of re-dividing the villages, we have to consider these two areas separately. Because it would seem only fair that we should proceed on the same principles in both; that is, in villages where there has been no regrouping, regrouping should be done to the extent to which we propose that it should continue in the area in which it has been completely carried out.

"The same principle is applicable to the proprietary areas, the only difference there being that the regrouping was not carried out to anything like the same extent in the proprietary areas as it was in the ryotwari areas.

"Then, as to the question of pay; taking talaiyaris first, the suggestion put forward is that the rate of pay for the talaiyaris should remain as it now is in ryotwari areas. The reason is that in the case of the talaiyari his pay may reasonably be taken to represent much the greater part of his cost of living than in the case of the other two officers. In the case of the karnam, also, in ryotwari areas, it is provisionally not proposed to alter the rate of Rs. 15, which is the present rate. The ground for that is that the karnam is, much more than the headman, a full-time official. Although it may be contended that his whole time is not bound up with Government work, yet it is so to a much larger extent than in the case of the headman. If these propositions were conceded, it would follow that the pay of the headman would then have to be fixed at the figure that would make the total cost of the whole establishment not exceed the present cost. If all offices were to be restored and no offices were to be abolished in areas where no abolition has taken place hitherto, the rate for the headman on an arithmetical computation would work out to Rs. 7 per mensem. But as some offices would not be revived in the areas where regrouping has already taken place, and as some offices would be found unnecessary in places where no regrouping has taken place, it is hoped, although we have not worked out detailed figures, that we will be able to fix the headman's pay at Rs. 10 per mensem.

"In zamindari tracts, the proposal for consideration is that the present rate of pay for menials, which is Rs. 6, should be retained and that the rates of pay for the karnams should be reduced by one rupee in each grade. In zamindari areas we have them in different grades of pay, and propose to reduce the pay by one rupee in each grade, and to work out the rates for the headmen so that the total cost of the staff should not exceed the budget grant. In this case, it is more difficult to estimate the figure that would result therefrom. Because in the estate areas there are graded rates of pay. It is not uniform as in the case of ryotwari tracts. As a preliminary calculation, as far as we can foresee, the figures will work out a little more than the following:—4,438 (at Rs. 5), 1,224 (Rs. 6), 332 (Rs. 7), 87 (Rs. 8), 76 (Rs. 9), 33 (Rs. 10) and 40 (Rs. 12).

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"There are a few cases in ryotwari areas where karnams and munsifs get a higher rate. It is not proposed to touch those. They were fixed for special reasons.

"Now, in considering these proposals and in criticising them, I would ask hon. Members to bear in mind the interests of the villages as being the predominant factor in the matter. The general feeling of the Government is that it is necessary to have as village headmen men of substance and influence in the villages and not petty officials to whom a few rupees of pay is a great consideration, and I venture to think that it will be conceded that the villagers themselves would probably prefer that the headman should be a man of some substance and influence rather than a petty official who would seek office for the sake of Rs. 15 per mensem."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I second it."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Sir, I wish to have some information. May I know what is the criterion on which the villages

3 p.m.

are to be re-divided or officers restored, whether it is by the *beris* or the area or what?"

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—"As to that, my idea is to lay down, in consultation with the Revenue authorities, a standard below which we would not think it necessary to re-divide a village and then to order re-division in cases which are above that standard. We shall have to fix a standard and then to have it applied by the lower authorities. But the standard of course would have to take into consideration not only the *beris* but also the population, probably also whether the land is dry or wet, and the number of survey fields. This problem is quite familiar to the administration and I think we should be able to devise a satisfactory standard."

* Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, this Bill is a long-expected one. There is no doubt about that. The question now is whether the House will accept the present Bill and whether the Bill satisfies the requirements of the resolution of the 9th February 1924. I am afraid the Bill does not go far to meet the requirements of practically the unanimous resolution of this House.

"In the first place, those three words 'in certain cases' found in the preamble as well as in the body of the Bill have filled the minds of a large number of village officers with consternation. Sir, another matter, viz., the discretion allowed under the Bill, as it is, to District Collectors is also felt to be a disquieting factor. It is not expected that the Collectors, with their numerous other avocations, can find time or opportunity to know and be acquainted with the work of these small people called village officers. Whether it is intended or not, village officers will be put to great hardship by this discretion being given to the Collectors. As we know things are done in this country, some correspondence clerk or some small official puts up notes and they will be approved. At any rate, it is not possible to forget that when the regrouping operation was going on some time back—I do not want to enter into details—large sums were transferred from hand to hand, and many people suffered. It is a notorious fact. Not much is gained by referring to this fact in greater detail. Therefore, Sir, if any discretion is allowed in this matter, it may be that some subordinates may get enriched out of the sufferings of these poor village officers. The discretion allowed under the Bill may also lead to another act of injustice like this. In the last grouping of villages some clever village officers got themselves retained in positions by ousting their rivals; it may be that the charges of the former officers were less important

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than those of their rivals. The men with heavier charges were dispossessed. Unless the grouping which took place is quashed automatically and village officers are restored, injustice will be done to men with heavier charges as they will lose their places in favour of men with lighter charges. The village officers are much afraid of such a contingency. They have held so many conferences between February 1924 and now and have expressed the fear that unless the Bill is so framed as to restore the state of affairs as existed before the grouping took place, it is likely that they will be victims to another set of people. This fear is felt by all classes of people. The old Act gave them power to appeal to the Board of Revenue. Although an appeal to the Board of Revenue is not a very attractive proposition to many people in this country, still the Board of Revenue does some justice occasionally to some people. This chance of getting some justice is being taken away in many cases.

"Sir, about the pay of village officers, the hon. the Mover of the Bill hinted that it would be Rs. 10 or so; it will not be acceptable to many. It is not very long ago there was a proposal in this House to increase the pay of the village officers from Rs. 15 to something very much more than that. Although that proposal was not carried in this House, yet the voting division on that occasion clearly shows that a large number of hon. Members in this House are in favour of increasing and not reducing the pay. Moreover, Sir, when money has been found for highly paid officers who have been characterised as the steel frame, money ought to be found for the steel frame of administration in the rural parts; we know what a large number of supplementary grants were moved during the last few days; all sources of generosity seem to be dried up in the case of village officers whose duties are varied and important. Their duty does not consist in the collection of kist only. They are magistrates and look after various kinds of duties. They are all powerful in the village. They look after their multifarious duties for a pittance of Rs. 15. Of course, the hon. Mover of the Bill has spoken highly of them. Many of them are very poor. I know what amount of supplies they have to find when highly paid officers visit their villages; they are afraid of the nightmare of the jamabandi. The pay of Rs. 15 given to them is too low. I hope the hon. Mover of the Bill will be pleased to see that the words 'in certain cases' are removed. The village officers will be highly pleased if the hon. Member will give an assurance that their pay will not be reduced."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"At this stage, I think I can give only a qualified support to this Bill. I do not think that we need oppose it. I should like to focus the attention of the House on three or four features of the Bill. The House may perhaps remember that three or four years ago it recommended to the Government by an almost unanimous resolution to fix the pay of the village headman at Rs. 15 or more. With a view to respect the feelings of this House and with a view to satisfy the agitation that was kept going on throughout the Presidency, the Government felt themselves bound to increase the pay of the village headmen and fixed it at Rs. 15. But when the question of finance came up, the Government felt the difficulty. They had to make both ends meet and also to give effect to the resolution of this House. The Government therefore through the Board of Revenue embarked upon a scheme of grouping the villages. The Members of the House will be struck with the fact that, as a result of the regrouping or amalgamation, as many as 16,584 men have been thrown out of employment, and left practically destitute to earn their livelihood. Out of this number of people, 11,500 men come of the depressed classes and they were all village

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menials. On going through the Bill, I find that it is somewhat carefully and guardedly worded. The preamble says 'whereas it is expedient in *certain cases*', not in all cases as should be expected, but only in certain cases. I should like to know what proportion these *certain cases* are likely to bear to the total number of villages affected by this regrouping. If this proportion is fairly large, if it comes to 90 or 95 per cent, I have absolutely no quarrel with that. The hon. the Revenue Member stated that very small villages, villages having small beriz, small area, or a small number of people, could not have any grievance. But as a matter of fact we know that the regrouping has done a lot of mischief. It appears to have gone on to the greatest inconvenience of the village officers concerned, with the result that nobody seems to be satisfied. I hope the hon. the Revenue Member will view this question sympathetically without allowing himself to be influenced by the bogey of finance. I hope he will see his way to restore automatically as much as possible the whole body of persons who have been thrown out of employment. A great deal of the remarks turned upon the pay that will necessarily have to be paid to the village headmen. The hon. the Revenue Member stated that the office of the village headman which is hereditary in some districts carried with it a certain amount of prestige and that there was no necessity to give him higher pay. I would like to tell him how this Bill has been received by the public. After the publication of this Bill I had a talk with some village officers. A very small number of them not exceeding half a dozen said that they would be willing to be honorary workers for nothing. They do not care for the pay that is attached to the post. About 20 or 30 village officers insisted upon their present pay of Rs. 15 being given. A fairly good number of them expressed to me that they would be gratified if their pay was fixed at Rs. 12. But at the same time I must mention that some village headmen with whom I had consultation pointed out to me in very telling and forcible terms, from which I found no way to escape, the unwisdom of the Government in reducing the pay of these men while as a matter of fact officers and clerks in other departments have had the benefit of incremental time-scales. I found it difficult to resist that argument. They pointed out to me that side by side with the reduction in their pay the prospects of other men working in other departments have increased; they argued with me very strenuously and asked me whether it was fair, just, equitable and reasonable that while a large number of persons have incremental rates of pay they should be paid only Rs. 10 or Rs. 12.

3-15 p.m. "That is an argument which, I think, is sure to carry conviction to any one's mind. I am not altogether without hope and I should like to emphasise this aspect of the case that it is desirable and politic on the part of the Government not to interfere with the pay, for it will be setting up a bad precedent of once starting a man on a higher pay and then asking him to be content with a lower pay. Are the Government prepared to pursue this policy in other departments under their control? I do not think the Government can be well justified in coming before the public and asking these poor village officers, especially the village headmen, to be satisfied with less pay.

"As regards clause 3, I should like to make one observation. It says: 'The Collector shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the First Act or the Second Act, have power to, etc.' It is one thing to vest the power in the Collector and another thing to compel him to exercise that power. Therefore I suggest the omission of the words 'have power to'."

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"Turning to section 4, I find 'subject to the control of the District Collector an order passed under section 3 of this Act shall be final.' What is the kind of control contemplated here? Is it by way of appeal? But no right of appeal has been given. I think it is better, instead of putting it in this vague, indefinite and nebulous way, that some definiteness is given and the matter set at rest

"With these few remarks, I shall conclude by saying that the Government must extend its hand of fellowship to a much larger extent and be prepared even to meet some extra expenditure with a view to give solace and satisfaction to the large number of officers, who unfortunately, for no fault of their own, were suddenly thrown out of employment."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR — "Mr. President, Sir, I must at first express on behalf of the party to which I belong our gratification that the Government have been pleased to bring forward this Bill in consonance with resolution of this House passed unanimously some time in the beginning of last year. The question of re-appointing those who have been deprived of the office of village headman which they had held for generations was a question which was seriously fought out in this Council, and there was a great deal of feeling evinced by all sides of the House that these officers should be re-appointed. I was a member of the deputation that waited on the previous Governor of the Presidency and a reply was then given by the Governor that the question would be considered sympathetically. I am glad that in pursuance of that the hon. the Revenue Member has brought forward this Bill.

"We sitting on this side of the House are always keen to show our appreciation of any act of the Government which is calculated to meet public opinion and public demand (Voices of 'hear, hear' from the Opposition side.) In the same generous spirit, the Government have come forward with this Bill. But there are one or two points in connexion with the Bill itself which have already been touched upon; there are one or two defects which have to be remedied in the select committee. A perusal of the Bill places me under the misapprehension that there has been loose drafting in connexion with the Bill, a little more of loose drafting than we are accustomed to in the Bills of the Local Government of Madras. Apart from the loose drafting, there have been two points raised by some of the hon. Members opposite which I think I should advert to. But the greatest objection has been taken to the expression 'in certain cases' which appears both in the preamble and in the statement of objects and reasons. Those of us who had anything to do with this question when the grouping of villages was going on, those of us who had the unfortunate privilege of hearing the grievances of those village headmen who have been deprived of their offices and the manner in which this regrouping was done, and the personnel which eventually came to be at the head of the grouping of villages, those of us who knew the danger in some districts among some officials with reference to this question, were apprehensive of the discretion to be shown in connexion with the re-division. But I am glad to be assured by the hon. the Revenue Member that there is no question of discretion being allowed to any section of officers in this matter, and that those villages which have been grouped will be re-divided now. I want to suggest a formal and simple formula for his consideration. Wherever you have proceeded with the grouping of villages in pursuance of the

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policy of retrenchment, wherever you have joined one village to another, because at one time your finances were so low that you wanted to have a saving out of this scheme, you are bound to go back because now you have to give up this idea of retrenchment, you are bound to re-divide all such villages which have been grouped in pursuance of that policy. But if apart from the policy of retrenchment, apart from this scheme by which the finances of the Presidency may be balanced by some little saving, you may come to the conclusion that villages by themselves ought to be amalgamated because they had dwindled out of their previous importance or they were so small that it was unnecessary to have a village headman for these villages, in such cases probably, the older theory may stand. But in every district where this has been done in pursuance of that policy—and we all know that that policy came into existence on a certain date—when the Board's Standing Order that was issued had to be superseded by another standing order in pursuance of a resolution of this Council, I suggest that every amalgamation which took place in the intervening period ought to be set aside automatically. There is no reason why you should make a distinction in such cases at all, and it is a distinction which will certainly not reflect credit on some of the subordinate officers of Government if it is persisted in.

“ Then, Sir, apart from the measure itself, the hon. the Revenue Member placed some very serious proposals for our consideration and invited the opinion of the House on those proposals. It would perhaps have been better, if at a later stage when there was a fuller House and we had more opportunity for discussing those proposals, they were placed before the House. Perhaps, the House will take another opportunity to give its definite and decided opinion on this matter. But inasmuch as the proposals have been placed before the House, I think it is fair to the hon. the Revenue Member and fair to ourselves that we should give our attention to them. The question of the reduction of salary of village headmen has been prominently mentioned by the hon. the Revenue Member and my Friend from North Arcot has given his opinion on the matter. Now, Sir, we are in this unfortunate position that any proposal for reducing the salary of any set of officials is bound to be unpopular and is bound to be resisted by that set of officials. And we have also our duty to perform with respect to the masses. I want to invite the hon. the Revenue Member's attention pointedly to this fact. In the first reformed Legislative Council, a salaries committee was appointed to go into the question of pay of these officers. One of the main recommendations of that salaries committee in reference to the village officers was that the whole basis of their pay should be examined, and the question should be seriously considered by the Revenue Department whether the village headman, apart from other menials and the village karnams, should not be treated as a class apart and therefore the question of their pay should not be given a different aspect altogether. If I were to make myself plain, I believe the salaries committee definitely recommended that the question of treating the amount given to headmen as honorarium should be seriously considered by the Government and the Government should also take into consideration the question of their official status or prestige. The hon. the Revenue Member quite correctly stated in his introductory remarks on the Bill that he expected the village headmen to be men of status and position and therefore men who do not depend on their salary. I want to suggest to him why give this salary at all? The moment you call it salary or pay, that moment you give the man a status, and you obviously make a comparison

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between him and the karnam. The karnam gets Rs. 15, the headman Rs. 12 or Rs. 15. Naturally, the distinction is invidious as against the village headman. If you call it an honorarium, it is quite different. After all, to quote one of Shakespeare's maxims :

‘ What is in a name ? that which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet.’

“ There is a world of difference between salary and honorarium ; for if once you call it an honorarium, then much of the criticism that could be levelled justifiably at the smallness of pay will lose its force.

“ Then, Sir, I am again adverting to the report of the salaries committee. I believe we stated then that the question of the status and dignity of the village headman should be seriously considered. I am aware of a recent Government Order issued three years ago, in which this was to a certain extent adverted to. But I feel there has not been enough attention paid to the Government Order by the officers of the Government all over the Presidency to this day ; and only this morning I was hearing a complaint that the village headmen were treated as if they were menials. The tahsildar or the revenue inspector asks the village headman to appear before him forthwith ; a chit goes to him in a most informal way—probably written by pencil on a scrap of paper the cleanliness of which the less said the better—asking the village headman to supply this or that information within 24 hours, and if not, serious notice will be taken. Does the hon. the Revenue Member expect any man of status to put up with this condition ? If he wants him to work like that, he cannot possibly expect a man of status for that post. There are two important points which the hon. the Revenue Member should bear in mind if he were to have a contented staff of village headmen. First call their pay an honorarium, and let them clearly understand—the officers of his department in particular—that these headmen are gentlemen and not the menial servants of every tahsildar or revenue inspector, and let the men themselves realize that they have been given a social status and recognized as respectable men. In the second place, let a Government Order be issued or orders enforced that, as far as possible, these men will be given their proper status. I am aware that administrative difficulties there are and there will be and that red-tapism demands that somehow or other work has to be done and that work is not done if there is not a certain amount of legal or illegal coercion.

“ But, Sir, after all is said and done—the tradition may be a little difficult to be altered—I am bound to say that without this legal coercion that now exists, without these rough and ready methods, the work will get on, perhaps a little more satisfactorily than it does at present ; the reports will come then perhaps a little more regularly, perhaps a little more accurately. Just now the tendency is to hurry them up, if you give them only 24 hours you will get only some sort of report but if you treat them as gentlemen and expect them to do their work properly, then you will get much better information and much more accurate reports from these village headmen. But unless you give them that status, that position, and unless you recognize them as really independent men, unless you do that, I do not think the position that has been taken by the hon. the Revenue Member will be felt to be satisfactory by the village headmen.

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"One word more I am talking now of the headmen concerned whose hereditary right I am anxious to preserve. Because, in the days when I was young I certainly felt that the village headman was a power in the land. I was raised, if I may use an Americanism, in the Ceded districts and I still have very vivid recollection of the status, dignity and power in those days more than 30 or 35 years ago, attached to the position of a village headman. Right in the Kurnool district were men certainly of power, a great deal of influence and certainly most respected men so far as officialdom was concerned. Tahsildars, huzur sarishtadars and divisional officers even considered it a privilege to have their friendship and to some extent claimed that privilege. But owing to the economic considerations and owing to the power of those who are at the helm of affairs in the centre of Government and also owing to several considerations of that kind, a great deal of that power and influence gradually disappeared under the bureaucratic system of Government. I want that to be revived, if possible. Possibly it is a most forlorn wish, but still something must be done for it.

"Now, Sir, if you take up the position that you must have an adequate salary and that you must be paid for your work, then you are bound to lose what little of dignity remains in you. If you want a living wage, if you say that a labourer is worthy of his hire, then nobody could testify to the hereditary character of your service or your claim to be treated as a gentleman. That is the thing I want to say plainly if you are going to suggest that Rs. 20 or Rs. 35 should be paid to you. Anybody who knows the modern economic conditions would realize that it is not a question of Rs. 20 or Rs. 25. Much more is deserved by these men, but I may say how at the same time can you reconcile it with your hereditary claim for the appointment? That is why most of those who sat with me found themselves unable to support the proposition for the enhancement of their salary. We felt, and we leave it to the headmen themselves to judge whether we were right or not, that the hereditary principle was much more important than the question of salary and therefore we said with one voice that the office should be a hereditary office and that this question of salary should be solved in quite a different way. Therefore I want to warn the village headmen that if they take up the position to-day that they must have their salary adequate to the work they do, then the agitation is bound to come from my hon. Friend Mr. Veerian, from other hon. Members and from the Government themselves that the principle of heredity in regard to the holding of offices is a principle of the last century and that it should be done away with. If, on the other hand, you realize your position and make the Government realize that you are there as really a headman of the village, as a man of status, as a man of position, as a member of a family which for generations has occupied this supremely eminent position in the village hierarchy, then I say, you should not care for this pittance of salary. You should prefer the honorarium which would give you that position and that status which for instance the taluk board president or any other honorary officer to-day claims. Till you do that, till you restore the dignity of the village headman, you cannot build up that village system in the country which was there in days past and which men of all persuasions in certain presidencies in particular seek to revive. We seek to revive the same village entity, the same village corporation in a different way. Perhaps we do not go about advertising to the same extent, but every one of us who have the real interest of the country at heart do realize that village restoration is the main thing. Therefore it is that village restoration,

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to restore the village headman to his proper place, not as a paid servant of the Government at the beck and call of every Tom, Dick and Harry but as a really substantial man and a man of position that we are aiming at."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR.—"I am sorry that the hon. the Revenue Member is somewhat halting in his attempt to restore the original state of affairs in its entirety. If he wants to amalgamate a few villages here and there, I think that question must be tackled separately. Even with regard to the other class of cases where he thinks it obligatory that the new villages should be split up into their old component parts, I doubt whether the phraseology adopted in this draft Bill would accomplish the object he has in view. Section 3 says :

'Where new villages formed by the grouping or amalgamation of villages are re-divided into the old component villages, or offices which have been reduced are revived, the following consequences will ensue.'

"Sir, the process by which the old offices are attempted to be revived is one of re-division. Now, I submit that it is not possible in very many cases by a resort to this simple process of re-division to bring about the old villages back into activity. Because the villages are defined as either a single village or a group of villages. Now, at the last revision, villages have been grouped to suit certain administrative conveniences. For example let us take village A, village B and village C. Now, village C may not be a single village but may consist of two or three villages, say C 1, C 2 and C 3. Now, Sir, at the time of the last revision they have formed these three villages into two groups and in doing so they have split up village C and taken a hamlet for one village and another hamlet for another village. Now, if they resort only to the simple process of re-division they cannot by any method bring about the old village entity back again. So that not only this process of re-division has to be resorted to, but also the process of regrouping. It is only then, I think, Sir, that we can achieve what we have in view.

"Again, section 3, clause (b), of the Bill refers to the age of 21 years. That, I think, again is a hardship in the case of such of those people who were 20 or 21 at the time of the last revision, but were not qualified to hold the office at the time of the last revision when their offices were taken away from them. They thought they had no chance of reinstatement to these offices and so did not care to qualify themselves for these appointments. Now, this Act comes into force and we are to take into account merely the fact whether they are or are not 21 years old now and whether they are qualified or not. I think the age-limit must be increased by five years, i.e., the interval which has passed since the last revision and the date when this Act may come into force.

"As regards section 4, the control by the district collector must be defined a little more clearly. What is that control to be? Are you going to allow regular appeal or is the power confined to the ordinary powers of revision conferred by Regulation VII of 1828.

"Most important of all is clause 5 where power is given to the appointing officer to appoint a particular man or not at his discretion. If a man is dead there is no question at all. But this section gives an officer power to appoint some one else in the place of a particular man whom for any reason he may consider to be not available. This will give a large scope for unscrupulous people to do wrong to the people concerned. We know what happened in the last revision. I am very sorry to confess it. People really rallied round the appointing officer scrambling for these offices. I wish very earnestly that

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the Government delete this clause from this Bill. Their object must be to restore the old offices and the old officers without exception and if any one of them is incompetent you can frame charges and deal with him subsequently. But you must not give any powers to pass them by, at the very outset.

“Again, Sir, there are two or three kinds of offices. There is the registered office holder who may not be in office; the registered office holder who also holds office and the third man who may be a deputy. Now, I doubt very much whether the Government include all these cases in section 5. Surely they do not say that if the office was held last time by a deputy and it has stood in his name, his son must necessarily succeed to his appointment.

“Then there is clause 6 which refers to the right of succession. I do not know if this Bill takes away the right to sue in a civil court. Suppose there is a suit against a man which was time-barred before the last revision, would his re-appointment now give rise to a fresh cause of action or not? That is a point, I think which we have to consider and give an opinion upon. These are some of the points which occur to me on a perusal of the Bill.”

MR. P. ANJANEYULU :—“Mr. President, Sir, when first this Bill was placed in our hands we thought there would not be so much controversy as we were convinced since that there should be owing to some of the reasons underlying the preparation of this Bill being revealed to us in this Hall this evening. It was more the explanation that raised greater and more serious issues than the provisions or the wording of the Bill itself. As soon as the Bill came into our hands we thought that the whole attempt was to reinstate the village officers who in pursuance of a resolution of this hon. House were thrown out of office on account of a friendly act of many of the hon. Members of this very House, viz., that their pay and prospects should be increased. For, if we go to the genesis of this matter we can see that it was because we wanted that the pay and prospects of these men should be increased that there came about a decrease in their number and also the clubbing of the villages. So, when we understood that this Bill is to be introduced we were only under the impression that the clubbing will be set at naught and regrouping will be effected. In other words, we thought that the villages as they stood before the clubbing would be restored to their original position and that the village officers who were thrown out by clubbing would automatically be restored. But now the other question has arisen, viz., that the pay and prospects of the village headmen, and the pay and prospects of the karnams (and assistant karnams also I suppose) should be considered. As far as the village headman is concerned, Sir, the question has been mooted whether he should have the hereditary right to office. My hon. Friend from Chingleput has been saying that the village headmen should be given only a small salary called honorarium, that many of the village headmen would be forthcoming to work almost as honorary workers because it is not so much the little money that is given to them which is only an inducement for them to work as village headmen as the position of the village headmen and the long cherished hope of their having ruled the units which formed the foundation of the administration, that counts. It is that sentiment to which they are clinging and not so much the remuneration that is offered to them. Therefore if that sentiment is respected and if instead of calling it a salary you call it an honorarium as suggested by my hon. Friend there will not be much difficulty so far as finance under this item is concerned.

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[Mr. P. Anjaneyulu]

"As regards the other question of the hereditary right to office, I should very much like to press on the attention of the hon. Members that it is not because a man has suddenly become rich, on account of his success at the horse races one fine morning, his status in life improves but because for a long number of years, for a generation, and perhaps even from the time of our ancient kings they were headmen, their sons have been headmen; and therefore they pray that their posterity should be headmen. That is why they cling to this office. There are other things also to be considered in this small section and this could be done in the Select Committee. I hope therefore that the hon. Member in charge will kindly take these into consideration and give them that amount of attention which they deserve."

Mr. CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI :—"Mr. President, Sir, the offices
3-45 p.m. of village headmen were originally confirmed by Statute and they were held by the influential and rich mirasdars of the village on a poor pay of Rs. 2½ to Rs. 7. It was an honorarium. The duties for which they are made responsible are too many, and in fact they are the roots of the administration. The village headman has to respond to all officers in the various departments of Government, and he being the local officer, his information is to be relied on as trustworthy. The revenue and magisterial functions were combined in him with the view that he might command much influence and respect in the villages. It was with this object and reason that each village was made a unit for the post of village headman. If, in consideration of the onerous duties which the village headmen have to perform and if, in conformity with the enhanced rates of pay sanctioned to the various Government officers and the rise of prices Government thought it necessary to give them also, in equity, increased rates of pay, it has erred in grouping two or more offices into one. The result is that one man in addition to his multifarious duties has to attend to the general administration of more villages than one and the efficiency is greatly impaired. In the interests of justice and fairness, the Government should be grateful to the families who have worked for the cause of Government for two or three generations on a very poor pay of Rs. 2½ to Rs. 7 from time to time. At a time when they were anxiously awaiting a larger pay for the very valuable services rendered by themselves and their ancestors, they were deprived of their posts to their great disappointment. They were made an object of ridicule by their villagers for this treatment. The men who were thrown out of their offices do not at all deserve such harsh and unsympathetic treatment at the hands of Government and it is absolutely necessary that they should be remunerated properly for their long and meritorious services. I would therefore request the hon. Member in charge that the original units of offices be restored immediately without any further delay."

Mr. B. Venkataratnam spoke in Telugu.

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, just a few words. So far as the question of the number of villages which are to be divided is concerned, I think it is better that the matter, either legitimately or otherwise, whether it comes under this Bill or not, should be placed before the members of the Select Committee, so that the principles on which this re-division must take place may be settled and subordinates in the whole Presidency, from the Collector downwards, may have nothing to do but to see that all those principles are put into practice. Another point that has not been referred to by any hon. Friend is this : This Bill says that the Act shall have force in districts

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where the hereditary system of village officers is in force. Of course, so far as this Bill is concerned, it cannot have any force in other districts. But we know there are several districts in which the Act is not in force. In all those districts where this re-division takes place—I think it must take place—the principle of this Bill must be given effect to; and certainly, the Government should make up their minds to issue executive orders based entirely upon the principles of the Act as it is passed. As regards pay, Sir, I am sorry that my hon. Friend from Chingleput referred to some understanding or something like that, come to between a deputation and His Excellency the Governor, though many of us had nothing to do with the deputation."

Mr. A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR —"I never said there was any understanding, Sir. I said that some of us waited in deputation on His Excellency as a last resort. The question of restoring these village officers is a matter of supreme importance and I do not bind any Member of this House at all. I simply made a suggestion to His Excellency."

* Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I only paraphrased that portion of his speech. I understood him to say 'that there was something like a moral understanding or something like that. Anyhow, the members of that deputation seem to have suggested that, as a last resort, the pay of these officers might be reduced. If there was some such understanding, it was not a reasonable understanding and no other Member of this House can be bound by anything that took place then. So far as the question of pay is concerned, call it 'honorarium', call it 'salary' or anything you like. So far as the village headmen are concerned, it will not make any difference. Our friend from the North, hon. Member Mr. Venkataratnam, can probably speak boldly about the experiences of a village munsif. He says that so far as the village officers are concerned, their treatment is the same, whether they are honorary or salaried. All that they want is Rs. 15 and nothing more at present. The hon. the Revenue Member seems to say that the Government will not fix the number of servants to be employed, but that they will pay the same amount of money or something like that to the whole number whatever it may be. I do not know on what principles of economic or public policy that is based. It may be that the village headmen are 5,000 strong to-day and the Government have found that the work cannot be satisfactorily done by these 5,000 men, and that their number should be increased to 7,000. Still, they say 'I am not going to pay the salary for 7,000 men; I am going to pay only for 5,000 men'. Sir, I say that is unfair and unjust. If the Government want to employ more people, they must be prepared to pay more. I have been carefully listening to the speech of the hon. Member. In the case of the ryotwari villages, he was pleased to say that so far as the talaiyaris and karnams are concerned, their present pay may continue, but that so far as the headmen are concerned, their pay will be Rs. 10. I have not got the figures, but supposing we raise his pay, what will be the difference? Will that increase be a large thing when compared to the expenditure of 15 crores we are incurring in this Presidency? It was never suggested, and I think it will never be suggested, that if there is an increase in the number of Deputy Collectors or Collectors, there should be a decrease in their salary, and that if the number of hon. Members in the Treasury Bench is increased, then their pay should necessarily be reduced. Then the pay that is paid to the number of Collectors, say 20, should be the same even if that number is made 25. I suppose that if I make any suggestion in this House to the contrary I will

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be called a fool. Anyhow, the Government seem to have come to the conclusion that whatever the number of these village headmen may be, the grant shall never exceed the present amount Rs. 119 lakhs. I would say that this is very unjust in the interests of these village officers, on whose contentment and loyalty the whole administration is based.

“Therefore, Sir, in the interests of Government themselves and also in the interests of these people I would appeal to the Government to see that these people get at least Rs. 15. The Government may, if necessary, bring a demand for a supplementary grant.”

4 p.m.

Khan Bahadur P. KHALIF-UL-LAH SAHIB :—“Sir, first of all I have to congratulate the hon. the Revenue Member for this honest attempt to put an end to the longstanding grievance which has been voiced forth on the floor of this House and outside. While welcoming this Bill I have to point out that it is not without its defects, and some of them very serious ones. First of all the Bill is not quite definite as to the person to whom it is going to give redress. So far as I am concerned, Sir, I must tell the hon. Member clearly that if this Bill does not give redress to each and every one of those who were thrown out as a result of the regrouping, we will not be satisfied.

“Then the next most important question is the one relating to the pay of these officers. So far as the village officers are concerned, my hon. Friend from Coimbatore has pointed out that their pay should not be reduced. I also appreciate the idea expressed by my hon. Friend from Chingleput who said that if instead of calling it ‘pay’ you called that an ‘honorarium’ much of the objections raised in this behalf would cease. I do quite see the point raised. But whether you call it ‘pay’ or whether you call it ‘honorarium’, I am sure the House will strongly object to any proposal to reduce the present scale of Rs. 15. It is a fact well known to every hon. Member of this House that the pay of the lowest menial in any establishment is not lower than Rs. 15.

“Again, Sir, as has been pointed out by previous speakers, the Bill is not quite definite as to the control of these Collectors. I strongly urge, Sir, that the right of finality should not be vested in the hands of the Collectors of the districts. I know of instances where the decisions of the Collector have been anything but satisfactory. I do not want to refer to particular cases but I urge that it is peremptorily necessary not to vest that right in the Collectors. There must be a provision for appeal to a higher authority than the Collector.”

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—“Sir, this question has a history behind it. Some time back a motion was carried in this House for the increase of pay of the village officers. During the debate some hon. Members suggested that Government might even take on hand the regrouping of the villages in order to give effect to the wishes of the House. Government took this up seriously, with the result that the villages were regrouped and so much discontent has been caused and now an attempt is made to restore the old order of things. So far as this Bill is concerned we all welcome it though it is not calculated to achieve the object that we all desire and though it is not calculated to restore to office all those persons who were affected by the grouping of the villages and the reduction of the number of the village officers. We hope that all these defects will be removed in the Select Committee.

[Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu] [27th August 1925]

"The important issue now raised is the reduction of the pay of the village officers. As regards that, divergent opinions have been expressed in this House. The hon. the Revenue Member wanted to ascertain how the House would view the proposal to decrease the salaries of the village headmen to Rs. 12. In this connexion I would say that there is much force in the very interesting Telugu speech made by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkataratnam."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Which some of us did not understand."

* Rao Bahadur A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU :—"The hon. Member said that there was no justification for applying this principle, only in the case of the village officers. If this principle were applied even for the higher grades of officers I do not think that the village officers will have any reason to complain. When the higher grades of officers are given increased salaries and allowances without hesitation and without any reference to the increase or decrease in their number, the village officers have every reason to complain that they have not been treated properly. When it is recognized that these village officers discharge most responsible duties in the country, to apply in their case alone of all others in the world, the principle of reducing their salary in case their number is to be increased, is an unjustifiable differentiation which would be strongly objected to by this House. But we are now faced with two alternatives. Are we to bring back those village officers and reduce the scale of pay and thus give effect to the provisions of the Bill or are we to remain content with the *status quo*? The hon. Member for Chingleput said that so long as you call it 'pay' there would be discontent and dissatisfaction if you attempt to reduce it. When once we have increased the pay we must find it very difficult to go back. The Government must have anticipated when they increased the pay that such a resentment would have been caused by any attempt to reduce it and hesitated before increasing it. Having increased it, now to say that they would reduce it, is a thing which we would strongly protest against. We are placed in a difficult predicament. Sir, I feel that we must in practice be prepared to accept the suggestion of the hon. Member for Chingleput though not to the full extent. We must divide the village headmen into two classes. Even now there are some village headmen who do not care for their pay. But there are others whose only source of livelihood is their salary. We have to make a distinction between these two classes of persons. In former days the most influential persons and the richest persons in the villages were appointed as village headmen. When they found that they could not get better treatment from the officials above, they passed their posts to some clerk of theirs or to some other person and gradually even strangers came to occupy those posts. Most of these influential headmen spent probably more than what they got as their pay when the officials of the Government visited the villages. But we must take into account the other class of headmen whose sole income is their pay. I asked a few headmen whether they would accept reduced pay and they replied that they would rather have no pay at all than take a reduced pay."

"That was the reply given by those who could afford to have their pay reduced. Therefore I would suggest that, instead* of embarking upon a policy of reducing their pay, the appointments may be made honorary. I believe that inquiries have been made before and there were several village officers who did not much care for the pay of Rs. 12, but who were quite prepared to accept it as an honorarium. But I hope the

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hon. the Revenue Member will realize that various causes have been at work during the last two or three decades and therefore you have to make some distinction between the conditions prevailing then and those prevailing at the present moment. Although people who came forward at that time did not care much for the pay that was given, they are compelled by force of circumstances to attach more importance to the question of emoluments.

“ With these remarks I support the motion.”

Mr. T. MALLESAPPA :—“ Mr. Deputy President, Sir, in introducing the Village Officers Restoration Bill the hon. the Revenue Member informed us that the salary of the village officers will be reduced to Rs. 10. No doubt thereby one-third of the amount now paid as salaries by the Government to the village officers will be saved. The village officers with great difficulty are now maintaining themselves and their families with their salary of Rs. 15. If their salary is reduced to Rs. 10 they will be compelled to make up the deficit, without which they cannot pull on, from other sources though they may be illegal. Undoubtedly they will resort to all kinds of means to get money from the ryots who have been already overburdened with enough of taxation, while the Government have not seen their way to lessen the burden which the ryots have on their shoulders. Reducing their salary means nothing but granting licences indirectly to the village officers to plunder people. So, I appeal to the hon. the Revenue Member not to reduce the salary of the village officers.”

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—“ If there is one thing which is more important than another at the present day, it is that the old and ancient village system, as recently outlined in the Commonwealth of India Bill, should be restored. We have taken great pains to see that the old village unit is retained because we find that in ancient India democratic spirit was very strongly cherished by the people and we want to revive that democratic spirit. At the same time we find side by side with these democratic institutions there were a large number of hereditary officers. If any progress is to be achieved, it is essential that the old village unit should be retained. If at all there should be a change, the villages should be broken into a larger number of units. The Government having made a very sad mistake, we urge upon them that the several villages should be restored to their ancient condition except perhaps a very few which have entirely disappeared on account of growth of forests or other causes.

“ Another important point that I wish to touch upon is the dignity of the village officers. If the village officers are treated with that amount of respect which they deserve, I am sure their position will be much more tolerable and so far as South Kanara is concerned, all the village officers there are of high status. Every one of those who have been thrown out of office will prefer to be restored to his original position even without pay and if they are given a choice as between pay and honorarium, they will prefer honorarium to pay. As to the question of right of appeal, it must be given to them as far as Government.”

* The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS :—“ I do not think, Sir, there are many points in the interesting speeches which have been made which have a direct bearing on this Bill. The main relevant criticisms were two-fold. One was directed to remove the defects in drafting the intentions of the Bill and the other was about caution to be taken as to the manner in which action under the Bill should be taken. I am fully alive to the necessity of safeguarding action under the Bill, I hope that the other matter will be

[Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks]

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satisfactorily dealt with in the Select Committee. As regards other questions such as rates of pay, no doubt, the House will have again an opportunity of dealing with them and the Government on their part will be glad to hear more opinions before they finally decide."

The motion that the Village Officers Restoration Bill be read in Council was put and carried.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

The hon. Mr. N. E. MARJORIBANKS:—"I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following Members:—

Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju,	Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi,
" T. A. Ramalinga Chettiyar,	Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu,
Mr. A. Kanganatha Mudaliyar,	Mr. P. N. Marthandam Pillai,
" S. R. Y. Ankinedu Prasad Bahadur,	" R. Veerian,
" V. Madhava Raja,	" E. W. Legh,
" R. Brinivasa Ayyangar,	The Advocate-General (Mr. T. R. Venkata-
" V. Hamid Sultan Marakkayar,	rama Sastriyar),
" P. T. Rajan,	Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, and
" B. Muniswami Nayudu,	The Mover (the hon. Mr. N. E. Marjori-
" K. Sarabha Reddi,	banks).

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"I second it."

The motion was carried.

The Council then adjourned to meet again on 28th October 1925.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

